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## Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

### SKIRMISH NEAR CHAIN BRIDGE.

A lively skirmish took place yesterday near the Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, between a detachment (1,750 strong) of Gen. King's brigade, and a rebel force whose strength is not ascertained. It appears that our detachment were making a reconnoisance near Lewinsville, which is four or five miles southwest of Chain Bridge. A rebel battery opened on them, which was promptly responded to. Gen. McCall's Pennsylvania brigade immediately hurried over to the scene, but the rebels were driven back before these reinforcements arrived.

One of our dispatches, though not the latest, says it is believed in Washington that the fight will be renewed this morning.

### KENTUCKY.

The vote taken in the Kentucky House of Representatives, yesterday, on the resolution directing Gov. Magoffin to issue his proclamation warning the rebel troops off the soil of the State, may be considered decisive of the part which that noble Commonwealth will take in the coming strife. The vote was 76 against 20—the whole number of members in the full House being 100. A motion to direct the Governor to warn off the soldiers of the Union also, was promptly voted down. It is thus shown that the Unionists, of the Jo Holt and Gen. Anderson stripe, have a majority of three to one in the Legislature, and that they are prepared to meet all the responsibilities of the occasion.

The following are the resolutions adopted, as we find them in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday:

*Resolved*, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality have been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed by the so-called Southern Confederate forces. This has been done without cause; therefore,

*Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the Governor be requested to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

*Resolved*, That the United States be invoked to give that aid and assistance, that protection against invasion, which is granted to each one of the States by the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved*, That Gen. Robert Anderson be and he is hereby requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

*Resolved*, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky, by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common defense, by the remembrances of the past and by the hopes of future national existence, to assist in repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality, the lawless invaders of our soil.

### FROM CAIRO.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 10th, 1861.

The day is brightening. Soon every cloud that has heretofore obscured the patriot's vision will be dispelled by the victorious shouts of the Army of the West. Every day reveals some important feature in the approaching crisis. Not only are the operations of our own army of unusual interest, but the foe, but narrowly divided from us, is busily engaged to meet the issue.

Standing here, an observer of the important scene which meets the eye in all directions, there is no doubting the fact that the time has come when the forces of the Mississippi Valley will appear, divested of that lethargy which has seemed to pervade them for a few months past, on the glorious and mayhap bloody field of battle.

With every returning day comes boat after boat loaded with troops for this point. Yesterday the Arizona brought the "Bloody Nineteenth" from Cape Girardeau, which point they reached a few days ago, after a fatiguing and troublesome march from Ironton, Mo. They are now encamped on Kentucky soil, yes sacred soil, at the new camp immediately across the river from this place. From the position they now occupy, can be seen the rebel battery on island No. 1, four miles below this point. They can now see the enemy, which they consider half the battle. The Iowa Second also arrived yesterday on the steamer Wisconsin, and are now at Bird's Point.

Still later in the day the Aleck Scott came down with the 23d Indiana, and the 28th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Waters, which latter regiment, for some time past has been stationed at Thebes, in this county. The troops were also landed at the Point. Last evening the Louisiana arrived, having eight companies of the 7th Iowa, that, at a late hour last night, were yet upon the boat at the Cairo landing.

The gun-boat Conestoga brought in the prizes from the Tennessee river yesterday, consisting of the steamers Jefferson, Jno. Galt, and another diminutive specimen of steamboat architecture, said to be the property of John Bell of Tennessee. The two later succeeded in landing their cargo before their seizure; but the Jefferson was less fortunate, and her cargo, consisting of tobacco, was secured with the boat.

A German cavalry company, which I was informed was from Adams county, arrived by land, and went to the camp upon the Kentucky shore—Camp Holt.

### Lincoln Regiment.

This regiment has at length been ordered into camp at Geneva, Kane county, and troops are now beginning to arrive. There has been some co[illegible] in the orders from the War Depar[illegible] relation to the acceptance of this regiment, which has caused delay in its organization. But final orders were received from the Secretary of War on Tuesday last, with the necessary requisitions for camp equippage, subsistence, etc. Several companies are ready to go at once into camp, and the regiment will rapidly fill up.

This regiment is being raised under the auspices of Judge Wilson, of Geneva, who is acting temporarily as its Colonel; and we understand it is to be made up largely of the substantial men of Kane and adjoining counties. The Kane county Fair Grounds are to be used for the encampment, and a fine brass band is to be attached to the regiment.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP LYON, Geneva, Sept. 11, 1861.

The Dundee company, ninety strong, for the Lincoln Regiment, have just arrived. The Elgin and Clinton companies are coming to-morrow.

### Mounted Riflemen.

A regiment of mounted riflemen has been forming in New York for some time past. General McClellan telegraphed last Friday for it to proceed to Washington at once. It started on Tuesday (10th inst.) and is at the Potomac before this time. Gen. McClellan has been straining every nerve to supply his army with a numerous body of cavalry. How many he has got together we know not, but think there must be at Washington 5,000 troopers at least. At the battle of Bull Run there were barely 400 cavalry in McDowell's army.

☞ The *Post* ascribes the remarks of this paper in relation to the exclusiveness of Gen. Fremont, to personal pique, and indulges in false and scurrilous personalities about one of our associates.

The statement that "one of the editors of the TRIBUNE is in St. Louis, and has been there for over three weeks," being untrue, the remainder of the yarn falls with it. The party traduced has not been in St. Louis for a fortnight or more, and when there remained but a day or two.

ARREST OF THE NEGRO SHELDON.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of Wednesday, says the negro Sheldon was arrested Monday night, or early Tuesday morning, out near Waukesha by men who were sent after him. He resisted desperately, but was overcome and brought [illegible], and is now confined in the county jail. The County Court adjourned to allow the [illegible] the use of the court room, and extensive preparations are being made to defend the jail from any attempt of another mob.

## ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH.

### Daniel S. Dickinson on the "Mrs. Cunningham Democracy."

EXTRACTS FROM MR. DICKINSON'S SPEECH AT ITHACA, SEPT. 7TH.

Now, we are told by our friend who has just spoken, that there has lately been a Convention called a Democratic party Convention. I do not so understand it, and I take all the papers. [A voice—"You do not take *The Daily News*!"] No. I do not take the *News*. I do not agree with my friend entirely. I understand him to object to *The Daily News*. I think rebel secessionists ought to have a noose daily, until disposed of! [Great laughter.] Now, I know there has been a Convention held lately. I heard of it. But I do not call it Democratic. And I will tell you why. For, although it was called to order by Peter Cagger, and managed by Dean Richmond, and the resolutions were offered by Sanford E. Church, it was not presided over by Wm. B. Ludlow!—and that is necessary to its regularity. [Laughter.] Therefore, I say it is not binding on this party. To be sure, it was presided over by a very respectable gentleman, who made a speech upon the occasion. And I was exceedingly glad—for he is highly esteemed—to hear that he w[illegible] true on Gen. Jackson's Mayville road veto—that his opinion of the tariff of 1830 was sound—that he was in favor of the removal of the deposits by General Jackson to the Sub-Treasury of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. And if he had given his views on the discovery of the art of printing, the invention of gunpowder, the application of steam, and the telegraph, he would have pleased me more, for these matters were quite as material and applicable. [Laughter.] Now, as to the Convention. The managers would not accede to the proposition made by the Republicans to hold a joint Convention, and ignore all party during the war. Although they called everybody that would come in and meet with them, of all political shades, they refused it on the ground of principle. You must know that these managers never depart from principle except for interest, and are greatly concerned about principle. I do not believe one of them slept one wink that night after the Republican proposition, fearing the loss of *principle!* And I would not have joined had I been there; because it might well be that, if they should ever get in with Republicans, especially the Abolition wing, they never would know themselves again so as to get out. They never could have assorted themselves again when once well mixed. [Cheers and laughter.] It has been inquired in some Secession quarters why I, in my speeches, do not abuse Abolitionists and Republicans more. It is this: First, in meetings without distinction of party, where all members meet, I think it in bad taste. In the next place, I cannot talk against Abolitionists without hitting Cagger, Church, Richmond (the Quirk, Gammon & Snap of New York politics,) and others that were at the Buffalo Convention in 1848; and I am afraid they would deem it personal and as aimed at them if I should speak of Abolitionists. [Laughter.] I am not going to abuse the Democratic leaders, though bogus, for I do not think it would be in good taste. For, though I am now in for a union of the masses, I cannot talk where it hits those who assume to run the spurious Democratic machine. I am not going to hurt their feelings, as they are very sensitive upon political subjects. Let us look at their resolutions. The State Committee a few days since fulminated a kind of decree to the faithful; what they call in Russia a ukase; what the Pope, I suppose, would call a bull. [Laughter.] And this Committee is great on principle, saying that while they were in favor of the war and in favor of the Union, and were great big Union men, too, that you must always carry wherever you go, and hold out to armed rebellion, liberal propositions of peace. You might point a bayonet at a rebel, but you must put a proposition of peace on the end of it. And if you fired a cartridge, you must at least wad your gun with a proposition of peace, and so ram it down. That was their great principle—they must stand upon that principle, and they therefore could not meet the Republicans, nor any other interest, in general Convention, nor lay aside all party, and so on, and prosecute this war, unless it was at all times accompanied with liberal propositions of peace. What should the Convention at Syracuse be called? I call it the Mrs. Cunningham Convention! [Laughter and cheers.] Its managers want to inherit the estate of the Democratic party; Mrs. Cunningham wanted to inherit the estate of Dr. Burdell, and in due time, to enable her to inherit, produced a bogus baby—and so has the Convention. [Uproarious laughter, and cries of "That was a good one."] They went before the people on that issue of propositions of peace—their own people, I mean—few and far between, for there were some people who were about as far be[illegible] the times as the President of that Convention, who supposed these men were so near honesty that if honesty had the small pox they might possibly be exposed. And here they were mistaken. So the little big men went all around into their county caucuses, shut themselves up in close rooms, where none could see in, showing they were ashamed of themselves. They passed pattern resolutions for peace, according to those rules and regulations of the State Committee, and went to Syracuse to prove their fealty. When they got there a change came over the spirit of their leaders' dreams. Those liberal propositions of peace that had been so material a few weeks—yes, a few days and hours—before were all a begging. And they undertook to take the fence position of a rooster in a windy day, trying to keep balance, and doubting on which side to fall off, it either. Their liberal propositions of peace seemed to have oozed out suddenly, like Bob Acres's valor. Do any of you know where they got the medicine that cured the peace disease so suddenly? I think I could guess it, if I were to try! No patent medicine has ever worked such speedy and miraculous cures. Dr. Stopplefunk's Febrifuge, Moffat's Vegetable Pills, Dalley's Pain Extracter, nor the Mother's Relief, has ever worked such marvelous cures, with the original Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla thrown in. And there has never been any mending by Spalding's Prepared Glue equal to the efficacy of this anti Secession curative. Find out the author, and his fortune is made. He can get a certificate from the leaders of the Syracuse Convention, as follows:

"SIR: I was recently so much afflicted with secession sentiments that I was inclined to make liberal propositions of peace to infamous armed rebels—so much so that I was unable to sleep nights, and was unable to seem to be an honest man. But one package of your invaluable medicine restored me in the space of two days to perfect health, so that I can be on both sides of this question as well as any other!"

* * * * * * * *

What about the liberty of the press? It is like a good many other liberties we enjoy, but has no right to commit a treason. One has no more right to commit treason and destroy the Government by a press, than he has by any other mode. The rights and liberty of the press is one of our greatest and most sacred blessings, to be guarded with watchful vigilance. But what does that mean? In time of peace, to discuss all measures of Government freely and fearlessly. But the one who has a press has no more right to overthrow a Government by treasonable means in war, than one has by writing treason without a press. There is no charm about printed treason which gives it impunity. It will do well enough to hang up a parrot in a cage, to say, "Liberty of the press!" "Liberty of the press!" and we have a parrot crying it now who needs to be caged. Suppose I was to write to Mr. A, or B, and say—these rebels after all, are right; I hope they will succeed; I am glad they are fighting our armies; and I hope they will be successful; I hope the Administration will be overthrown, and I devise means and plans to aid rebellion. That would be treason in a private letter. I would be liable to be imprisoned, because it would be affording aid and comfort. And if in a private letter, how much more in an infernal secession press, which sows its dragon teeth broadcast to poison the mind of the country and urge on the rebellion. How much more should they be arrested? I approve of every act of the President. I would approve of more if he would do them.

Let us see what this Convention says about this very matter, for their views are important, as I have shown:

*Resolved*, That while we admit the necessity of summary processes and martial law among insurgent population [the grammar is their own,] and within the lines of military operations, we protest against the doctrine that any power except the representatives of the people can suspend the writ of habeas corpus for civil offences. [How if these offences are committed when Congress is not in session?] We protest against the assumption of the Executive power to establish a system of passports; against the right of the Government to organize systems of State Police; against the assumption of the Federal Executive to repress the discussions of a free press by the refusal of mail facilities, or in any way except by the decisions of the civil tribunals; and that, finally, we protest against the doctrine of President Lincoln's message that the States derive their authority from the Federal Government [President Lincoln has never claimed anything of the kind], as subversive of the fundamental doctrine of American liberty.

Now I propose to compromise [Laughter]—that President Lincoln has the right to suspend the habeas corpus as long as it takes to read that foggy resolution and understand it. [Great laughter.] As the schoolboy said, "It is pretty considerably difficult to understand ideas which one is not possessed of. Notwithstanding, peradventure, undoubtedly may be so, I guess it is." Most certainly! [Laughter.] Now I have read President Lincoln's messages carefully—and he does not say, so far as I have seen, that the States derive their powers from the Federal Government. If he does, he is in error. That resolution is remarkable, at any rate, for its length and its fogginess and obfuscation. It is as clear as mud! There can be no doubt that the rights of the Executive, and of the people, will be understood hereafter—no matter whether they were before. It is very well that that resolution came into the Convention as it did. The members were dry and parched for the lack of some stream of living doctrine, when this modern Moses smote the rock, and out gushed this refreshing, constitutional well-spring to gladden them as did the waters of old the wandering tribes of Israel. But all this death-bed repentance is too late.

You will remember a few years since, when Louis Philippe, with his stealthy usurpation, finally ranged his guns so that they would bear on the city of Paris, and relied upon his military arm to sustain himself and his family as the house of Orleans through all time—of a sudden commenced one of those revolutionary surges and ground swells of the French people. It swayed there and it swayed there; and at last it appeared that the people were going to rise against their Government by revolution in earnest. He first flew to his army of defense, and his guns and guards. They failed him. He then began to make concessions and apologies to the French people; but they cried out, "Too late! Too late!" and he was ignominiously driven from his kingdom. These men now come with these break-down resolutions; they are half women and half fish [cheers and laughter], and all scales. [Laughter.] But the voice of the people of New York is like that of the French, "Too late! Too late!"

* * * * * * * *

The Democratic party is strong in its popular element, but it never was strong enough to carry so much dead weight as it has upon its back now. [Laughter.] It has got to throw overboard its Jonahs, expel its Achans from the camp, return to some principle beside the engineering of packing conventions, lobby corruptions, and the influence of anaconda railroad corporations. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not know what has become of these propositions for peace, so recently prominent. They seem to have slunk completely out of sight. Is there not any one of this body of patriots to stand up for them? It was a crime to let them go out of sight so suddenly. It ought to have been taken down more gradually; the peace party will take cold. They should have done as did the Indian with his dog, whose tail he wished to cut off, but he didn't like to hurt the animal by cutting it all off at once, so he cut off a little piece every day until he had *curtailed* it sufficiently. Another thing I object to. I do not care so much about the big peace men at Syracuse as the little peace men over the country. They thought there was to be a big peace gong sounded at Syracuse, and then they would ring all the little gongs, and they commenced in advance. They were prepared when they should hear the music of the secession sackbut, psaltery and harp, and other instruments, to fall down and worship. But the peace capital has been squandered, and hereafter when they make liberal propositions at peace meetings they will fight worse than they are said to have done here the other day. [Laughter.] We propose to meet the rebels and put them down by the power and dignity of the Government; for I see no other way. I will illustrate our position by a story, not a new one, but new to you. A Revolutionary soldier was walking with his espontoon, when he was attacked and bitten by a ferocious dog. He ran the dog through with the sharp end of the instrument and killed him. Then came the owner, scarcely less ferocious than the dog. "What made you kill my dog?" "Because he bit me, and threatened my life." "Why did you not keep him off with the other end of your instrument?" "If he came at me with the other end," said the soldier, "I should." [Great laughter and applause.] So if secession had come to us with peace instead of war, we might have met it with peace in return. We are for liberal propositions of peace, but they are with loyalty and not with treason; with fidelity and not rebellion. Would they who stand up and cry for peace burn that Capitol, destroy the archives of the country, dishonor the flag, murder citizens standing in its defense? Oh! no; we would not do it ourselves. Why not do it yourselves if you would encourage others to do it? It would be more manly, and not less wicked, either in the sight of man or in the sight of God. He who encourages it—who winks at it, and apologizes for it—is mischievous and no less guilty than he who stands in arms against his country. Would you creep like a savage, shielded by darkness, and shoot down the sentinel who is standing in obedience to duty to guard the rights of his country? Is it rightly done? No, we would not do that. Then do not apologize for the infernal villains who do it, nor the devilish rebellion that inspires it. [Cheers, and a voice "That is right."] Would you lay plans to devastate this Union, to destroy it, to make us a byword among the nations of the earth, to overthrow the Government of Washington, which has cost so much blood and so many tears, and has brought such great and manifold blessings? No, we do not exactly say that. Then why apologize for those who do it? These are fair practical questions that are addressed to every one who is sympathizing with rebellion, and can be answered by every citizen of the land. If I made such miscreants propositions of peace, I would drop them a line to begin with, with a noose at the end of it. And my negotiations should be through cannon of the largest caliber, and of the longest range. [Cheers.] This is the only way of doing it. It is dividing the country into two parties, the one in favor of sustaining the Government, and the other willing, if not to aid in, to wink at its destruction. Who is on the Lord's side? Let us ascertain. There is no half-way place about this matter. Come up all ye who rally to the support of this Government, come up and sustain it like men. And they that do not, let them range themselves off for treasonable peace.

We want no cowards in our lands,
Who will our colors fly—
We call for valiant-hearted men
Who're not afraid to die.

This is no play spell, no parade day, no general training, no political convention. The surges go clear down to the very trembling foundations of the earth, and the battlements rock under the agitation. It is the great struggle for free government on earth. This is the last resting-place for liberty. Who is disposed to tamper with such danger? I will see all political parties cast down on the pavement of perdition before I will consent to it. [Cheers.] I know that I owe all that I am to our glorious Constitution, which permits men to rise from humble stations to the highest honors of the land. No other Government permits it. And sooner than permit myself to wink at this attempt to subvert it I would cast falsehood and curses on a venerated mother's grave.

The enemies of the country, open and secret, must come to judgment. I shall try them, not before politicians, but before an indignant people, and shall have them arraigned where they shall cast fewer aspersions on this question involving the existence of constitutional liberty. [Cheers.] It will cost a large amount of blood and treasure. Already have our sons gone forward to the battle-field. How many are there already gone down with violence and butchery to bloody graves! You have furnished brave sons here as elsewhere. Before this dreadful war closes our land may be one vast Ramah of weeping and lamentation for our children. Some are now languishing in rebel dungeons. The parched sands of Virginia and the glades of Missouri have drank the best heart's blood of our land. Others are dwelling in prisons. It will cost a large sum of money; but if it leaves a Government and the old Stars and Stripes, it will not be maintained too dearly. There is to be a taxation. Undoubtedly it will be severe. Suppose it takes one-half of all we have but leaves us law and order. [A voice, "Better take it all."] Yes, better take it all; for if Government is not maintained, it will be taken by rebel marauders. The rights of person, and every right we hold most dear, are involved in this issue. You can never divide this nation peaceably. You can never find a stopping place, when once you have rewarded treason, by permitting it to succeed. Owls will hoot from your dwellings; foxes look out of the windows of your churches; ruin, darkness, and desolation, will brood over you. Such assemblies as this will be prevented by hostile troops, under the anarchy which will ride rough-shod over you. Where are the great spirits—the Clays, the Websters, the Bentons, of the nation. They have been wafted away like the prophets of old. My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and horsemen thereof! Would to Heaven that we had the voice of a Clay, of a Webster, to cheer us on now. How they would drive the rebel to his hiding place! Henry Clay would make it cower and tremble like a deer at the wolf's howl. And the majestic Webster—what dark clouds would rest upon his portentous brow! And the logical and the statistical Benton, who always stood up for the Union, with his sarcasm and logic, would make them wither like mown grass. They rest from their labors. They saw our country's glory, but not her shame. Peace be to their ashes. [A voice—"Fremont?"] Fremont! Yes; doing his duty like a soldier. [Tremendous and long-continued cheering.] I never supported him as a politician; but I support him as a General. And God speed him. I have no doubt he will do his full duty; and if he does I will labor unceasingly to stay up his hands, and cheer him up in his discharge of duty. I shall inquire no man's politics now who endeavors in good faith to protect the nation's honor. And he who does not, I hold to be no patriot, no Democrat, no honest man. [A voice: "A tory."] Worse than a tory; a traitor. No; our Ship of State—happily exemplified here to-day, upon these grounds [pointing to a ship of the boatbuilders of Ithaca]—although she has been arrested in her successful course, let us all rally around her, not inquiring who is in command, whether it be Lincoln or Jackson, Republican or Democrat, who are the crew, but seeing it is our ship, under our flag, preserve it, whether it be called by the one or the other empty name; let us rally around her, let us go on board, let her be manned, weigh anchor, hoist all sail, cut her loose, let her steer into the broad ocean, to cruise on this great errand of mercy—the freedom of mankind—carrying the Stars and Stripes to every sea under heaven—carrying peace and good will to all men. Let her

"Sail on into the sea, O ship!
Through winds and waves right onward steer."

Oh, my fellow citizens, let us all devote ourselves to the service of our country. [Amen.] Every one can do something in his sphere. For myself, I am enlisted for this great war—rage how it may—terminate how it will. Give me poverty, stripes and chains, give me shame, give me destitution, give me want, give me abject misery and distress, give me bereavement, let my heart be wrung with every emotion that can agonize and torture man, make me a wanderer in the earth, and give me an ignoble death, rather than permit my country to perish. [Cheers.] Sooner than that should be done, in the language of Emmet, I would raze every house, burn every blade of grass, and the last entrenchment of Liberty shall be my grave. No, my fellow-citizens, let our watchword be, our country, our beloved country! And I will exclaim with you, "Oh, my country, may God protect her from evil!" [Immense cheering from the audience of ten thousand, who had become filled with the sentiments of the speech, greeted Mr. Dickinson as he retired.]

## TERRIBLE RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

*Fiendish Outrage of a Railroad Engineer—Seven of the Ira Harris Cavalry Killed and Fifteen Wounded.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1861.—A detachment of the Harris Light Cavalry, Colonel Mansfield, arrived here at five o'clock this afternoon, after sad experience and narrow escapes from the diabolical treachery of fiendish railroad engineers by the way. The detachment consisted of three hundred men and fifty-one horses, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick. The rest of the regiment was already here.

Colonel Kirkpatrick left New York at four p. m. on Saturday, proceeding by the way of the New Jersey Central Railroad to Easton, and the Reading and Lebanon Valley Railroads to Harrisburg, where he arrived at six o'clock on Sunday. Upon the arrival of the train, the engine was detached and the passengers were left in the cars upon the track at the depot. From that hour until eleven o'clock, Col. Kirkpatrick was searching for some officer of the road to furnish an engine to take the train across the river to the depot of the Northern Central road, leading to Baltimore. At last he sent a party of his men to the engine house, with orders to fire up one of the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and place it in charge of an engineer, who belonged to one of his companies. His order was resisted by the railroad employes, and he was accosted by the Assistant Superintendent, Samuel D. Young, who demanded to know if Col. Kirkpatrick intended to take the engine by force. He replied that he was under orders to take his men to Washington, and intended to do so, for which purpose he must have a locomotive, and he intended to take one by force if necessary, and that he should take the Assistant Superintendent along with it, tied and gagged, if such treatment was requisite.

Upon this exhibition of determination to go ahead the Superintendent promised to provide an engine and engineer.

They proceeded safely, at a rate of about eight miles an hour, until within four miles of Cockeysville, when the engineer put on the steam, and began to run the train at a fearful speed. Col. Kirkpatrick and his wife, and most of the officers, were in the last car. The brakeman left his post and came into the car declaring that he could not manage the brake while the train was dashing along at such a speed. In going around a sharp curve as soon as the engine reached the straight road, the steam was suddenly let on, fearfully increasing the rate of speed. Lieut. Lyon, nephew of the late Gen. Lyon, volunteered to man the brake of the last car. Aided by Sergeant McDonald and Fuller, and one of the privates, he had managed to put down the brake, when the four cars immediately in front of it were violently thrown from the track, and the breaking of the coupling of the last car let it escape the same fate. Lieut. Lyon and Sergeant McDonald and Fuller and the private, who were manning the brakes, were instantly killed. They had gallantly exposed themselves to danger, and lost their lives, but saved those of the occupants of the last car.

As soon as the cars were thrown off, the engineer detached the locomotive and tender from the train and started ahead, exclaiming, "There, your G——d d——d train is a wreck, and I hope the whole party is killed." Col. Kirkpatrick promptly gave orders for his arrest, and some of the men started after him, and endeavored by hurling stones to knock him off the engine. The fireman beside him was thus knocked insensible, and fell from the car, but the engineer at this time made his escape.

Finding in the command an expert telegraph operator, Col. Kirkpatrick had the wires cut, and the ends burnished, and a message sent to General Dix, at Baltimore, informing him of the occurrence, and requesting aid and the arrest of the fugitive engineer.

This message of course went in both directions. It was promptly responded to by Gen. Dix. An extra train was sent out from Baltimore, with orders to arrest the engineer. When he was met he denied that any accident had occurred, and professed to be only in charge of a detached engine. He was, however, arrested. He had already cut the wires, but not until after the message had been sent. Upon his arrival at Cockeysville he had a whispered conversation with the telegraph operator, from whom he learned that the message had gone before the wire was cut.

It is reported that when the intelligence reached Harrisburg, Assistant Superintendent Young expressed gratification at the result, and hoped that Col. Kirkpatrick was among the killed. He was promptly arrested.

In addition to the four killed instantly, three were so badly wounded that they have since died. Fifteen others were badly wounded, and a number received contusions more or less severe. The affair will be subjected to legal investigation, and the cold blooded murderers who planned and executed this hellish outrage will be punished.

### LATE WASHINGTON NEWS.

[From the N. Y. papers of Tuesday.]

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS TO BE CONTINUED IN USE.

The following important document is to be forwarded to every Post Master in the loyal States:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCIAL OFFICE, Sept. —, 1861.

SIR:—It is found to be impossible to supply at present the demand for postage stamps of the new style. Every effort will be made to increase the amount manufactured daily; but, under the most favorable conditions, the distribution of these stamps to all post offices in the loyal States, cannot be effected within the period contemplated by the department. Under these circumstances, notice is hereby given to all Postmasters who have not received new stamps, to continue the sale of the old issue, and, of course, to mail all letters brought to their office prepaid by stamps of the old style. With each supply of new stamps, Postmasters will be directed how to dispose of the old. A strict compliance with the foregoing instructions is required by the Postmaster General.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

FACILITATING THE PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

To facilitate the prompt payment of the troops, a preference has been given at the Treasury to requisitions of Paymasters; but it has been discovered that the delay in these payments is almost invariably attributed exclusively to the negligence or ignorance of company or regimental officers in preparing pay rolls, and hereafter all requisitions will be attended to in regular order as they are received.

THE PREPARATION OF THE TREASURY NOTES.

The work of signing the Treasury notes is herculean. Nearly the whole clerical force of the Treasury Department has been summoned to work at it this afternoon and to-night. When it is recollected that to make up the fifty million dollars, there will be, perhaps, a million of notes, all of which are to be signed by the Register, there may be some conception of the extent of the labor to be performed. The Treasurer, Gen. F. E. Spinner, has for ninety days devoted from sixteen to eighteen hours a day to signing his name to the large notes and bonds. This constant exercise of the muscles employed in writing has seriously injured his hand and arm.

### Missouri Items.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 11th.]

A FLAG OF TRUCE.—Capt. Kidd, of the Confederate army, arrived in town last evening from the Southwest, bearing a flag of truce. The object of his mission, or whether the individual mentioned is J. K. Kidd, a former resident of this town, our reporter was unable to ascertain.

NOVEL TELEGRAPH.—A gentleman whose residence is eight miles from Knob View, states that a number of cow bell ringers were stationed at convenient distances apart, so that the intelligence of the passage of troops on the cars could be signalled through to the rebel camp in a very short time. When our informant understood this system of telegraphing, he could tell in fifteen minutes afterwards whether troops were passing.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—Ben. McCulloch started for Fort Smith on the 30th ultimo, and on the following day his troops were to take up their line of march for Fort Walker, the point from which they originally started.

On Tuesday, Sept. 3, Rains, Parsons and Price were at a place southwest of Osceola, beyond Stockton. They had matured a plan for an attack on Fort Scott on the succeeding Thursday. Their force numbered 6,000 Missouri rebels.

Jackson was expected with his 130 body guard. On Saturday, Schnabels, at Spring Creek, had orders to march with his command to Springfield. On the same day, 750 men, under the notorious Capt. Hawthorne, were seen in camp at "Billy Dodson's," this side of Lebanon. The goods stolen at Linn Creek were being hauled into camp.

### The Killing of the Rebel Officer on Munson's Hill—A Card.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: At the time of the skirmish between myself and the officer of the rebels' outpost, I was not armed. His escort fired three vollies at me, wounding my Captain (James J. Johnson). I immediately borrowed a rifle from a soldier of the 2d Michigan, and shot the rebel officer dead; and the rebel flag was struck to half-mast in fifteen minutes afterward. I hope this will suffice, and that those moral gentlemen who have been telling me that my act was murder will, for the future, mind their own business, and permit me to act in my country's defense as fifteen years' past military service has, I trust, qualified me to do. Yours, faithfully,
DENIS C. MINTON,
Major 37th Regiment, N. Y. V.

### Gen. Hurlbut under Arrest.

The rumor of the arrest of Gen. Hurlbut is confirmed. He was in Hannibal yesterday, bound to St. Louis, as is stated by the Postmaster of Hannibal (who saw him there) to Postmaster Jones of this city. Maj. Sturgis, of the regular army, just commissioned a Brigadier General, will probably take his place, as the St. Louis papers all agree that he is to be detailed for service in North Missouri. The change will be hailed by all but the rebels with pleasure.—*Quincy Whig, 10th.*

☞ Gen. Fremont has now under his command between sixty and seventy thousand men, including those in Kansas and at Cairo and vicinity. He should have at least 100,000.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## THE REBELLION.

### IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

### OPENING OF THE BALL!

### SKIRMISH NEAR CHAIN BRIDGE.

### Washington Greatly Excited.

### M'CLELLAN'S BRIGADE CROSS INTO VIRGINIA.

A BATCH OF FOSSILS GONE UNDER.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

MART GREEN AND HIS THIEVES SCATTERED.

DOWN IN CAIRO.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1861.

A body of 1,750 men, detachments from the 19th Indiana, the 5th and 6th Wisconsin, 2d and 3d Vermont, 6th Maine, 79th New York, and John Cochrane's Chasseurs, being several of the regiments which form the advance corps of our lines on the right wing beyond Chain Bridge, with cavalry, and a section of artillery, made a reconnoisance in force beyond Lewinsville, this morning. On their return they were fired upon from the woods by four pieces of artillery, supported by cavalry and infantry. Two pieces responded, and the reconnoitering force being reinforced held its own and drove the enemy back, and now hold the position.

Several were lamed and wounded, two of them Indiana men. The Indiana regiment behaved splendidly. The objects of the reconnoisance were completely accomplished.

Subsequently Chain Bridge was crossed by Gen. McCall's Pennsylvania regiments and cavalry.

There is great excitement in town, and the wildest rumors prevail. One story is that the reconnitering party made a stand against nine hundred cavalry, sent for reinforcements, and took them prisoners.

Cannonading was heard for nearly an hour, and the community were further distracted by the salute at the Navy Yard to Governor Curtin.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1861.

An eminent New York barn-burning Republican, Gen. Fremont's confidential friend, has been sent for post haste by the President, to be consulted with regard to Fremont's proclamation. He arrived last night. He told the President that if he did not sustain the Proclamation, Hamlin would take his place and would sustain it. It is understood that the author of this sharp answer was summoned in consequence of the remonstrances of a secret delegation from Missouri, partly in consequence of some visit of Blair and Meigs to St. Louis. It is said that the slaveholding committee charged Fremont with inactivity and inaccessibility. [All of which is very strange and unintelligible.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

Brisk cannonading was heard at three this afternoon, which is believed to be near Chain Bridge, whither ambulances have gone. A reconnoisance in force thence this morning was driven back and reinforced by five thousand men. Two National soldiers killed and six wounded.

The Pennsylvania regiments were reviewed yesterday, and crossed the Chain Bridge during the skirmish, to reinforce our forces, if need be. It is expected the engagement will be renewed to-morrow.

Prepaid letters by the mail to Prussia, Austria, and several smaller States are twenty-eight instead of thirty cents.

The following officers have been retired by the President, upon the finding of the Board: Col. Abert, Lieut. Col. Kearney, Major Graham, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Col. Governeur Morris, First Light Infantry; Lieut. Col. Thompson Morris, Fourth Infantry; and Col. B. Le Bonneville, Third Infantry. Col. F. H. Bolton and Maj. Giles Porter, Fourth Artillery, were retired upon their own application. The old fogies think themselves badly used, and call the Court an inquisition, and complain that their misdeeds are raked up against them. Col. De Abna, of the Indiana Legion, having been convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in forcing his way by the sentinel to Gen. Fremont's presence, and calling it a "D—d body-guard," a Hungarian humbug," has been sentenced to be dismissed the service.

Col. Rankin, member of the Canadian Parliament, has obtained authority to raise a regiment of sixteen hundred lancers, armed and equipped like the Sixteenth English Lancers, with sabre, pistols and lance (shaft sixteen feet long and blade fourteen inches), to rendezvous at Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

There will soon be a grand review of all the troops on this side of the Potomac.

The event of yesterday was the inspection of the Pennsylvania troops by Gov. Curtin and staff, and the presentation to each of the twelve regiments of a stand of colors, purchased with money presented to the State by the Society of the Cincinnati. The President, Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Butler, and Gen. Mansfield, were present, with many prominent Pennsylvanians. Speeches were made by Gov. Curtin and Gen. McCall.

Two hundred North Carolinians have been mustered into the Federal service by Col. Hawkins, who is in command at Hatteras Inlet.

A rebel Major, Lieutenant and six privates have been captured across the Potomac. One of the latter is Rochester born, but of Virginia stock.

The colors were restored to the New York 79th by Gen. McClellan, yesterday.

Gen. Buel, just returned from California, has been ordered to join Gen. Sherman under Gen. Anderson, in Kentucky. Gen. Schenck is ordered to the camp of instruction in Ohio.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1861.

A committee of prominent Philadelphians, McMichael of the *North American* at their head, and Henry C. Carey among them, were introduced to the President, this morning, by Secretary Cameron. They had come here to urge a thorough reconnoisance of the water approaches to Philadelphia, with a view to the fortification of commanding points; but learning that this had already been ordered, they thanked Mr. Lincoln for having anticipated their wishes. He intimated, in reply, that if all classes of people would labor in their several vocations for the good of the country as much time as they consumed in criticizing the Administration, matters would improve.

The same military powers have been concentrated in Gov. Dennison of Ohio as in Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania and Gov. Morgan of New York.

Serrell, the state prisoner, who has been released, got his papers and money from the War Department this morning. He is a most influential Bank of England agent in this country, and was on a friendly tour.

### FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 11, 1861.

The Conestoga went down the Mississippi this morning, but Jeff. Thompson's field battery had enough of her shells yesterday, for a signal gun was fired on her approach, and all left the shore for a safer position. After watching the movements of the enemy for some time, the Conestoga returned. At Norfolk she picked up a man who had been pressed into the rebel service in June. He managed to escape this morning. He says there are now at Columbus and Belmont twenty-six thousand men. This report shows an increase of ten thousand since Saturday, and may be true. Of these, twenty-seven hundred are at Belmont, Missouri, under Jeff. Thompson. Polk's army is well armed and equipped in all respects, has seven siege and two heavy field guns, and seven field batteries. The army are fortifying Columbus strongly.

Col. Lew. Wallace's 11th Indiana Zouaves arrived this morning on the steamer Hannibal City, and went up to Paducah. Capt. Wilson's and Capt. Thielman's Companies of Chicago cavalry also arrived from St. Louis, and were sent on to Paducah. All quiet at Cairo and Bird's Point. We have had a dull, stormy day.

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.

Intelligence has reached this city to the effect that Gen. Price has left Osceola, and is moving northward. When last heard from he had camped for the night at Clinton, in Henry county. It is thought by some that Lexington is his destination, while others deem the movement in that direction to be only a feint, and that Jefferson City is the real point at which he is aiming.

Nothing new to-night from Springfield or Northern Missouri.

With a view to the health and comfort of the troops in this vicinity, Gen. Fremont has appointed a Sanitary Commission to carry out various reforms and regulations. The Commission consists of Messrs. Jos. E. Yeatman, C. S. Greely, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Geo. Partridge, and Rev. Wm. G. Elliott, all well known and highly respected citizens.

Quartermaster McKinstry has issued a special order, directing subordinates in his Department to make purchases only of those whose loyalty is well known or can be satisfactorily proven. This order meets with much favor on the part of our loyal merchants.

The city is remarkably quiet and orderly—never more so.

### Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Acting Quarter Master Gen. McKinstry has issued orders forbidding all officers, agents, or other employees in the Quarter Master's Department, and all contractors with said department, in any way dealing with persons not known to be loyal to the U. S. Government, and all officers, agents, employees, and contractors are directed to use the utmost vigilance to prevent the disbursement of money for the benefit of its enemies. Mrs. Walton and a free colored woman named Hannah Courtney, were arrested yesterday for selling poisoned peaches to the soldiers at Camp Benton.

Gov. Gamble returned home last night. The *Republican* learns that his mission to Washington was to get money and arms to enable him to fit out the State troops enrolled under his proclamation in which he was entirely successful. Money will be placed to his credit in the sub-treasury and arms will be forwarded as fast as possible. The Governor had no other object in visiting Washington than to provide means to secure the peace of the State, by arming her own citizens, and all reports in the newspapers of his interference in other matters are untrue.

### Various Items.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Three race horses, four buggies, &c, were seized in Philadelphia yesterday, owned by rebels.

John W. Anderson, the traitor from Providence, was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The *Post's* dispatch says that Howard, the nominee for Governor of Maryland, is the official reporter of the Supreme Court, and is a rank secessionist.

It is expected that the Maryland Legislature will pass a secession ordinance next week.

General Butler is said to be making arrangements for another expedition.

A cavalry regiment is offered from Iowa, each member volunteering to furnish his horse and equipments.

### Reported Captures by the Pirate Sumter.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Capt. Newman, of the Brig Ocean Bird, at Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 7th, states that the pirate Sumter captured four American ships fully laden, previous to the 18th ult., which had quitted Trinidad for Northern States.

The above is from this evening's *Express* and is doubtful, as our advices from Trinidad, published yesterday, reported the pirate at Trinidad on the 10th, no mention being made of such important captures.

### Mart Green and his Robbers Scattered.

HUNNEWELL, Mo., Sept. 10.—Gen. Pope's command marched after the rebels under Green, Sunday night, and at daylight on Monday reached their camp; but Green, having received notice of the approach of our troops, had fled and his forces scattered in every direction, leaving much baggage, provisions and forage and the public property captured at Shelbina. Green's force numbered about three thousand, and Gen. Pope's troops having made a forced march of twenty three miles, they were unable to pursue him. At the latest accounts it was understood that the bulk of Green's band had crossed the North Missouri Railroad, and were making for the woods in Chariton county. Gen. Pope followed in pursuit with the 16th Illinois and 3rd Iowa Regiments, after giving them a few hours rest; but as Green's forces are mounted, there is little prospect of overtaking him.

### Big Story of a Rebel Prisoner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The *Commercial's* despatch states that a rebel prisoner affirms that the rebel force within a radius of twenty miles of Manassas is 170,000. Beauregard is reported to be concentrating his forces between Fairfax Court House and Leesburg.

Capt. Dore, of the Pocahontas, has been arrested for visiting the rebels on the Virginia shore.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 10.—The appointment of Gen. Reynolds to the chief command at Hatteras gives entire satisfaction at Old Point.

Vigorous measures are being taken for fitting out expeditions from Old Point to the Southern Ports under Gen. Wool's command. The army here is attaining a good degree of discipline, and the troops are impatient to meet the enemy.

### People's Union Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11.—Resolutions of the strongest Union character were presented, calling all offers of peace treason until the rebels laid down their arms. The nominations are not yet made. It is thought they will unite with the Republican Convention in the choice of candidates.

### Important Arrest.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Col. Jas. W. Wall, of this city, was arrested this afternoon by the U. S. Marshal, and taken towards New York. The arrest of Col. Wall has produced almost intense feeling of excitement among the people, as he has been a leading man among them for many years.

### Seizures in Connecticut.

STONINGTON, Ct., Sept. 11.—Collector Palmer of Stonington, has this day seized, in his district, the bark Covillo, from N. Y., Captain Washington. The schooner R. Fomler of Mystic, Capt. Eldridge, was also seized on the 9th inst. Both vessels were taken under the confiscation act.

### Rumored Resignation of Hon. Wm. Appleton.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—It is said that the Hon. Wm. Appleton, member of Congress from Boston, will shortly resign, owing to ill health.

### Launch of a Gun-Boat.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 11.—The gunboat Kearsarge was launched at the Navy Yard to-day, and has been placed in the floating dry dock to be coppered.

### Prince and Princess Napoleon.

OSWEGO, Sept. 11.—The Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his wife, passed through Oswego last night, on his way down the Lake to the Thousand Isles and the St. Lawrence.

### New York Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11.—A resolution was offered to unite with the People's Convention, and both unite on nominations, but was laid the table to take the regular course of business.

### Gone to Fort Lafayette.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Orders have been received to remove Marshal Kane to Fort Lafayette.

### In and Around Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—So far as heard from up to noon to-day, all is quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

### The Littlejohn-Greeley Libel Suit.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

PULASKI, Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1861.

At the opening of Court this afternoon, the defendant's list of witnesses in the case of Littlejohn against Greeley was called, and on motion of Mr. Allen, counsel for defendant, an attachment was ordered against the non-answering witnesses, viz: Geo. Law, Thurlow Weed, James B. Taylor, Frederick A. Conkling, Geo. Opdyke, Wm. A. Hall, Richard Busteed, John Kerr, Hugh J. Hastings and John Butler, Jr. When the case was called on the calendar, Mr. Grant for the defendant suggested that it had better be put off until to-morrow, as the absent witnesses would probably arrive by this evening's train, which might suit the convenience of all parties. The plaintiff assenting, it was so ordered. Henry Foster and Messrs. Marsh and Webb appeared for plaintiff. Messrs Grant and Allen of Oswego and J. T. Williams of New York, for the defendant. Messrs. John K. Porter and Peter Cagger, also counsel for the defendant, will arrive by the evening train.

### A Change in the Command of the Gulf Squadron.

We understand that Commander William Marvin, of the United States Navy, at present in command of the Gulf Squadron, will be superseded by Capt. Wm. McKeon, late of the steam frigate Niagara. Capt. McKeon has been for many years connected with the Navy, sixteen of which have been passed on the ocean.—*N. Y. Herald*, 10th.


## New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—Cheap for cash, a wagon with pole and shafts for drawing gravel, and sufficiently light for shooting purposes. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 12 South Lasalle street.

WANTED—A boy who understands feeding a power press, to go to the country. Good wages and steady work. For particulars call at S. P. ROUNDS', 46 State street.

WANTED—To purchase a lot for residence, of 40 or 50 feet front, either with or without house on it, in the West Division south of Lake street north of Jackson street, west of Union street and east of Union Park. Address Box 4409, stating exact location and lowest cash price. Also, best terms of time.

THE MEMBERS OF WM. B. WARREN LODGE 209 A. F. AND A. M.—You are hereby summoned to appear at their hall in Masonic Temple, on Saturday evening, Sept. 14, 1861, at 8 o'clock. By order of W. M. FRANK W. WENTWORTH, Sec'y.

WANTED—By a man who understands his trade, a job at Ironing Carriages or Express Wagons. Address "L. B. B.," at this office.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Dudman & Hallett, (manufacturers of Iron Railings), has been this day dissolved, and the business will hereafter be conducted by John Hallett, who resumes all responsibilities of the firm after this date. JOHN HALLETT, G. S. DUDMAN.

LOST—About two weeks since, a white and brown pointer slut, medium size. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving her at 26 Throop street.

FOR SALE—A first rate Power Corn Sheller, capacity from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels per day, will be sold low, by applying soon, to BEDFORD, MERADITH & RUSSELL, No. 236 South Water street.

TO PRINTERS.—The advertiser wishes to exchange some real estate for a newspaper office, in good condition, consisting of Nonpareil, Brevier, Bourgeois or Long Primmer, Galleys, &c. or for news type. For particulars, address "S. S.," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS on one of the avenues a short walk from the Post Office, a handsome well furnished front room and bed-rooms adjoining, to a gentleman willing to give a fair compensation for the same. Also the use of stable and carriage house. For further particulars, address "E B T," Tribune Office, stating as near as possible name and present residence.

CHOICE RESIDENCE property for sale, on easy terms, at about half its cost. Building brick, containing every modern improvement, lot large, and delightfully situated on Wabash Avenue. Also, a cheap house and lot on the North side, and a very desirable residence on West Washington street near Union Park. Terms easy. Some other property taken in exchange. Inquire at 52 Clark street. Address this Post Office. E. C. WILDER.

MONEY TO LOAN, AT TEN PER CENT, From One to Five Years on first-class Securities. BENJ. F. DOWNING.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WESTON, who arrived in Milwaukee from England in August, 1856. Lived as a Carpenter in Prairie du Chien in September, 1857, afterwards lived near Bellevue, Iowa. Was last heard of in McGregor, Iowa, February, 1858; was then about twenty-one years of age, and five feet nine inches in height. The above reward will be paid to whoever can give information where he can be found, if alive or sufficient evidence of death, to EDWARD FOOLIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TO SEWED BOOT MAKERS.—Wanted a first-class workman, to whom constant employment and good prices will be given. Apply to WM. CLARKE, corner of North Clinton and West Kinzie streets.

GREEN BAY STRIPS FOR SALE.—A cargo of Green Bay Strips (mill run) on the dock. Apply at Second yard South of Polk street Bridge.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Kennicott has returned, with renewed health, and a determination to merit the friendship and confidence of all who may entrust the care of their teeth to his skill and experience. Office, 131 Lake Street.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Nails and Heavy Hardware, Recently Removed to 193 & 195 South Water Street.

COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF JAMES BOYD, 38 South Clark Street, Exchange Bank Building, (Adjoining Banking House of C. B. Blair.)
STUMP-TAIL CURRENCY And Uncurrent Money, WANTED AT HIGHEST RATES.
I pay higher figures than the "Published Lists." Visitors to the State Fair will do well to call before selling.
"UNION PLANK ROAD" MONEY PAR at my office.
JAS. BOYD, 39 Clark Street. EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, Entrance at Iron Steps, south side of the Building.

DEODORIZED BENZOLE—A SUBSTITUTE FOR SPIRITS TURPENTINE. FOR SALE BY LEWIS, PAGE & CO., 103 South Water Street.

A. NO. 1, SHELL BARK HICKORY WOOD, now unloading, and for sale at PORTCH & CARTER'S, South end Rush Street Bridge.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN. HERRING'S SAFES AGAINST THE WORLD.
PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. 6th, 1861. Messrs. Herring & Co., 40 State street, Chicago.
GENTS:—Our Foundry and Machine shop was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 31st of August last. We were using one of your Patent Champion Safes. [illegible] Yours, respectfully, DEAN & SMITH.
☞ A complete assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes always on hand. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.—For sale at a sacrifice, valuable improved and unimproved City Property. Several fine farms and farming lands in the counties of Cook, Henry, Champaign, &c. &c. [illegible]

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, [illegible] THOMAS B. GREENE [illegible]

RIO COFFEE. 1,000 BAGS. For sale by H. T. PECK, No. 2 Board of Trade Block.

Every Thing Printed That Any Body WANTS, At Tribune Office, 51 Clark Street.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE, —BY— STEAM OR SAIL. Apply to GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, the oldest house in this line in Chicago. Office, Marine Bank Building, entrance on Lasalle street. Sight drafts for £1 sterling, and upwards, at current rates.

PURE COIN.—If you want Pure COIN SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, be sure to go to HOARD & HOES, Jewelers, 117 Lake street. They have a large assortment of their own manufacture, which they warrant as represented.
THE NEW CALENDAR CLOCK, the best invention, only for sale at HOARD & HOES, 117 Lake street.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The largest and best assorted variety in Chicago at HOARD & HOES, 117 Lake street, cheaper than ever.

NATRONA OIL, NATRONA OIL, WILL NOT EXPLODE, WILL NOT EXPLODE. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 144 & 146 Lake street, Chicago.

WIGS AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, &c., at HUDSON'S, 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) The largest assortment—best quality and lowest prices in the city.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A COMBINATION OF Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark. Forming the most POWERFUL TONIC, POWERFUL INVIGORATOR, Powerful Digestive Cordial known, [illegible] Prepared only, and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, GLASGOW, CITY OF WASHINGTON, VIGO, CITY OF MANCHESTER, BOSPHORUS, ETNA. [illegible]

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. 175....LAKE STREET....175

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE, SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, [illegible] JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47--State Street--47 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE, Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c., Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans. ☞ General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE invited till the 14th day of September, 1861, for supplying the Army of the Potomac with POTATOES. [illegible] The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

JUST PUBLISHED—Howard's UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT REPORTS. (December Term, 1860.) Vol. 24. [illegible] For sale by E. B. MYERS, Successor to D. B. Cooke & Co., 111 Lake street.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE.—Newspapers put up in packages of 100 each, clean, whole sheets. [illegible] TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM, 51 Clark st.

## Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

250 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will hold their next regular sale of BOOTS and SHOES, to the Trade, ON THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock, At their Salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) 250 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, FOR MEN'S AND BOY'S WARE. Bootees, Shoes and Gaiters, For Ladies, Misses and Children's Ware. The whole comprising one of the best and most desirable stocks offered in the trade this season. [illegible] TERMS CASH, PAR FUNDS. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

A RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TEAS, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large assorted retail stock of Dry Goods of every description, Men's, Boys', Womens' and Misses Boots and Shoes, Cutlery and Silver Plated Goods, Teas, &c., &c., comprising every article to be found in a large country store. Every article to be sold without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

HOOPSKIRTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, thirty dozen Hoop Skirts, for cash, without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. Fine Rosewood Billiard Table, AT AUCTION. On Thursday, September 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, without reserve, at our Sale rooms, No. 82 Lake street, one fine new Rosewood Billiard Table with Marble Bed, in perfect order, to pay advance charges. Terms, Cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

FORCED SALE OF Splendid Diamonds and REAL GOLD JEWELRY, Watches and Fancy Goods, AT AUCTION. At our Salesrooms, 82 Lake Street. Commencing September 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., and continue Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the same time and place. [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE by catalogue of 300 Steel Engravings in Gilt and Rosewood frames superbly ornamented. AT AUCTION. At No. 107 Randolph street, under the Sherman House, on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. NEW PIANOS AT AUCTION. We will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, FOUR NEW PIANOS, OF MODERN STYLE, Just received from the East, in Rosewood Cases, full iron frame, four round corners, and Seven Octaves, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF WHITE CROCKERY AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Sept. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 82 Lake street, a large invoice of Stone White Crockery, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Carpets, Books. On SATURDAY, Sept. 14th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, a superior assortment of Household Furniture, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At 56 Dearborn street. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th Sept., at Salesroom. Catalogue Sale of: 100,000 Cigars, [illegible] Catalogues now ready.

GREAT AUCTION SALE —OF— Fine Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Imitation Rosewood FURNITURE, COMMENCING TUESDAY MORNING, And Continuing through Fair Week. SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. [illegible]

NEW AND WELL KEPT FURNITURE, AT AUCTION. H. ALEXANDER, No. 107 Dearborn Street, [illegible] GOOD FURNITURE, [illegible]

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin, REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, [illegible]

RECRUITING BARRACKS, [illegible]

# Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

## THE UNION MOVEMENT.

In Ohio and New York—these great ates which exert so profound an in- ence on American politics—the Union ovement, by that we mean the effort to k parties and partisanship, and unite the hole people in defence of our country un- the close of the war—goes swimmingly ; and save among those who have offices hope for, or places to guard, by continu- g in how useless and barren disputes, ere is little objection made to the con- mmation of the popular wish. We hope see those States an unit for the popular use, to see Pennsylvania throw her heavy eight into the proper side of the scale, d to see the example of all imitated by linois, next in population and importance, e result is not unlikely. The people have ew instincts to help out their reason, and ey know that the issues of the past are ead and buried, never to be resuscitated. hey have full comprehension of the over- helming magnitude of the crisis, in this espect being far ahead of the keenest pol- icians. They feel that there must be nanimity of action and harmony in coun- l, or our cause is lost. These facts will ork out their results as soon as the masses n act; and the little managers of caucuses nd conventions, the selfish seekers after lace, the patriots who put party before ountry and self before party, will be rushed by the movement, if they dare op- ose it.

## A GOOD INDICATION.

We learn that two of Gen. Fremont's ecretaries have been discharged from his ervice, no doubt for the many offenses gainst gentlemen from all parts of the ountry who have visited the General on mportant military business, and have een, after waiting, in some cases as many s six days, virtually turned out of his ouse by the underlings who have taken im into their keeping. We do not believe hat the Commander of the Department, hough overburdened with business, de- lines to see the delegates of the Union De- ence Committee of this city when they go o him charged with important affairs, nor hat one of his own Aids, a gentleman who s well known to be one of the ablest and ost zealous of the Union men of the Northwest, was compelled by Gen. Fre- mont's direction to cool his heels three ays at his door before he could get his ard sent in; nor that the spies fresh from he enemy's camps would have been sent orth with their budgets unopened, because hey could not get inside the General's ate. No, he has been imposed upon. Fellows clothed with a little brief author- y have assumed the right to regulate his onferences, to decide who should and who hould not have access to him, to judge of he importance of the affairs on which vis- tors come, by the color of their hair or he polish of their boots. It is lucky for he General's reputation that they are re- oved to make place for men of sense. The West believes in Fremont. It pins its opes of victory to him, and its people are illing to pour out their money and blood o advance their cause, he being, with their lad consent, their representative and ead. But they do not want any aping of he airs of the conqueror, until victories re achieved, if then; and if the deep dis- ust excited by these unworthy servants ho have been sent adrift, is an indication f what would follow the practices that hey inaugurated at his gate and in his all and ante-room, we may believe that in inety days more he would be without isitors and without friends. This is a Democratic country—this West of ours.

## A CHANGE OF HEART.

MORE EVASION—The *Illinois Journal* discourages lippantly on "confiscation"—the right of Govern- ent to confiscate the property, of all sorts, of ebels found in arms against the Government, but his does not meet our query, which it professes to nswer. Its Republican cotemporary at Chicago, ay after day, ignoring party! and condemning he discussion of party issues, at the same time nsists that slavery is the *cause* of all our troubles nd that—

"When the *cause* is removed the effect will dis- appear. We can have peace when slavery is abol- shed, even though it be by Jeff. Davis' own act, at we cannot have peace before."

In a word, the present war must be made one for he abolition of slavery, that there can be no *peace* ntil such abolition takes place. Now, what we ut to the *Journal* was, not the question of confis- ation of rebel "property," but whether it con- urred in the TRIBUNE's proposition that peace can nly be obtained by the entire abolition of slavery; by perverting the war from one for the Union and he Constitution, to one for the subversion of the onstitutional rights of the States—to make the war one for abolition partyism instead of one for he Union, as it was.—*Ill. State Register.*

We do not know how it may strike the *State Journal*, to which the above inquiries re addressed, but insist that *we*, and no thers, are responsible for the utterance which the *Register* quotes, and that the at- empt to crowd it upon any other person r newspaper is both silly and impudent.

We have despaired long ago of compell- ng the *Register* either to tell the truth or old a fair argument. Else, it would be asy to ask whether slavery is not the cause f the present war, and whether the effect can be removed while the cause remains ctively at work. This would be a logical and pertinent inquiry, but we know that he *Register* would never answer it except n the way of buffoonery. Our only pur- pose in printing the extract above is to call attention to the fact that the *Register* is coming down a few pegs from its former position—probably in response to a heavy pressure from the masses of its own party n the State. A few days ago it took us everely to task for saying that Fremont's proclamation was "our platform hence- orth to the end of the war." At the ame time it was publishing articles from the Washington *Star*, and other un- ertain organs, denunciatory of Fremont's policy in regard to the slaves of rebels. Now, however, there is a manifest change. The objection does not lie against the con- fiscation of the slaves of rebels, but against the total overthrow of the slave system. If we are not correct in this statement the *Register* can very easily set us right. Does it, or does it not, approve of Gen. Fremont's proclamation? If it replies yes, we shall congratulate it on the happy change of heart which has overtaken it. It its reply is in the negative, honest people will here- after know what is meant by its solemn waggery and pointless innuendoes. If it does not answer at all, the public will perceive that it is halting between two opinions, and may indulge the hope that it will land on the right side of the fence at last.

## THE CZAR AND THE UNION.

The friendly letter of the Emperor of Russia to the President of the United States, will be received with the utmost satisfaction by the people to whom, rather than to any public functionary, it was ad- dressed. True, the Czar, deploring the ex- istence of the war, does not seek to discuss its causes or to suggest specific measures for bringing it to an end. So far as the facts were before him it was not possible for him to do so intelligently, unless he should assume that a controversy respect- ing boundary lines was a proper subject for a foreign prince to meddle with be- fore his opinion was asked. As we read the imperial missive, it is simply an assur- ance of sincere and continued friendship for the American government and people, and of that sympathy which every nation must feel grateful for when undergoing the travail of war. The concluding para- graph will doubtless be held by many to imply the active assistance of Russia, if we should be unjustly menaced by any Euro- pean power, during the continuance of our domestic struggle. It is in the follow- ing words:

[illegible]

while to speculate on that point. Indeed, while the contingency is so improbable it would be in very bad taste for the Czar to indicate what policy he might deem fitting for Russia to pursue. The discussion of this idea may therefore be safely omitted.

Nor is it to be supposed that a prince who has signalized his accession to the throne of Peter by emancipating more millions of serfs than there are people in the Northern States of America, would counsel any adjustment of our difficulties which would give new strength to slavery. In his view, and in the view of Europe, our war is simply a territorial dispute, involving no great principle which might claim the applause of foreign nations. Presented in this light, it is not astonishing that a friendly sovereign should express the hope that we might be brought to the point of settling our difficulties without bloodshed. To us, having made up our minds for a death struggle in behalf of our Constitution and national integrity, it is puzzling that any compromise could be proposed by a friend while the rebels are still in arms and threatening our capitol. But if we place ourselves in his position and endeavor to survey the field from his stand-point, we shall find that the expression of a hope that we may yet be saved from the calamities of civil war, admits of the most proper and respectful construction. The letter, as a whole, is one for which the American people will return their heartfelt thanks.

## DECLINE OF IMPORTATIONS.

In no branch of business has the effect of the war been more marked than in the wholesale dry goods trade. There were imported into New York in the first eight months of 1859, dry goods to the amount of $81,512,220; in 1860, during the same time, $71,533,210; and in 1861 only $18,949,502—a falling off in two years of $62,663,718; surprising even to those who are best acquainted with the condition of the trade. The decline is a source of complaint to a few of our Eastern contemporaries, who argue that the revenue will be seriously affected by this neglect of the people to buy the products of foreign looms, and that direct taxation will thereby be necessarily increased. The premises are correct and the deductions indisputable; but the question remains—shall we, for the sake of an average revenue of twenty-five per cent. on importations, incur a great foreign debt that will be a dead drag upon the country during the continuance of the war; in other words—shall the people, in putting each quarter of a dollar into the hands of the Government, throw seventy-five cents into or across the sea? That needs no answer; but it covers the whole case.

We of the West are quite willing to suffer the trade in gewgawery to shrink into the proportions that it ought never to have exceeded. And if during the war, the people will be content to employ their own looms and wear their own fabrics, we shall not only come out of the contest rich, but we shall have laid the foundation of future prosperity that nothing can destroy. Let the importations fall off then. Every dollar of decline is two dollars added to the national wealth.

### Mutinous Sailors Under Arrest.

It is deemed that the thirteen prisoners of the Resolute's crew, at New York, made their revolt without even the most remote idea of delivering up the vessel to the Confederate authorities. The charge against them is disobedience of orders, which amounts to an attempt at revolt, one of those common offences which occur daily on the ocean, and occupy in their narration an obscure corner in the newspapers. The men refused to scrub the outside of the ship, while going at the rate of five knots an hour, unless a boat could be lowered for their accommodation.

On Friday last, when the crew of the revenue cutter Jackson were mustered to receive their pay, at New York, they were required to take the oath of allegiance before Mr. Opdyke. Fourteen of the crew refused to take it, but did not assign any reason for so doing. Capt. Hyde immediately ordered these traitors to be put in irons. They are now confined on board of the Jackson, but will be sent to one of the forts in the course of a day or two. Many of these fellows have been drawing pay from the Government for many years, and now when it is in difficulty, they see fit to revolt and become the enemy of a Government which has furnished them with a good home for so long a time. One of these traitors has been in the revenue service over eighteen years.

### Wisconsin Union Convention.

The Wisconsin Union Convention met at Madison on the 10th. The attendance is quite small, the *State Journal* saying that not more than forty persons—not more than twenty of whom were delegates—were present. John P. McGregor presides. Up to 2 o'clock nothing of importance had been done.

VERMONT ELECTION.—A week has elapsed since the election in Vermont, and the returns are yet very meagre. One of the papers introduces its scattering returns with the remark: "Everybody knows that the State is all right, and that is enough." Windsor county, so far as heard from, foots up: Holbrook (Republican) 3,888; Tracy (Union) 213; Smalley (Democrat) 623. Windham county gives Holbrook 2,700, Tracy 18, Smalley 611. It is estimated that the total vote will stand somewhat thus: Holbrook, 40,000; Tracy, 2,000; Smalley, 3,000. Mr. Tracy was a former Republican Congressman and was run now by the malcontents, who had hoped to make some trouble for the regular ticket. He obtained a majority in Montpelier, which was the only town that gave him any considerable vote. Mr. Paul Dillingham, who declined the Democratic nomination for Governor, has been elected to the State Senate by the Republicans, and the Legislature is wholly Republican and Union.

☞ John Carlin, of Quincy, Ill., a red headed Democrat of the most fiery kind, has followed his natural inclination and is now an avowed rebel against the Government. He is one of Mart. Green's lieutenants, in the North Missouri banditti, and a few days since was instrumental in the capture of Mr. A. C. Lomeline, a former townsman, who was the suttler to Col. Smith's 16th Illinois regiment at Palmyra. Carlin is a brother of the late Postmaster at Quincy, and at the last term of the U. S. Court in this State he served on the Grand Jury, although at the time known to be a secessionist.

NEW YORK CANALS.—The rolls of the New York canals for the financial year ending with this month, have been $3,366,892, an increase of $985,521 over 1860, and of $1,552,460; or an aggregate of $2,537,981 for the two years—equal to the proceeds of a tax of one and three-fourths mills. The Albany *Journal* says that there will not, at present, be any occasion for the imposition of taxes to meet the interest on the public debt, or to reimburse any principal that may fall due this year or next.

☞ Col. J. W. Birge, who is authorized by Gen. Fremont to raise a regiment of sharp shooters, was an officer in the Patriot war of Canada in 1838, and the man for whom the British Government offered $25,000 for his head. Gen. Stimson, who was many years in the British army, and an officer in the Crimean war, is raising a company for Col. Birge's regiment.

☞ Dr. Luther V. Bell, the well known superintendent of the Massachusetts McLean Insane Hospital, who went out as surgeon of the 11th Massachusetts regiment, and was subsequently promoted to be brigade surgeon has been assigned to duty in the Western Division of the army, under Major General Fremont.

A SECESSIONIST KILLED.—A man named Hardee shot and instantly killed a secessionist named John Powell, at Eddyville, Iowa, on Friday last. Powell had previously threatened Hardee's life, and also had the day previous badly abused an old man for denouncing traitors.

☞ Among the killed by the St. Joseph Railroad bridge disaster, was the famous Barclay Coppic, of the John Brown raid memory, together with five or six men with him, all of whom were on their way to join Montgomery's Kansas regiment.

☞ Mr. Anthony Trollope, the English novelist, and son of the famous Madame Trollope, whose book on American manners and customs published some thirty years since, created considerable excitement, arrived in Boston by the last English steamer.

☞ The Baltimore *American* says that Mc- [illegible]

## MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

### MICHIGAN.

The enumeration of Michigan regiments is as follows:

1st Regiment—(three months' men, under Col. Wilcox), now re-organizing at Detroit under Lieut. Col. Horace S. Roberts; has 700 men in camp.

2d Regiment—late Richardson's—in the service near Washington.

3d Regiment—Col. D. M. McConnel, near Washington.

4th Regiment—Col. Dwight A. Woodbury, near Washington.

5th Regiment—Col. Henry D. Terry, has 935 men in camp and is ready to start for the seat of war.

6th Regiment—Col. Frederick W. Curtenius, stationed at Baltimore.

7th Regiment—Col. Ira R. Grosvenor, on its way to Baltimore.

8th Regiment—Col. Wm. M. Fenton, has 618 men, and will be ordered forward next week.

9th Regiment—now organizing, and will probably be commanded by William W. Duffield of Detroit, the present Lieut. Colonel of the Fourth.

1st Independent Regiment—Col. T. B. W. Stockton, has 660 men in camp.

2d Independent—Col. May, has 700 men in camp.

1st Cavalry—Col. T. F. Broadhead, has 1,100 men, and is nearly ready to move.

2d Cavalry—now organizing at Grand Rapids under the auspices of Col. Francis W. Kellogg, member of Congress, and will soon have full ranks.

Of Artillery there are several batteries organizing, with one or two now in the service. One company has also been furnished to Col. Berdan's sharpshooters, besides companies to regiments formed outside the State.

[From the Detroit papers of Tuesday.]

CAVALRY HORSES.—Contracts were yesterday let by Captain Henry R. Mizner to numerous parties in the State for the purchase of two thousand horses for Colonels Broadhead and Kellogg's regiments of cavalry. The contracts are in lots of fifty and one hundred. The price to be paid for each horse has been limited by Government to one hundred and ten dollars. The horses must be sound in all particulars, from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than four nor more than nine years of age, color to be bays, browns, blacks, or sorrels, good square trotters, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for the purposes above named. They will also be subjected to a rigid inspection upon their arrival at the respective rendezvous, viz: Detroit and Grand Rapids. Should any of them fail to pass inspection the contractors must be the losers. It will be thus seen that buyers will have to be very careful in their selections.

SHARP SHOOTERS.—Capt. Kin S. Dygert has received a commission to raise a company of sharp-shooters to be attached to Gen. Williams' Michigan Brigade. The conditions are the same as those of the Berdan sharp-shooters. Each man will be furnished with a rifle, or if he prefers to furnish his own will, if it is accepted, be allowed sixty dollars for it. Captain Dygert has opened a recruiting office next door to Wingert's gun-shop on Congress street. There are more than men enough in the State ready to enter such a company, and it is expected it will be filled in ample time to accompany the brigade when it shall leave for the seat of war.

KELLOGG CAVALRY.—Lieut-Col. Davis informs us that Col. Kellogg has now in camp, at Grand Rapids, three hundred men. The other companies are nearly filled, and will shortly report at the rendezvous. It is expected that the regiment will be full by the close of next week.

AT BALTIMORE.—We hear it stated that the Sixth Regiment are in Baltimore, and have taken the place of a Massachusetts Regiment ordered to Washington. It is said that the Seventh and Fifth will be stationed at the same place.

### INDIANA.

Of the six regiments of three months troops—6th to 11th inclusive—one, the 11th, Colonel Wallace, has been re-organized and sent forward to St. Louis; another, the 8th, Col. Benton, awaits orders; and the remaining four are nearly full, and will be ready to move next week. All will probably be sent into Missouri.

There are now in the service fifteen regiments for the war, numbered from the 12th to the 26th inclusive, and of these four are stationed in Western Virginia, five at or near Washington, and six in Missouri.

New regiments are forming, numbered from the 27th to the 39th inclusive, and some of them are in a state of great forwardness.

Of cavalry, Indiana has sixteen companies in the service; eight in Missouri, six on the Potomac, and two in Western Virginia. Of artillery, two batteries, both in Missouri.

The new regiments are as follows:

Twenty-seventh—Col. Silas Colgrove, transferred from the Lieut. Colonelcy of the Eighth Regiment.

Twenty-eighth—Col. John F. Miller; Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn, transferred from the Ninth Regiment.

Twenty-ninth—At Fort Wayne, for the Tenth Congressional District.

Thirtieth—At Terre Haute, for the Seventh Congressional District.

Thirty-first—Col. August Willich, (first German.)

Thirty-second—At Indianapolis, for the Sixth Congressional District.

Thirty-third—At Anderson, Col. Steele, for the Eleventh Congressional District.

Thirty-fourth—At Madison, for the Third Congressional District.

Thirty-fifth—At Richmond, for the Fifth Congressional District: Wm Grose, Colonel; Samuel W. Vance, Surgeon; Geo. Davidson, Sutler.

Thirty-sixth—At Lawrenceburg, for the Fourth Congressional District.

Thirty-seventh—At New Albany, Col Scribner; formed out of the Indiana Legion.

Thirty-eighth—At Lafayette, for the Eighth Congressional District.

Thirty-ninth Regiment—Officers not yet appointed, except Quartermaster.

### ILLINOIS.

[From the Springfield Register, 10th.]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments were made by the Governor yesterday:

John J. Updegraff, Colonel of the 5th regiment of cavalry.

Benjamin L. Wiley, Lieutenant Colonel of the same.

Thomas A. Epperson, Major of the same.

Charles Knobiesdorff, Colonel of the 44th regiment.

William J. Stephenson, Lieutenant Colonel of the same.

Thomas J. Hobart, Major of the same.

Stephen G. Hicks, Colonel of the 40th regiment.

J. W. Boothe, Lieutenant Colonel of the same.

James B. Smith, Major of the same.

Rigdon L. Barnhill, Adjutant of the same.

THE 38TH REGIMENT.—This regiment, under command of Col. W. P. Carlin, is composed of the following companies:

Captain Young's, of Effingham.
Captain True's, of Coles.
Captain Yetton's, of Jasper.
Captain Alden's, of Sangamon.
Captain Harris's, of Jasper.
Captain Mayfield's, of Pope.
Captain Sutherland's, of Crawford.
Captain Churchill's, of Edwards.
Captain Meade's, of Logan.
Captain Greathouse's, of Hardin.

COMPANY MATTERS.—L. F. Boothe, of Chicago, has been authorized to raise a cavalry company, with orders to report his company ready in twenty days.

Captain J. A. Harvey will leave Naples with a cavalry company to day, for Camp Butler.

Captain Zenas Aplington reports a company of cavalry now ready at Polo.

Captain M. K. O'Harrett reports a cavalry company at Carbondale. Ordered to join Col. Fouke's regiment, at Cairo.

Captain J. D. Mitchell, of Marshall, is ordered to raise a company of infantry, and report in twenty days.

Captain J. R. Daily's company, now at Centralia, is ordered to Camp Butler, to join Col. Haynie's regiment.

Captain A. J. McCraver, of Vandalia, reports that he will tender a full company in fifteen days.

Captain Smith's cavalry company, at Centralia, is ordered forward.

### IOWA.

AN IRISH REGIMENT.—Adjutant General Baker has issued an order to W. T. Dittoe, Esq., of Davenport, to raise an Irish Regiment. It will be seen that the Regiment can have a Chaplain of its own faith—a matter of no small importance to Irishmen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Davenport, Sept. 5, 1861.

W. T. DITTOE, Esq.: You are hereby authorized to raise a Regiment of Infantry, to consist of Irishmen or others, enlisting under you.

The Captains of the Companies shall have the power to recommend the Chaplain to your Colonel, and the person so recommended shall be appointed.

N. B. BAKER, Adjutant General of Iowa.

### AT THE EAST.

The grand camp of instruction at Hempstead, L. I., under command of General Sherman, has been named "Camp Winfield Scott," by order of the War Department, and all regiments from the East will stop there on the way to Washington, for drill.

Of enlistments in the State of New York the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The recruiting business is growing less active at all the stations both of regulars and volunteers, still there are new organizations constantly being formed, and the officers increase in number about as rapidly as the privates. The sphere of operations seems to have been limited to the cities and larger villages.

Much as New York has done to swell the armies of the Union, the country has been as yet almost untouched. This fact should be more generally known and acted upon. The necessity of drafting is now a subject of general discussion among military men.

If two months time be given, the state can nearly or quite fill up the contingent. The idea of drafting troops does not seem to be unpopular; the whole matter is agitated as one of policy merely.

It is generally conceded that if the Government desire for immediate service the twenty-five thousand troops which New York is called upon to supply, there must be a draft made.

It is thought that those drafted and not desiring to serve, could easily procure a substitute, and that no hardships would be experienced.

Connecticut has four regiments in preparation for the seat of war—the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th—which will be sent forward as soon as possible. The 7th has 773 men; the 8th, 400; and the others a smaller number. All being put in the field, Connecticut will have done her proportional share for an army of only 275,000. She is somewhat behind the times.

A regiment of Fire Zouaves has been organized at Philadelphia, under Col. Baxter, and the men are very anxious to be ordered to Missouri. They will probably, however, be sent to Western Virginia.

☞ A gentleman writes a letter to the Davenport *Gazette* from Pompey, N. Y., accusing Hon. Charles Mason, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, and formerly Commissioner of Patents under Buchanan, with being a secessionist and traitor, and offers strong evidence to prove the fact.

☞ The wife of Major Tochman, of Polish fame, now in the rebel army, was arrested in Washington on Monday. This makes [illegible]

## ILLINOIS UNION MOVEMENTS.

MADISON COUNTY.—The Unconditional Unionmen of Madison county assembled in Convention at Edwardsville on Saturday last. The Convention was fully attended. John Fitch presided. After able and patriotic speeches by the Chairman, Judge Billings and A. W. Metcalf, the following ticket was nominated:

*For the Convention*—Henry W. Billings,* David Gillespie.†
*For County Judge*—Henry K. Eaton.†
*For Associate Justices*—William B. Hundley,* Constant Rulliet.†
*For County Clerk*—Lyne S. Metcalf.*
*For School Commissioner*—John Weaver.*
*For Assessor and Treasurer*—Don A. Spaulding.†
*For County Surveyor*—Nelson D. Sweeney.*
*For Surveyor of the Western District*—Samuel E. Mettregory.†

* Democrat. † Republican.

Judge Billings (Democrat) introduced the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Convention of the Union men of Madison county, assembled in view of a most extraordinary crisis, and amidst the calamities of internecine civil war, declare their unaltered and, if possible, increased devotion to the American Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws.

*Resolved*, That the Union men of this county fully endorse the resolution passed by the late session of the United States Congress, as emphatically expressing our views of the present crisis, which are as follows:

*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to preserve and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

H. S. Baker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the delegates nominated by this Convention to the State Convention to amend the Constitution—if elected—be instructed to use their endeavors to secure the present revenue derived from the Central Railroad, by such Constitutional amendments as to place it out of the power of any subsequent Legislature to relinquish the same.

## PERSONAL.

In obedience to a telegraphic order from Washington, Algernon S. Sullivan, a New York lawyer, counsel for the Savannah privateers, was arrested at New York last Saturday night, and lodged in Fort Lafayette with other state prisoners. The charge against him is of holding treasonable correspondence with the Confederates, which he denies, although confessing to have written professional letters to the friends of his clients. He was formerly of Cincinnati, and states that he is a brother of Col. Sullivan of the 18th Indiana, besides having another brother in one of the Ohio regiment.

—Thomas S. Serrell, arrested in New York with the Bank of England notes in his possession, and who has been released from imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, will now take up his residence in Philadelphia. He took the oath of allegiance, and gave bonds for good behavior.

—Robert Elliot, of Freedom, Maine, has been arrested by orders from Secretary Cameron. Mr. Elliot will be furnished with quarters at Fort Lafayette. "Bob Elliot, as he is called in his own locality, was instrumental in raising and arming a company of men, with the intention of resisting the war taxes and draft in Maine. He was once a candidate for Senator in Waldo county, and formerly a Councilor.

—We hear, says the Boston *Traveller*, that two business men of Boston, of heretofore unspotted reputation, have recently been detected in the crime of forgery. Exile from home, friends and country is all that will save them from criminal prosecution and punishment.

—A Union man asks us why Vice President Hamlin is not at his post, instead of being at home picking over potatoes. Really we cannot tell. Little has been heard of him since his inauguration, and since Washington has been threatened by the rebels he has kept at a safe distance.—*Springfield Republican.*

—It is a notable fact that not a person can be found who admits that he was one of the competitors for the great "National Anthem" prize; and it is quite certain that no poet of any reputation did write for it.

—Secretary Welles of the Navy, has been on a visit home; and Attorney General Blair has made a trip to New York on business. It is stated that Mr. Welles charged his wife to make her letters to him very brief, as his time was too much occupied for reading correspondence.

—An intercepted letter from Robert Toombs, addressed to one Richards, in Danville, Texas, contains this curious passage:

"By industry and constant attention to business, I have always been able to meet my own obligations, and it is the first time that I could not meet all without selling property. Your debt that I am bound for has been due over three years; it was a debt of honor, and lent under the most solemn pledges, which I believed and relied on, and with which you have not complied. And now, on account of it, I find myself without money, harassed with public business, no means of making arrangements, and your debt hanging on me. I feel myself greatly aggrieved by you, and in a quarter where I did not expect it."

—An anecdote of John G. Whittier is told by the Boston *Traveller*, as follows: "On a recent occasion he was traveling with a friend over a New Hampshire railroad, and during conversation Mr. Whittier's friend, who is also a member of the Society of Friends, told the poet that he was on his way to contract for a lot of oak timber, which he knew would be used in building the gunboats at Portsmouth, and asked him whether he thought it was exactly in consistence with the peace doctrines of the Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question, the two arrived at their parting place, when Mr. Whittier, shaking his friend's hand, said: 'Moses, if thee *does* furnish any of that oak timber thee spoke of, *be sure that it is all sound*.'"

### Cincinnati Home Guard.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell has announced the plan under which an organization of Home Guards is to be made in Cincinnati, and it is received with great favor. The Independent Rifle Regiment, Col. Boynton, has already signified its assent, citizens meetings have been held and are being called to further the scheme, and the merchants very generally second these efforts by agreeing to suspend business at four o'clock each day, to allow their employees time for exercise in the drill room. Out of some 40,000 persons in the county, capable of bearing arms, some 8,000 to 10,000 have already joined regiments that are to serve in the field, and as many more can be obtained without difficulty to act as a local militia of minute men. The plan as given by General Mitchell is as follows:

1. All Home Guard troops to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.
2. To be clothed, fed, armed, equipped, lodged, drilled, and transported, as other troops.
3. To be subject to duty for ten consecutive days in every thirty, during which time men and officers shall receive full pay.
4. To be subject to the call of the Governor of Ohio for full duty, and by him to be turned over, as other volunteers, to the control of the General Government, whenever, in his opinion, the necessity would warrant him in drafting the State Militia into actual service.
5. Whenever any full company shall apply to be placed upon full service, they shall be accepted in preference to other applicants.

### Gen. Scott and the Philadelphians.

Soon after the battle of Bull Run, a letter, written by Joseph R. Ingersoll, and largely signed by citizens of Philadelphia, was sent to Gen. Scott, assuring him of their unabated confidence, and in reply the following has been received:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, August 31, 1861.

HON. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL:—Twice within a short time rolls of my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, including many personal friends, have overwhelmed me with testimonials of their distinguished approbation and esteem. The second of these addresses has reached me through your honored hands. Such I feel, are the rewards which cheer and render happy the close of an old soldier's life, now by Divine goodness much extended beyond the usual age of man.

Happy to recognize in my correspondent an early and most highly esteemed friend,

I remain faithfully his

WINFIELD SCOTT.

### Colorado.

The Denver City *Republican* of Aug. 23, says;

The vote for delegate to Congress from this Territory, as far as heard from, reaches 8,295, of which H. P. Bennet, the Republican candidate, received 5,887 votes, and D. B. Williams, Democrat, 2,408, being 3,479 majority for Bennet. So much for the Northern portions of Colorado, and we have reasons to expect that it will be increased from the precincts south of the Arkansas."

Mr. Bennet was fairly elected a delegate to the Thirty-fourth Congress from Nebraska Territory, but did not obtain his seat. The vote in Denver City was for Bennet 628, Williams 360.

### Enfield Armory.

It was only about seven years since that the English Government determined to discontinue the purchase of small arms from private manufacturers, and establish a Government armory at Enfield, which is about twelve miles north of London. The building commissioners visited the national and private armories in the United States before deciding on the plans, and on their recommendation much of the machinery was made on the Springfield patterns, by Ames of Chicopee and by Robbins & Lawrence of Windsor, Vt.

The Enfield armory is capable of turning out about a thousand rifles or muskets per week. Many of the "Enfield rifles," however, are made at private armories, after the Enfield patterns, which were adopted after a long series of experiments, a gunmaker named Prichett furnishing the piece [illegible]

## THE WAR ON THE OCEAN.

### The Privateers Sumter and Dixie.

From a letter dated Trinidad, (Port Spain,) August 5th, we obtain some further particulars concerning the doings of the privateer Sumter:

The Sumter has been a week in our port, and it is reported that she will remain here till the arrival of the packet, which is hourly expected. The British steam sloop of war Cadmus arrived last night from Granada, and the officers of the two ships appear to be on very amicable terms. The officers of the Sumter are daily parading the streets of Port Spain, and, with the consent of our colonial authorities, they have been supplied with coal, spars, water, &c. I am not certain that she has taken in any gunpowder, but have been credibly informed that her officers have made inquiries for that article.

The booming of cannon has not saluted the arrival of the Sumter, but the Union Jack was displayed on the Government flagstaff, a measure only taken to honor distinguished visitors.

If the Sumter had not been allowed to take in coals and refit out, she would have been effectually prevented from continuing her cruise, and the British Government should be made responsible for any depredation she may commit after this.

CRUISING FOR THE SUMTER.

The Key West correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* writes, under date of the 29th ult.:

Since my last, there arrived at Key West the Key Stone State, steamer, (side wheel,) which had been cruising among the West Indies in search of the Sumter. The Key Stone, Captain Scott, which formerly run between Philadelphia and Charleston, has made her nineteen knots, and carries six sixty-eights, two thirty-twos, one rifle cannon, and one hundred and fifteen men. She did not come across the Sumter, but heard of her in every port—arriving at Jamaica one day after she had left, and waiting two days over their time, expecting her return for coal, which she had ordered. This shows the difficulty of keeping track of a privateer, with the ocean to roam over, and which can change her course as soon as out of sight of port. The Key Stone's great superiority in speed and guns would soon settle the question, could she once get sight of her, and free the seas of this pest. At another port the Sumter had left but four hours previous, and she put out immediately after her in the night. The Sumter has captured four vessels since the six we conveyed out of Cienfuegos. How she has disposed of them I have not heard. Some of her men left in Jamaica, and an officer with several men were seen in Havana, who did not deny belonging to her. The Key Stone came from Havana to Key West in four hours for coal, and left yesterday, the 28th, again in search—the men expressing hopes of falling in with her. The Lieutenant of the Key Stone formerly served under Captain Semmes, and bears him no good will. The Sumter's men say they lack thirty or forty men for complete efficiency—about that number being employed in the fireroom.

EXPLOITS OF THE PRIVATEER DIXIE.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 28.]

The thunders of a Confederate salute in our harbors yesterday morning set all the town agog with curiosity. A general rush to the wharves resulted in the ascertainment of the fact that the gay little privateer Dixie, safe from the perils of fire and water and Yankee cruisers, was again under the guns of Castle Pinckney. We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Moore, the gallant and enterprising captain, for an interesting account of the adventures of the cruise.

The Dixie weighed anchor in Charleston harbor on the 19th of July. On the following day, aided by a stiff breeze, she succeeded in getting out safely to sea. By what channel her exit was accomplished we leave to the serene contemplation of the cute blockaders, who permitted the saucy little craft to slip through their fingers. The privateer pursued a southeasterly course without any incident of special moment until Tuesday, the 23d. At an early hour on that day Capt. Moore made a sail on the lee quarter, and tacking ship soon overhauled her. A gun fired across the bow of the stranger speedily brought her to. The captain was ordered to come on board the Dixie, and his papers showed his vessel to be the bark Glen, of Portland, Maine, bound to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, with a cargo of coal. Without further ceremony the Yankee skipper was informed of the business of his captors, and made prisoner. A prize crew was put aboard the Glen, who did not take her to Fort Jefferson, and the Dixie went on her way rejoicing. On Thursday, the 25th, the schooner Mary Alice, of New York, from the West Indies, with a cargo of sugar, bound for New York hove in sight. A message from Long Tom explained the meaning of the stars and bars, and the Mary Alice was soon a prize. [As our readers know, she was afterwards recaptured by the blockaders.] On the 27th two sails were for a short time in sight, but a heavy squall came up, accompanied by a waterspout, which passed close ahead of the privateer, and, when this subsided, the vessels had disappeared. On Monday, the 29th, two sails were again described, but the Dixie was unable to come up with them. On the 30th the hermaphrodite brig Robert R. Kirkland, of Baltimore, loaded with salt, consigned to a firm in that city, was spoken. She was, of course, permitted to pass. The captain of the brig, however, was induced to take on board the cook of the Glen, the prisoners on board the Dixie having become more numerous than was desirable. On the evening of the 31st no less than nine sail were visible. About sundown the Dixie gave chase to one of these vessels, which, from information obtained from one of the prisoners, was believed to be the bark Albertina, armed with two rifled cannon. Two of the guns of the privateer were loaded with grape and canister, and when the stranger was sufficiently near, a shot was fired across her bow, which had the desired effect of bringing her to. She proved to be the bark Rowena, of Philadelphia, from Laguayra, with coffee for Philadelphia. The Rowena, as well as her coffee, was of course duly "bagged." But inasmuch as her crew numbered thirteen, besides four passengers, Capt. Moore deemed it prudent to go aboard of her himself as prize master, taking with him several prisoners and leaving on board the Dixie a crew of four men, under command of Lieut. L. D. Benton, with the remainder of the prisoners. The privateer, being in lat. 30 deg. 38 min., lon. 76 deg. 25 min., and with the bark Rowena in her wake, was headed west. On the 2d of August she made a strange steamer, but managed to elude her. On Sunday, the 4th of August, before daylight, a vessel's light was discovered to the eastward, but the Dixie kept shy of her. Shortly after daybreak, a steamer was plainly seen in the same direction. For a while she gave chase to the Dixie, but Lieut. Benton, finding himself off a well known and convenient harbor on our coast, now a port of entry, decided to run in without delay. The steamer, finding her chase ineffectual, hauled off to the southward.

The subsequent adventures of the gallant little craft are not of a nature to interest our readers. Suffice it to say that she did not again venture far out from shore, but passed through the "efficient" blockade, and with guns booming and colors flying, yesterday forenoon startled from their gravity the quiet people of this "nest of rebellion."

### The Fight at Cross Lanes.

The following is Col. Tyler's account of the recent fight at Cross Lanes, in Western Va:

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT, O. V. M., CAMP AT GAULEY BRIDGE, VA., September 3d, 1861.

The past week has been a trying one for the officers and men of the 7th. You will have received ere this the account of our encounter with Gen. Floyd's command at Cross Lanes. We had occupied that place until the night of the 21st ult., after leaving Summersville.

The probability of an attack on Gauley Bridge induced Gen. Cox to order us down to the mouth of Twenty-mile Creek, six miles above the Bridge. We left on our return at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, reaching the ford at Peter's Creek, five miles this side of Cross Lanes, late in the afternoon, where we learned of the crossing of Floyd's force, 4000 strong, during the day, and that two regiments were ready to cross that night over Gauley, four miles from the Lanes. After ordering a counter-march of two miles to the junction of two roads from Cross Lanes, I immediately dispatched a courier to Gen. Cox with the facts thus ascertained. His reply was received about 4 o'clock A. M., and after a consultation with the commandants of the line, we moved on cautiously with nine companies, numbering in all about 750 men, company F being left with the train guarding the mountain road and the Summersville pike, assisted by Capt. Bragg's Snake Hunters. We spent the whole day feeling our way along, reaching Cross Lanes about 5 o'clock, driving in the enemy's pickets on double-quick. Their camp was two miles below towards the ferry across Gauley River.

We scouted the hills thoroughly, driving in their men and getting full possession of the Lanes. Just before dark our whole force was detailed for guard, and were stationed at available points, each company being put under command of its officers, dispensing with an officer of the guard. Our men had neither blankets or tents, and remained throughout the cool hours of the night, closely clasping their guns. Between four and five in the morning orders were given to the companies to breakfast and be ready to move, while partaking of hard bread and some beef which we took from the secessionists, the alarm guns of our pickets were heard, and in less than five minutes we were fired upon by at least 2,500 muskets. We were soon in line of battle, and found we had an overwhelming force to contend with, yet our noble boys rushed on, and for three quarters of an hour we held their force at bay. Companies K, A and C were on the right and front, receiving the first fire of the enemy like veterans. They were in the hottest of the fight to its close, and cut their way through the flanking lines of the enemy; Company A taking a stand of regimental colors and their bearer, which they brought safe to this camp. Companies D and H were ordered up to the front, and very promptly responded, holding their position until ordered to retire. Companies G, B, I and E were left to contend with a regiment of the enemy's infantry, sent to outflank us on the left. The action became general, and every man had his full share of duty, and performed it well. No set of men could have better held so great an odds against them than did the men of the 7th. The officers, one and all, strove to do their utmost, and deserve the highest commendation. The enemy brought 3,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery into action, holding two regiments of infantry in reserve. The force was altogether too large to think of retreating before it in regular order, and orders were given to retire to the woods, and fall back on Peter's Creek, and thence to Gauley.

Four hundred and seventeen of our men are at Charleston, under Major Casement. The others are here, and should at once be got into garrison to recruit their health and numbers.

E. B. TYLER.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE CLEANED OUT.—*Galion, Ohio, Sept. 4.*—Quite an excitement was created here this afternoon by one James Lowe, who, entering the Galion District *Democrat* [illegible]

## Afternoon Dispatches.

### THE CONVENTIONS AT SYRACUSE.

New York State Union Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—A question arose regarding the admissibility of delegates chosen to represent constituents in this and also in the Republican Convention. The whole report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted, which admitted them.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported: For President, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, and two Vice Presidents from each district.

Everything is unsettled, but there is but little doubt that the two Conventions, this and the Republican, will co-operate to-morrow and act in harmony.

C. T. Hurlburt, of St. Lawrence, will probably be the temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention, and Simeon Draper is talked of for permanent President. A good feeling prevails among the Republican delegates. Dickinson is not here at present.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11.—The People's Union Convention met this morning, but transacted no business of importance, and took a recess at 11 to 3 o'clock.

The Republican Convention is largely attended. It was called to order by Simeon Draper. Hon. E. G. Lapham, of Ontario, temporary Chairman, made a brief speech in favor of no peace or no compromise with rebels, and for a Union with all men willing to support the Government.

The usual Committees were formed, and the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—A splendid review of all the Pennsylvania reserve regiments took place this morning. A set of colors was presented to them by Gov. Curtin, who addressed the troops.

A statement was made yesterday that the Confederate troops at Manassas were advancing towards Washington, This is now confirmed. Their force is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. They are now at Centreville.

The morning is too foggy for balloon reconnoisance.

It is reported that Gen. Albert S. Johnston has arrived at Manassas, and will command the troops recently stationed there.

No person whatever in Washington has received authentic intimation of the death of Jeff. Davis, and none has been received at Fortress Monroe, where intelligence from Richmond is received every alternate day.

At the skirmish near Chain Bridge, two prisoners were taken. One of them a captain in Stuart's (Va.) regiment. They refused to give their names.

Two privates of the N. Y. DeKalb regiment fell into the hands of the Confederate pickets yesterday morning, near Hunter's Chapel, to the right of Ball's Cross Roads.

A large force of Confederates within the last three days have encamped near Fall's Church.

### Kentucky Orders the Confederates to Leave.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 11—The House this morning adopted a resolution directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederate troops to vacate Kentucky soil. The vote stood 76 against 20.

The House refused to suspend the rules to allow another resolution ordering the proclamation to be issued to both Federal and Confederates to be introduced.

### Finale of the Milwaukee Riot.

[From the Free Democrat, 10th.]

All day yesterday excitement ran high throughout the city, on account of the murder of the negro Clark on Saturday night. Rumors were as thick as blackberries of troubles about. The Germans were to turn out and mob the Irish for killing one of their nationality with a brick bat—the one injured while trying to get the hose cart away from the rioters; another that the Irish would turn out and drive all the negroes out of the city, &c., &c., and all were on the *qui vive* to witness a "high old time" in the evening. The Mayor and Sheriff made great preparation to repel the expected attack. The jail it was supposed would be attacked, and to defend it the military were called out, cannon were planted at the corners of the public square to sweep the streets. Military men with guns bayonetted paraded in front of the jail to protect the negroes. Excellent management, and how safe it made the negroes, considering that one of them had been murdered by the mob the night before and the other had escaped. The Mayor was at the Court House in all the "pomp and circumstance" of official dignity.

The Sheriff assured the crowd that the negro Shelton was not in the jail. How accommodating!—and according to the Mayor's account, the Sheriff tried the old expedient of dispersing the crowd by asking them down to take a drink. What a city, and what officials! A half a dozen good, resolute men, at the jail Saturday night, properly armed, would have put the rioters *hors du combat*, and saved the city from the consequences of this disgraceful outrage.

The approach to the prison door is through a narrow hall, about twenty feet in length, and the door at the end of it and to the entrance of the prison, is a thick hardwood one, with an opening in it about six inches square, through which the guard inside could fire upon the assailants, without exposing themselves, as the door is too thick to be penetrated by shot, from an attacking party. And the question asked by every one is—"Why in the name of common sense did not these men on guard keep the mobocrats at bay?"

Since writing the above we have been informed by the Mayor that he did not know on Saturday there was any particular excitement about the negroes, and that he knew nothing of the riot till after ten o'clock on Sunday. That not knowing anything about it, it could not have been expected that he should have taken any precautionary measures in the matter.

CALLED UPON TO RESIGN.—A very numerously signed petition is in circulation asking the Governor to remove Sheriff Larkin, and put some one in his place who will do his whole duty in the responsible position of Sheriff, regardless of fear or favor. The conviction seems to be almost universal that Sheriff Larkin lamentably failed in his duty on the occasion of the riot of Saturday night. We understand that the petition has been signed by nearly all the Board of Trade.

### Pennsylvania and the War.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

How many troops has Pennsylvania now in the field? At the time of the expiration of the three months' service, Pennsylvania had not a single regiment in the field for the war. Shortly after that, the Governor, upon the requisition of the President, sent the fifteen reserve regiments, enlisted for State service, to Washington, to serve for the war. These fifteen regiments number 1,000 men each, making a total of 15,000 men. These are all the men the State has sent, yet, through the agency of her State authorities. Besides these, however, several regiments have been raised by individual enterprise. We can now recall to mind those of Cols. Small, Einstein, Geary, Leasure and Black—five; there were, probably, two or three others, making say 22 regiments, and 22,000 men. In addition to these, a second cavalry regiment is now nearly complete; there are about four regiments in Camp Curtin; two at Huntingdon; one at Lancaster; one at Kittanning; one at Erie; the regiments of Cols. Rowley, Rippey and Hultz, in this city, and probably four others at Philadelphia and other points, not yet full, but in process of filling up. These will increase the number, furnished and to be furnished in a short time, to 40 regiments, equal to 40,000 men. There may be other regiments forming; but if so, we have not heard of them; and we are confident that, while this State has not over 25,000 men in actual service at this moment, the number will not exceed 45,000, when all the regiments in process of formation are filled.

This is but a poor exhibit alongside of Illinois and Indiana. If Illinois can furnish 50,000 men, this State should give at least 100,000; and yet her people seem willing to settle down into comparative apathy, letting the smaller States outstrip her.

### The War in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The Confederate troops, without provocation, advanced from Tennessee into Kentucky and seized the town of Hickman and a place called Chalk Bluffs in the immediate vicinity of Columbus and went to erecting fortifications at both points. A few hours afterwards a confederate army of from three to four thousand started from Tennessee to take possession of Paducah, but was anticipated in the occupation of that town by Gen. Grant with a U. S. force from Cairo. The presumption is that the Confederate invasions of Kentucky were made under the authority and by the instructions of the Government at Richmond, for it is scarcely supposable that Gen. Polk, who is reputed to be a prudent officer, would have taken the responsibility of the adoption of a policy certain to be productive of vast and solemn consequences. The presumption, we repeat, is that the Government of the Confederate States ordered the advance of its troops to various points in Kentucky, and, if it did, the whole purpose of that Government was to force the war at once upon and into our State.

*The movement of Gen. Grant to Paducah was right. It was a necessity. It was not made an hour too soon.* If it had been delayed a little longer, the town would have been in the hands of the Confederate troops, as Hickman and Chalk Bluffs already were. Gen. Grant's proclamation, which our readers have seen, was exactly what the occasion demanded. And now the conflict upon Kentucky soil, so long and so earnestly deprecated by us and all other good citizens, is at hand. At any hour we may hear of a bloody collision within the limits of our State between the forces of the Southern Government that have invaded us and the troops of our own Government. Blood will flow, and flow freely, unless the Confederate troops shall at once withdraw, and this we scarcely venture to hope.

### The New Granada Commissions.

It is probable that either Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts (who is recovering from his late accident,) or Mr. Partridge, of Maryland, will be chosen umpire of the New Granada and United States Commission. All the cases for indemnity, arising from the Panama riots and massacre of April, 1856, have been filed up to the 1st inst. New Granada, has by the Convention, three months in which to take testimony; of this, Mr. Carlisle, the counsel for that Republic, will probably avail himself. Judge Dean and Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, represent thirty or forty cases, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Truman Smith, and Messrs. Davidge and Cox, of Washington, are counsel for other parties.

### Another Regiment of Missourians—Col. Tennell's Stalwart Northmen.

Yesterday afternoon there arrived at our wharf the steamer John D. Perry from Hannibal, having on board an aggregate of 800 men, including a party of Home Guards, and all were armed, but some very indifferently, with shot guns. The 800 are all Missourians, and from Grundy, Sullivan, Mercer, Harrison and other counties in North Missouri. The regiment is that of Colonel Tennell, with Judge Smith of Linn county, as Lieutenant Colonel, and will probably be called the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment.—*St. Louis Democrat*, 10th.


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RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects, it will never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 300 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 8 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
20 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. ☞ Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips to line of rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States.
Post Office Box 4855. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 44 Water Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co. Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co. and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co's Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three-qr. pipes and casos.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.
WHISKEY—Malt, Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $2—on plain
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.
Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States.
Post-Office Box 1481 Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE
MAP OF
COOK COUNTY,
By S. H. BURHANS and J. VAN VECHTEN, from Actual Measurement and Original Surveys.
We are now ready to furnish the subscribers with a new and complete Topographical Map of Cook County, hoping all will be prepared to receive them. All the public roads, churches, school houses, streams, lakes, railroads and canals are shown; also all townships, section, lot and farm lines, with the names of property holders inserted in their places, also numbering each town, range and section. Complete maps of all villages in the county, giving the names of streets, number of blocks and lots are shown on the map, in, together with a map of Chicago, showing each ward separately colored and numbered.
The tomb of the Hon. S. A. Douglas is noticed at Cottage Grove, views of the Court House, Tremont, and other public buildings in the county, are beautifully engraved, together with the entrance of Graceland Cemetery and the receiving tomb of Rose Hill Cemetery, and many other important features too numerous to mention, all rendering it both an ornament and an accurate source of reference.
The scale is 1¼ inch to the mile, and is executed upon the latest and most approved plan, regardless of any expense that may accrue in making it of the utmost utility to every resident of the county, as well as any that may be interested in the county, living elsewhere. The entire map is 64 by 72 inches square, engraved and handsomely colored, and mounted by E. MENDEL, of Chicago. These maps will be sold exclusively by the publishers, and no variation in prices.
N. B.—Any one wishing to secure a copy must attend to it immediately, as the stone has to be used for other counties. Price, $5.00.
All orders address E. MENDEL, 161 Lake street, corner Lasalle, (up-stairs), or J. VAN VECHTEN, Drawer 5,985, Chicago. Any subscribers wishing to get their maps before we may see them, by addressing drawer 5,985, will receive prompt attention.
WILL COUNTY MAP
Is now being engraved, and will be finished upon the same plan as Cook County. Price, $5.00.
All orders for the same, address as above.
S. H. BURHANS & J. VAN VECHTEN.
REFERENCES.—Thomas B Bryan, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.; John Evans, etc., etc.

POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 Clark street, Chicago,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
KEROSENE LAMPS,
Kerosene,
Coal, Carbon and Lubricating Oils,
FLUID AND KEROSENE GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Are now receiving their Fall and Winter stock, bought for Cash at War Prices, and offered to the trade at
VERY LOW RATES.
Are Agents for the sale of S. M. Kier's & Co's Celebrated Oil, the best in the market; also for Dithridge's XX Flint Glass Ovall Chimneys, superior to all others. Are Patentees and Proprietors of the best Coal Oil Burner in use. Call and examine our styles of goods and prices, neither of which can fail to suit.
POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark st.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, August 21st, 1861.
The Reaper's Bank, Fairfield, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Merchant's Savings Loan and Trust Company, in the City of Chicago, as Agent for the redemption of its circulation, pursuant to the provisions of article two of "an act Amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved Feb. 14th, 1861."
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES—A complete assortment of the most perfect workmanship at
GALE BROTHERS,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
202 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.
A. G. MOREY, 8 Board of Trade Building.

FASSETT & COOK'S
PHOTOGRAPHS,
No. 122 & 124 Clark St.
MR. S. M. FASSETT,
After an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the
PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.
The most notable and astonishing of things NEW in Photography is a Patent Camera that will make
64 Photographs at one Sitting;
And as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can and will afford the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of Pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.
FASSETT & CO. are just receiving $2,000 worth of
BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS,
Bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold
EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care.
Photographs in Water Colors and India Ink.
ALSO,
IVORYTYPES
Are being produced daily in their utmost perfection and at greatly reduced prices.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting, - - - - - - 11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, - - - 11½c.
50 " Appleton do. - - - 11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.00 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $26.00 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, - - - - - 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, - - - 8½c.
25 " Richmond Works, - - - - - - 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laines, 17 to 18 cts.
HOISERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS.
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
I have now in store the largest stock of goods west of New York city, bought before the late advance in price, and will be sold invariably ten per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this city, consisting of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
LINEN,
HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
DOMESTICS, &c.
—ALSO—
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
Curtain Goods,
Bedding and
Feathers.
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box, 5168.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

CARBON OIL!—
Pure Carbon Oil,
THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST
IN THE MARKET.
Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.
JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,
No. 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,
AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
LUCIFER OIL WORKS,
PENNSYVANIA.

COOPERAGE.—Staves and Heads for Flour Barrels, Packing Barrels, Alcohol Barrels, &c., &c., made by the best improved machinery all ready for setting up, for sale by the quantity, by C. GOODWIN, 127 South Water st., Agent for the manufacturers.

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

THE STEAMSHIP
"GREAT EASTERN,"
JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,
WILL SAIL FROM
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL,
ON
SATURDAY, October 5th Prox.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN..............$95 to $135,
According to accommodation in State Rooms.
☞ Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement.
Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children HALF PRICE. Infants, FREE.
Thirty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.
THIRD CABIN..............$35 to $50,
According to accommodation.
Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $5. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.
Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms.
Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and all other information furnished on application personally or by mail to
JAMES WARRACK, Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Draker & Sevilla)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

BROTHERTON & NETTELTON
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47......Clark Street......No. 47
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. G. NETTELTON, Late of Nettelton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. | J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.
The Highest Prices Paid for
ILLINOIS,
WISCONSIN,
AND OTHER
UNCURRENT MONEY.
U. S. TREASURY NOTES
—AND—
ILLINOIS WAR WARRANTS.
COLLECTIONS IN CHICAGO,
And throughout the NORTHWEST, promptly attended to.
☞ All packages of $500 and over, sent us for EXCHANGE OR CONVERSION, will come free of charge by AMERICAN or U. S. EXPRESS COMPANIES, if marked "S. C., B. & N."

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. V. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Are now receiving from their manufactories at
AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,
Shafts, Bows,
Springs and Axles
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock
HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.
Which, together with everything pertaining to the
SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Men's Furs, Gentlemen's Fur Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS,
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible]
Salisbury's Patent Dusters
Are run on Day Express Trains.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
☞ Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House), and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Agt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: [illegible]
For tickets and information apply at the office in Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible]
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a a First-Class Road in all respects.
With 285 Miles of Double Track,
THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from points West).
FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,
All connecting direct to New York.
Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.
One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,
(430 miles), without change of cars,
VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving in advance of other routes, in time for Boston Rail or Boat Lines.
Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.
BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON
Good via any of the Boat Lines.
Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.
FREIGHTS. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. [illegible]
DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. [illegible]
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
LOWEST FARE
And Shortest Time by this Route
TO
BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
AT 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Fare to BELOIT..........$2.50.
Fare to FREEPORT..........$3.00.
Fare to GALENA..........$4.50.
Fare to DUBUQUE..........$5.00.
Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit......1 hour 37 minutes.
do. Chicago to Freeport, 35 minutes.
☞ Tickets for sale at the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Office, opposite the Chicago and Northwestern Depot.
General Ticket Agent, Pro Tem.
H. W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at [illegible]
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible]

DETROIT TO BUFFALO,
VIA NORTH SHORE.
Through in Twenty Hours without landing.
The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt. PHINEAS KENYON, will leave the Dock of John Hutchings & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING [illegible]
Agents { JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

EAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

& 137--Lake St.--135 & 137

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS,

Curtain,

Furnishing, and

Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

ME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

& 137......Lake St......135 & 137

UP STAIRS.

THE STEAMSHIP

"GREAT EASTERN,"

JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,

WILL SAIL FROM

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL,

ON

SATURDAY, October 5th Prox.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN.......$95 to $135, according to accommodation in State Rooms.

Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement.

Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children HALF PRICE. Infants, FREE. Forty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.

THIRD CABIN.......$35 to $50, According to accommodation.

Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $5. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.

Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms.

Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and further information furnished on application personally or by mail to

JAMES WARRACK, Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York. sell g597-ly

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

Edward P. Allis & Co.,

(Formerly Decker & Seville.)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,

AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.

sell-g101-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

BROTHERTON & NETTELTON

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 47......Clark Street......No. 47

CHICAGO, ILL.

H. G. NETTELTON, Late of Nettelton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. | J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

The Highest Prices Paid for

ILLINOIS,

WISCONSIN,

AND OTHER

UNCURRENT MONEY.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES

—AND—

ILLINOIS WAR WARRANTS.

COLLECTIONS IN CHICAGO, and throughout the NORTHWEST, promptly attended to.

All packages of $500 and over, sent us for Exchange or Conversion, will come free of charge by American or U. S. Express Companies, if marked "B. C. B & N." se10 g577-1w

J. HAYDEN, New York. | W. V. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Are now receiving from their manufactories at

AUBURN, N.Y., NEWARK, N.J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,

THEIR FALL STOCK OF

SADDLE, HARNESS

AND

Carriage Materials,

Which, together with a complete assortment of

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles,

THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR

CASH

At Prices that will not be Undersold.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Have always on hand the largest assortment of

PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND

Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER,

Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,

Which, together with everything pertaining to the

SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,

They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

## Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

[illegible]

Salisbury's Patent Dusters

Are run on Day Express Trains.

SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, under the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

H. E. SARGENT, Western Pass. Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 8:50 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight, train connects for Peoria. Alt. & St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.

ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:30 P. M., for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at 5:00 P. M. next day.

A train on Saturdays will run only to Urbana ... arrive at Chicago 9:30 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Leave Chicago: | Leave Wood Lawn:

[illegible train times]

For tickets and information apply at the office of the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

T. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice trains will leave Chicago as follows:

TOLEDO DAY EXPRESS:

8:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with train for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

8:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and P. M.

The above trains make regular connections to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Salisbury's new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. | GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 285 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from the West),

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

Two Trains Daily from Pittsburg to New York,

(450 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

Direct connections from Western Cities, arriving in advance of other routes, in time for Boston and Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York and Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia and Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

AGENTS: J. J. SNEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North Street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William St., New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. jan18-dly

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Wednesday, May 29th, 1861, trains will leave as follows:

Day Express 8:00 A. M.; Night Express, 8:00 P. M. for all the above points, and connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

Fay Passenger 3:30 P. M. for Janesville.

Trains arrive 5:30 P. M. 12:15 P. M. 6:30 P. M.

L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc18-ly

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6:45 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

7:30 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Peoria, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains!

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 133 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l. Ticket Agent. my13

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

LOWEST FARE

And Shortest Time by this Route

TO

BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

AT 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT.......$2.50.
Fare to FREEPORT.......$3.00.
Fare to GALENA.......$4.50.
Fare to DUBUQUE.......$5.00.

Time saved, Chicago to Beloit......1 hour 37 minutes. do. Chicago to Freeport..38 minutes.

Cars leave Freeport for Chicago at
3 o'clock P. M., arrive at 6:50 P. M.
10 o'clock P. M., 5:00 A. M.

Time saved, Freeport to Chicago...1 hour and 40 min. Beloit ... 2 hours 2 min.

Tickets for sale at the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Office, opposite the Chicago and Northwestern Depot.

R. C. TATE, General Ticket Agent, Pro Tem.

MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

H. W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.)

7:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)

FOR PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

S. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO,

VIA NORTH SHORE.

Through in Twenty Hours without landing.

The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt. PHINEAS KANYON, will leave the Dock of John Hutchings & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the Western trains. Leave Buffalo for Detroit every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, making Railroad connections at both ends of the route.

The Forest Queen has superior passenger and freight accommodations and makes the trip across Lake Erie without landing.

Freight and Stock carried at Propeller rates.

Cabin passage to Buffalo includes meals and room, $4.50

Railroad Tickets good.

Agents { JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... Day Express at ... A. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express ... P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at ... P. M. (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation ... P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives ... A. M. (Saturdays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot ... A. M. daily (except Sunday) ... The Alton Accommodation Train, with sleeping car attached, leaves at ... P. M. daily (except Saturday) ... and arrives at ... A. M.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

## Lake Transportation.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

owned and operated by this Company will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

| W. T. Co. Steamers. | B. C. & C. Line Steamers. |
|---|---|
| TONAWANDA, | FOUNTAIN CITY, |
| FREE STATE, | WENONA, |
| MOHAWK, | MENDOTA |
| PLYMOUTH | EVERGREEN CITY, |
| NEPTUNE, | GALENA, |
| MAY FLOWER, | CHICAGO, |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, " "
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House, "
A. COLSON, " "
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
E. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 191 River st., "
J. L. HURD & CO. Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

jy31-g194-6m Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. THE 1861.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

Regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

FORMING

A DAILY LINE,

For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and

TRI-WEEKLY LINE,

To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through freights subject to but one transhipment.

Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railways to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

J. MYERS, No. 181 Broadway, New York.
J. A. WARNER, No. 5 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 95 State street, Boston.
C. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
FELTON & ABBEY, Cleveland.
MATHER & CO., Chicago. ap6e22-6m

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

Chicago, Port Sarnia

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class

Propellers and Sail Vessels

Daily from Chicago to Sarnia,

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers

"ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton,

AND

"UNION," Capt. Cooper,

Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING

FOR SARNIA

Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line.

As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway,

au5-g298-8m Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

## California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS

Ten Days

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company,

CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,

(180 Lake and 20 Clark streets,)

Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.

TELEGRAMS

Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.

EXPRESS CHARGES:

Letters weighing ½ oz, or under 1.......$2.50
Letters weighing over 1 oz.......4.50

The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.

In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid.

ap9-61-1y H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

PIKE'S PEAK

TRANSPORTATION LINE

FROM

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

TO

DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,

In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.

J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to

DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION

During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to

Transport any Amount of Freight

THAT MAY OFFER,

From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.

All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.

Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY

Our first trains will start about the

20TH DAY OF APRIL,

Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow.

Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents.

For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

## Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD

SCALES,

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

84 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

# Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

ONE COUNTRY—ONE FLAG.

BY B. C. BALLARD.

Bright land, every page of thy history gleams
As pure as the light o'er thy mountains and streams,
Thy past is immortal—thy future shall be,
For the hearts of the people are loyal to thee;
And the banner of stars in its beauty shall wave
O'er a land that is blest with a Washington's grave.

Every field where the form of a hero has bled—
Every grave in whose silence reposes our dead—
Every name that our history saves from decay;
Are the nation's inheritance common to-day.
For the life-tide that fame set to freedom apart,
Poured forth in one stream from the ancestral heart.

Long may the devotion that hallowed our sod,
Have place in the hearts of this people of God;
May the loyal song rise till it fills all the skies,
And the "well done" is heard in the future's replies;
All our hearts will keep time to the glorious chime,
As Columbia resounds with anthems sublime.

And the world will behold in the ages to be,
Our land still the pride and the hope of the free;
Every national flag 'neath Jehovah's white throne,
Will honor the unsullied folds of our own,
And that banner shall wave on the sea and the shore,
'Till the tide ebbs and flows round our headlands no more.
Long may the dear old banner float, there's hope in every fold,
We'll dwell beneath the stripes and stars our fathers bore of old!

Chicago, Sept. 10, 1861.

General Eleazer A. Paine.

[From the State Journal, 10th.]

As the Colonel of the 9th Illinois regiment has recently been promoted to the rank of a Brigadier General, a brief sketch of his life and services will not be uninteresting to our readers, and we have accordingly prepared the following from such authentic sources as are at our command.

Gen. Paine was born at Painesville, Ohio, on the 10th of Sept., 1815, making him now exactly 46 years of age. He early evinced a taste for military pursuits, and accordingly entered West Point Academy at the age of twenty. In July, 1839, he graduated with distinction from that institution, but remained at the Academy for some time as instructor of artillery.

Being anxious for more active service, he applied to the Secretary of War for a transfer, and was accordingly assigned to duty in the 13th regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., then commanded by Col. Zachary Taylor, and on duty in Florida. After remaining with his regiment until late in the year 1841, he resigned his commission, and retired to domestic life in the State of Ohio. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he was in command of a brigade of volunteers, whose services he tendered to the President, but which were necessarily declined, because inconsistent with the plan for accepting volunteers.

Gen. Paine has resided for several years past at Monmouth, Warren county, in this State. When Sumter was attacked, and war inaugurated by the traitors of South Carolina, he raised a company of volunteers, and when the regiment to which it was attached had been organized, he was unanimously elected its Colonel. The regiment, the Illinois 9th, is justly considered one of the best in the service, in respect to drill, discipline and efficiency of the men, with whom Col. Paine was very popular.

He is now assigned a command for which his education and abilities have well qualified him, and the honor of Illinois will suffer no tarnish in the hands of the brigade which he leads. We are rejoiced to chronicle his promotion.

Gen. Paine married a daughter of Hon. Samuel W. Phelps, of Ohio, by whom he has four children.

Railroad Earnings.

The following tables are made up, showing the traffic of the New York Central and Erie Railways for the eleven months ending with August, the receipts of that month in each instance being estimated:

| | N. Y. Central 1859-60. | N. Y. Central 1860-61. | Erie R. R. 1859-60. | Erie R. R. 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | $709,671 | 810,903 | 473,774 | 587,242 |
| November | 637,792 | 730,591 | 499,426 | 551,448 |
| December | 520,396 | 522,918 | 409,131 | 412,72[illegible] |
| January | 387,128 | 489,665 | 336,390 | 407,949 |
| February | 402,530 | 420,780 | 303,979 | 391,190 |
| March | 561,078 | 631,290 | 426,470 | 454,237 |
| April | 585,140 | 690,646 | 462,815 | 544,511 |
| May | 551,699 | 678,595 | 419,991 | 507,480 |
| June | 495,942 | 535,000 | 401,560 | 439,737 |
| July | 554,494 | 484,600 | 371,256 | 397,997 |
| August | 692,882 | 623,000 | 477,883 | 425,000 |
| Total 11 mos | $6,098,252 | 6,614,298 | 4,581,975 | 5,090,463 |
| Increase | | 516,046 | | 508,488 |

— The net receipts of the Harlem road for the month of August are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1860 | $104,941 28 |
| 1861 | 92,033 56 |
| Decrease | $12,907 72 |

It is stated that the new arrangement for funding the overdue bonds of this company is going on successively. About $75,000 of the bonds have been exchanged thus far.

— The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for August were:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1861 | $137,222 54 |
| 1860 | 122,784 97 |
| Increase | $14,437 57 |

For the last week of August the earnings were $57,540 13, being the largest of any single week in the history of the road. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"During the past few weeks the demand for cars along the route has greatly exceeded the ability of the company to supply, and the amount of freight now offering or awaiting shipment is without any precedent. Had the equipment of the road been as large as required, or as could have been successfully employed, the revenues of the past month would not have fallen below $350,000."

Historical Parallel—Edgehill and Manassas.

In the great rebellion which two centuries ago devastated England, the first pitched battle between the forces of the King and the Parliament was fought at Edgehill on *Sunday*, the 23d of October, 1641. The city of London, where the Parliament was then sitting, was in eager expectation of news of the battle, as it was known that the opposing armies were about to engage. A panic seized both wings of the Parliament forces, and they fled from the field declaring that all was lost. The consternation in London is well described by Lord Clarendon:

"The first news they heard of the armies being engaged, was by those who fled upon the first charge; who made marvellous haste from the place of danger, and thought not themselves safe till they were gotten out of any possible distance of being pursued. It is certain, though it was past two o'clock before the battle begun, many of the soldiers, and some commanders of no mean name, were at St. Albans, which was near thirty miles from the field, before it was dark.

"These men, as all runaways do for their own excuse, reported all for lost, and the king's army to be so terrible that it could not be encountered. Some of them, that they might not be thought to come away before there was cause, or whilst there was any hope, reported the progress of the battle, and presented all those lamentable things, and the circumstances by which every part of the army was defeated, which their terrified fancies had suggested to them whilst they run away, so that the whole city was Monday, full of the defeat."

We commend this scrap of English history to Mr. Russell and the London *Times*. It is proper to add that the same men who fled so disgracefully from the first battle, afterward, under a great leader, proved to be the most formidable soldiers which England ever produced.

Bogus-Baby Democrats.

Daniel S. Dickinson has given a baptism to the semi-secession, peace-party Democrats, which loyal citizens should recognize and adopt. He calls them *the Mrs. Cunninghams of the Democratic party, who are in labor with their bogus baby, that they may claim the Democratic inheritance.* Henceforth let them be thus designated, whether they be found in the purlieus of meddling politicians, or in the social circles of private life. "Bogus-baby Democrats" is the name given them by the high priest of the true Democracy; let all men, therefore, henceforth and forever, style them "bogus" in purposes, "baby" in power, "bogue-baby" every way. So let it stand.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—A "Britisher" writes to the Toronto *Leader*, a dirty tory sheet, the following account of what he denominates American insolence on a "British" (in Maine) Railroad. We only wish these American travelers had done what they proposed, pitched the "British Southern sympathizers" out of the window:

"Two friends of mine, residents of St. John, New Brunswick, being *en route* from Canada to that port, *via* Portland, took the cars of the Grand Trunk Railway, running over the Atlantic and St. Lawrence section. Some of their American fellow-travelers entered into conversation with them on the subject of the war; and my friends being, like the majority of the people of St. John, decidedly on the side of the South, civilly gave vent to their sympathies. Thereupon certain of the Yankees waxed furious, and the conductor of the train was appealed to to expel the "Southern sympathizers." Of course he refused compliance. They were then told by bullies in the car that if they dared again to speak, they should be pitched out of the window, whether the conductor liked it or not. For the rest of the journey, therefore, these British subjects, traveling on a branch of a British Railroad, were compelled by American threats of violence to maintain silence."

The oyster trade, during the present season, will be affected by the war. The principal sources of supply, as respects quantity and quality, are in Virginia, and these are now effectually cut off. There will, nevertheless, be oysters enough to satisfy the demand, but they must come to us from the Maryland shores and from New York. Baltimore is likely to feel most severely this interruption of the oyster trade. It has heretofore given employment to about six thousand persons in that city and vicinity, over four hundred vessels, and yielded annually upwards of one and a half million of dollars. It is now estimated that the business will suffer a decline of about fifty per cent. The great bulk of the trade, hitherto done by Baltimore, will find its way to and from Philadelphia and other northern cities.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

What is the difference between a sermon and a lecture? The question is settled at last. On the 7th of February last, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture before a literary society in Philadelphia, entitled "Yea, Yea; Nay, Nay;" it was reckoned one of his best; drew an immense house, and put money in the lecturer's pocket. Good. Last week the N. Y. *Independent* published a sermon with the text, "But let your communication be yea, yea, nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than this, cometh of evil."—*Matt.* 5, 37. A foot note informs the reader that this sermon was preached at Plymouth, Brooklyn, January 20, 1861. A gentleman who heard the lecture and has read the sermon, says the two are the same, with no important difference except that the one has a text and the other had none. A lecture, then, may be thus defined:—"A sermon with the text omitted."

MARTIN GREEN.—Mr. State, Quartermaster of Col. Moore's regiment, was in town yesterday after a lot of supplies which arrived here a few days since for his regiment, and which he will take back by way of Palmyra. He stated that Mart. Green was completely trapped south of the railroad, and that an attack was arranged to be made yesterday morning, when he would doubtless be taken and his forces captured and scattered. Col. Moore chased him some fifty miles or more, and *Gen. Hurlbut might easily have captured him had he been half a General, instead of a drunken loafer.* We presume Gen. Pope will soon have matters quieted all along the Hannibal & St. Jo. Road.—*Keokuk Gate City.* 10th.

Homoeopathic medicine chests are contraband of war. Two gentlemen and four ladies were stopped at Pittsburgh last week while on their way South, and underwent an examination. Among their baggage were found three chests of homoeopathic medicine, which were confiscated. The traveling party was then released.

## Stationery, &c.

GO TO

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery,

GOLD PENS,

PRINTING,

BOOK BINDING

And every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing or Binding,

And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.

F. MUNSON,

MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS

And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of

*Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding,*

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

## Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices.

CHARLES W. GRAY,

(Successor to John S. Newhouse,)

Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL.

Also—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling.

Office—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago Ill. Post Office Box 3447. au14 g337-1m

ILLINOIS COAL.—The

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of Lasalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Strother, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which are largely bituminous.

This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of the state, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits.

In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES:

By the cargo, delivered on any dock, per ton......$3.50
Less than a cargo, at the yard, per ton......3.00
" delivered, per ton......3.50
Screenings at the yard, per ton......1.2
" delivered, per ton......1.50

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SOUTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads.

Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. S. HAYES,

jy15-g129 2m Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—

The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, nor exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have conjointly rented the yard formerly occupied by Jones & Newhouse,

Corner of Madison and Market Streets,

Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market.

No credit given for either wholesale or retail. COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must insure payment before any order will be filled. This system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances.

For Blossburgh and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, can offer great inducements to Railroads and other consumers. For prices, or other particulars, address

ROBERT LAW,

jy13-g115-3m Post Office Drawer 6157, Chicago, Ill.

## Groceries, Provisions, &c.

DAY, ALLEN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

No. 69 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

L. C. DAY, W. T. ALLEN, S. P. FARRINGTON.

We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very large stock of Groceries, including everything kept by first class Grocers, purchased before the Tariff and offered at prices that will tempt close buyers.

D., A. & CO.

2000 Bbls REFINED AND Clarified Sugars, including New York Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated. New York Coffee A & B, and all grades of Chicago Refinery Goods, for sale low for cash by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

1000 Hhds. and Boxes New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

1000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street

ONE THOUSAND Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

SEVEN HUNDRED Hf. Chests TEAS, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder, Oolong and English Breakfast, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

THREE HUNDRED Cases TOBACCO, of approved brands, in store and for sale by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 14 South Water street.

## Wholesale Houses.

THE LARGEST

Wholesale and Retail

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

WEST OF NEW YORK,

IS THAT OF

WM. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 168 Lake Street, Chicago,

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

They have now in store a Superb Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, which they offer for CASH, at either Wholesale or Retail, at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

The Latest Paris Novelties in

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

MANTLES,

CLOAKS,

LACES, and

EMBROIDERIES,

Now in stock and being received daily from Importers, Manufacturers and the Forced Auction Sales of New York and Boston.

Buying and selling exclusively for CASH, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers, either Wholesale or Retail, not to be equalled in this market.

Brown Sheeting,

Brown and Bleached Shirting,

Striped Shirtings,

Bed Ticks,

Batts and Prints by the Bale or Case,

AT LOW PRICES,

FOR NET CASH ONLY.

Do not buy elsewhere until you see our stock.

WM. M. ROSS & CO.,

se9 g553-3m Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

No. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se9-61

REMOVAL.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store,

Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,

corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close

CASH BUYERS

We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

se9-g55-6w

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be affected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

*Actions rather than Words.*

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe14-ly

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE

62......LAKE STREET......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 6,500 boxes | TIN PLATE, |
| 5,400 bdls | SHEET IRON, |
| 500 " | RUSSIA IRON, |
| 150 " | IMITATION RUSSIA, |
| 25,500 " | BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE, |
| 335 casks | SHEET ZINC, |
| 10 t ns | PIG TIN, |
| 16,580 lbs. | COPPER BOTTOMS, |
| 10 sets | TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, |
| 80 casks | BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, |
| 1,000 doz. | AXES, |
| 1,200 " | SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, |
| 20 tons | SAD IRONS. |

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

ex 60-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18......LAKE STREET......16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of

GROCERIES,

Fish, Wooden Ware,

DRIED FRUITS, &c.. &c.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18

mh6'61-ly

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.

1861......A Card......1861.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

25 ......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO......25

Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices, and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.

Prompt and careful attention given to orders.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

30......LAKE STREET......30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with all our stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.—The undersigned have taken the store at

No. 57 Lake Street,

Where they will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Eastern Shoes at manufacturers' prices for CASH. [se5d3m] G. W. LEE & CO.

## Wholesale Houses.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

[se10-g576-3m]

78. CASH PRICES. 78.

Wholesale and Retail.

We are just opening a full line of Misses' and Ladies'

SKIRTS,

Which will be sold at very close prices for

NET CASH.

Also, a complete Stock of

GERMAN WORSTEDS,

Worsted Goods, Dress Braids, Dress Trimmings, including a large line of

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,

A large Stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, EMBROIDERIES (which are closing out), Crochet and Silk Braids, Pins, Threads, Needles, Cords, Bindings.

HAIR NETS,

Crochet Cotton, Chenilles, Sewing Silks, Buttons, Button Moulds, &c., including a full line of Small Wares.

Good Goods and Low Prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ADDISON GRAVES.

se9g589-2w 78 LAKE STREET.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN BROS.,

No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

*EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,*

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

se2 g521 3m

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the very lowest market rates,

4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
3,500 Bdls Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 26,
6,000 Lbs. Copper Bottoms,
5,000 Lbs Braziers' Copper
1,800 Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 25,
150 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
7,000 Bdls Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9,
... Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.

WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

[ap18 6-1y]

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus, School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

[ja18a6-18]

## Business Cards.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

E. HASKIN, Dealer in

COARSE, FINE, DAIRY AND GROUND SOLAR

SALT,

WATER LIME, STUCCO AND WHITE FISH.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Office, South Water street, foot of Lasalle, Chicago.

[se3 g546 3m]

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent,

IMPORTER OF GUNS

And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols.

Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Flasks, &c. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot.

NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Opposite the Tremont House. jy26-g287-to-sep14-61

HENRY WIGGERS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in

GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE

Oval and Ornamental

Picture Frame Warehouse,

153 RANDOLPH STREET,

Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st.

French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944. jy 26-g250-6oct17-61

GEORGE T. ABBEY,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

—OF—

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc.,

186 LAKE STREET.

Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements, Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, etc.

Repairing promptly done and warranted. Sole Agent for Hazzard's Powder. jy26-g287-to-sep14-61

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND

CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

au7-g314-3m

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St.,

have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

24x37 | 19x28 | 26x40 | 22x32 | 20x24 | 24x36 | 25x37 | 22x31 | 33x32 | 26x42 | 24x34 | 21x33 | 25x30 | 26x37

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER

2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.

1,000 reams Manilla do.

500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.

All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

## Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

SHIP CHANDLER

And Sail Maker,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices

Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.

Made to order at shortest notice.

243 - South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. - 243

ap2'61-ly GEO. F. FOSTER.

## Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

*CHEAP FOR CASH.*

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

jy1-6lay

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

*PAPER HANGINGS,*

AND

General House Painters.

81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

## Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Or Money Refunded.

No other Machine will bear this guarantee, and all remain sold. Our Machines are now

GREATLY IMPROVED,

And we invite the most severe practical test and comparison with the best in the world, at any price. Send for a copy of our "Sewing Machine Review." Office UP STAIRS, 133 Lake street. Address

L. CORNELL & CO.,

se6'61-ly Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

NEW IMPROVEMENT.

GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINE

Company by great improvement of their own just invented and patented, have

IMMENSELY IMPROVED

upon the best lock stitch machines heretofore in use, and now offer to the public their

Improved Lock Stitch Machines

Making a stitch

ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES,

And their celebrated improved noiseless

GROVER & BAKER STITCH MACHINE

In equal varieties and at the same price.

Purchasers can try both machines and make their own selections.

All persons interested in Sewing Machines generally are invited to call and examine our new improvement. Salesroom 115 Lake street. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, WM. B. YOUNG & CO., se9-g564-3m General Agents.

## Insurance.

PREPARE IN TIME

AGAINST

THE FIRES OF FALL,

By Prime A No. 1 Insurance

IN THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF HARTFORD.

THE FRUITS OF THE PHŒNIX

Are manifest in the following statement of FACTS and FIGURES, showing the amount equalized to public benefit, in the shape of losses paid in the West and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a

WELL TRIED CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $[illegible] | OHIO | $[illegible] |
| [illegible] | INDIANA | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | ILLINOIS | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | MICHIGAN | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | WISCONSIN | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | IOWA | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | MINNESOTA | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | NEBRASKA | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | KANSAS | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | KENTUCKY | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | TENNESSEE | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | MISSISSIPPI | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | MISSOURI | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | ARKANSAS | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | TEXAS | [illegible] |
| 555.55 | ALABAMA | 555.55 |

Insurances solicited, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates, by

HUBBARD & HUNT,

Resident Agents, Chicago.

Branch Office for the Western and Southern States at Cincinnati. R H. & H. M. MAGILL, se4-g113-1m General Agents.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—

Holders of Scrip in the

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK,

Can receive the Interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago.

A new issue of Scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about the first of September. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, au30 g406-1m Office No. 1 Clark street.

## Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid

VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,

Warranted to be the best in use.

HOSE AND PACKING,

OF ALL SIZES.

LEATHER BELTING

AND

LACE LEATHER,

And all kinds of

RUBBER GOODS.

JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents,

115 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block

## Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S

Cast Steel

CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.

We are prepared to fill orders for these

CELEBRATED BELLS

At New York Prices, With Freight Added.

Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Agent and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate,

mh14-g978-6m LAKE STREET, Chicago.

## Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, namely: American, English, Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian and Swedes. Some of them, in my estimation, cannot fail to make faithful domestics. Please call at 163 Dearborn st. opposite the new Post-Office, and try for yourself. If you cannot come, drop a line to Box 3345. MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

au30w2w

OLD ESTABLISHED

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2026. [illegible]

## Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 89 Lasalle street.

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

## Commission Merchants.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO,

Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. V. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

180......SOUTH WATER STREET......180

Atkin's Building

Business confined strictly to commission.

ALBERT MORSE, jy10-ly N. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD [au28 g167-6m] G. N. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. [se8-1y] H. F. W. ELLIS

RICE FAY & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1518.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. [au23g91-1y] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 235 South Water street...Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy10'61-ly

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 8 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce &c., in this market.

PAYNE MACQUEEN, [se6 g586-3m] A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6...Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill...No. 6

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ja21-'61-ly

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 189 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. ap15'61-1y

M. S. NICHOLS O. F. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box 4337.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; F. Harmony, Nephs & Co., Goupil Freres, Yelverdon, Bros., Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. fe17'60-ly

CASH ADVANCES

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

oc7'60-ly] By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

MURRY NELSON, [ap18] E. B. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 228 and 238 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

H. P. STANLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 150 South Water street, P. O. Box 225, Chicago, Ill. We sell the best quality of goods that are in the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class.

N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates, and in any quantities.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 139 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE, au1a26-1y R. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, 2nd door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.

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CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. ja14b'14 C. S. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse......No. 91 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission. mh26'61-ly

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Seneca, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. ... and 280 South Water street, Chicago. ... EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

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No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe16'61-ly

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. V. GRIFFIN, mh26'61-ly A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. my17'61y G. W. UPDIKE

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 8 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-ly

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on commission. No. 144 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

## Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.

The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American.

It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition. (Chicago Mechanics Institute.)—[Chicago Tribune.

We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican.

The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, towit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.

We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness, from ¼ of one inch to 1½ inches.

The machine is automatic, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave.

The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Cherry, Post & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. R. & H. W. Alley, Batesville, Indiana; N. J. Templeton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights.

Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address, HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

au6-g276-3m

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JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

191 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders confident of satisfaction. JEVNE & ALMINI, 191 Washington-st.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

for Food, Master Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. ... STEVENS & ...

## Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. Charles Chandler vs. Joseph A. Greene and George C. Sabin. Public notice is hereby given to the said Joseph A. Greene and George C. Sabin that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 5th day of August A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Charles Chandler and against the estate of the said Joseph A. Greene and George C. Sabin for the sum of four hundred and twenty three ... dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Joseph A. Greene and George C. Sabin shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GARY & HIGGINS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. William F. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, vs. Anton Klaus.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Anton Klaus that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of September, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said William F. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and against the estate of the said Anton Klaus for the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you the said Anton Klaus shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said William F. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. Charles Wright vs. James Wright.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said James Wright that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of September, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Charles Wright and against the estate of the said James Wright, for the sum of Twenty-Eight Hundred and Seventy Seven and 68-100 Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you the said James Wright shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Charles Wright, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. Henry J. Phillips vs. Anne Phillips.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Anne Phillips, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Anne Phillips that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 4th day of September, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of November next, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Anna Phillips, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

LUMBARD & SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, which bears date March 14th, A. D. 1860, and was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1860, in Book 196 of Deeds, at page 287, whereby they made conveyance of certain parcels of land therein described, to secure the payment of certain notes and interest upon also described in said trust deed, which said notes were drawn by said Caulfield, to secure an indebtedness to Hoffmann & Gelpcke.

And, whereas, it was provided in said trust deed, that in case default should be made in the payment of said promissory notes or interest, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect thereof, on the application of said Hoffmann & Gelpcke, their legal representatives or assigns, it should be lawful for said Scammon to sell and dispose of said premises, or any part thereof, in the manner prescribed by said trust deed; and, whereas, default has been made by said Caulfield in payment of certain interest on said notes which is past due and unpaid. And, whereas, application has been made to me, the said Scammon, by the local holders of said notes, to sell said premises, as I am empowered by said deed to do.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that I shall, on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, for the highest and best bidder, the same being in cash, the said parcels of land, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said ... the ... lands ... right ... and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of said Caulfield, and Waller and wife therein, which said premises are described in said trust deed, situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and described as follows, namely: Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, in Block 1; Lots ... in Block 2; Lot ... in Block 3; Lots 1, 2, 32, in Block 4, all in the Swift & McAuley's subdivision of the north half of the south half of the west half of the N. E. quarter of Section 28, T. 39 N., R 14 E., lying in the city of Chicago.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 26, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain trust deed, dated March 12th, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1860, in Book 196 of Deeds, at Page 238, conveying certain lots of land and premises therein described, in trust, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said trust deed specified; and, whereas, it was provided in said deed that in case default should be made by said Henry Waller to pay said notes, and interest as the same should become due according to the tenor and effect thereof, on application of Hoffmann & Gelpcke, their legal representatives or assigns, it should be lawful for said Scammon to sell said premises, or any part thereof, with all right, benefit and equity of redemption of said Waller and wife therein; and, whereas, certain installments of interest on said notes have fallen due, and default has been made by said Henry Waller in the payment of the same, and said interest has not been paid up to this time; and, whereas, said Hoffmann and Gelpcke have requested said Scammon to advertise for sale and sell at auction said premises according to the provisions of said trust deed;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I, the said J. Young Scammon, will on the Twenty-Eighth day of September, A. D. 1861, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following premises situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and described as follows: ... Lots 21, 22, 23, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 46, in Block 2; Lots ... 30, 31, in Block 3; and Lot 32, in Block 4, all in Swift & McAuley's subdivision of the north half of the south half of the west half of the N. E. ¼ of Section 28, T. 39, N. R. 14 E., lying in the City of Chicago.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 26th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage executed and delivered to the undersigned, William D. Scott, by Sylvester Lind and Eliza Ann Lind, his wife, bearing date on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and Ex-Officio Recorder of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book ... of Mortgages, ... Book; one of said Mortgages being given to secure the payment of the Bond of said Sylvester Lind for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars due on the 18th day of July, 1860, with interest on said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New York, and the other of said Mortgages being to secure the principal sum of Five Thousand Dollars, due on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1861, with interest on said sum at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New York; I shall, on the fourteenth day of September, A. D. 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook and State of Illinois, at ... o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, ... all the right, title and interest ... the following described premises, namely: ... the North ... Store in Lind's New Block on the west side of ... (24) feet of Wharfing Lots numbered twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), and thirty-one (31), of Bradley's ... Wharfing Lots in the Original Town of Chicago, ... default having been made in the payment of ... principal sum secured by said mortgages and also of the last half years interest upon said sums respectively.

WILLIAM D. SCOTT, Mortgagee,

By E. W. Willard, his Attorney in fact.

BLODGETT & WINSTON, Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note (bearing date the 27th day of March, A. D. 1858, and due and payable in six years after date,) for the sum of twenty-nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-four cents, ($2995 94-100;) and whereas, also, default has been made in the payment of a certain note or obligation, of even date as said note, and given to secure the payment of the sum of seven thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty cents, ($7,599 20-100,) which said notes and bond, together with other indebtedness, are described in and secured by a certain mortgage executed by E. Randolph Smith and Margaret E., his wife, dated the 27th day of March, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book ... of Mortgages, page 676, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to me.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers of sale in said mortgage continued, public notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, situate in the city of Chicago, ... Part of lots seven (7) and eight (8) in block fifty-eight (58) of the original town of Chicago, beginning at a stake on the east line of said lot eight (8), at the ... which ... said lot was originally laid out forty-five (45) feet north ... the ... northeast corner of said lot eight (8) ... thirty (30) feet west of the west line of said lot eight (8) ... along the north line of said lot eight (8) to ... the alley ... together with all the ... hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said E. Randolph Smith and wife ... mortgagee ... assignee of mortgagee.

Chicago, July 29th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. John R. Tilford vs. Elias B. Smith, Margaret E. D. Smith, Benjamin F. Bradley, James A. Dudley, James M. Bryant, Samuel W. Dyer, Richard H. Collins, Jeremiah T. Boyle, David L. De Golyer and Samuel De Golyer.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, A. D. 1861, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, (or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due complainant under said decree, with costs of said suit and expenses of said sale) to wit:—Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), five (5), six (6), and seven (7), in Block five (5); Lots three (3), ... eleven (11), twelve (12), fourteen (14), seventeen (17), and twenty-five (25), in Block nine (9), in McReynolds' Subdivision of the east part of the ... the northeast quarter of Section six (6), Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), East of the Third Principal Meridian; also Lots three (3) and ... Block ten (10), Lots three (3) and twenty-six (26), fronting on ... Street, and Lots six (6), ... fronting on Milwaukee avenue in Block nine (9), in Subdivision of Block ten (10) and eleven (11), in McReynolds' Subdivision aforesaid.

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, August 9th, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 4th, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, DECEASED.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the said Robert Patterson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1861, being the ... day thereof.

NELSON THOMASSON, Administrator.

Chicago, June 5th, 1861.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMMERER, late of Chicago, deceased.—Take notice that the undersigned, executor of the last will of said deceased, MARGARETHE KOPPARD, late Kammerer, will, on the third Monday of October, 1861, make application to the County Court of Cook County, for leave to sell certain real estate ... of ... to be issued by the said Court, ... settlement and adjudication of the estate of Wm. Kammerer.

... ANDREW WOLFF.

Chicago, August 27th, 1861.

ARMY BLANKS, of every description, printed to order at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

# Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

## THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of E. Roddis, twenty-five dollars reward, in another column.

COL. FARNSWORTH'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—This fine regiment will be all in camp at St. Charles early the coming week.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Col. J. R. Scott, of the 19th Illinois Regiment, has been on a brief visit to this city, and leaves to-day to join his regiment at Paducah, Ky.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Bowen Bro.'s, Jobbers, Dry Goods, Crockery, &c., who offer all the inducements in goods and prices that our market can afford.

☞ Jewett & Co. sell by catalogue, at 10 A. M. this day and to-morrow, at their sales room, cigars, tobacco, candles, flour, fish, barley, apples, whisky, spices, white lead, and general groceries and liquors.

INVITATION TO STRANGERS.—Strangers are specially invited to the daily noon prayer meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 15 Methodist Church Block, opposite the Court House.

FOR REPAIRS.—The barque Stork, Capt. Joliff, which left Chicago on September 5th, for Kingston, with a cargo of wheat, sprang a leak below Milwaukee, and returned to this port yesterday for repairs.

DROWNED.—A man named John Doyle, living in the North Division, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Lake near the Water Works. His body was recovered last evening.

MONROE-STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The order has passed the Common Council for the Macadamizing of Monroe-street, between State and Clark streets. "Twere well 'twere done quickly."

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND.—This is the appropriate name of a novelty entered for exhibition at the Fair. It is a cot, lounge and camp stool, all in "one compact volume," as the booksellers say.

MAP OF KENTUCKY.—Colton's Map of Kentucky and Tennessee, including also the Mississippi river as far north as St. Louis, and the Ohio beyond Paducah, is for sale by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The rooms of the Chicago Academy of Science, Nos. 119 and 121 Lake street, will be open during the evenings of the Fair after eight o'clock. All who have an interest in scientific pursuits are cordially invited to drop in.

POCKET PICKED.—Yesterday afternoon a young man by the name of Hayden, living somewhere in the country, had his pocket picked of $27, an old knife, and a porte monaie, while standing in a crowd near Rush street bridge, North Side.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, a Trade sale of bedstead, bureau and washstand, at auction, at 82 Lake street, this morning, at 9½ o'clock; also for sale one billiard table, four new pianoes, &c., and a large lot of dry goods, notions, &c.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. Thos. M. Cunningham of this city, Pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call tendered him by the Alexander Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and assumes the duties of his new pastorate on the third Sabbath of this month.

NEW MAP OF COOK COUNTY.—A very valuable, complete and much needed map of Cook county has just been published, the advertisement of which will be found in another column. It is drawn from original surveys, and presents a minuteness of detail rarely found in any map.

RECRUITS FROM MCLEAN COUNTY.—A company of one hundred men, under command of Capt. Frisbie, arrived night before last, from Cheney's Grove, to join the Fremont Rifle Regiment. They marched to their encampment yesterday, and were regularly mustered into service.

THE FOX RIVER REGIMENT.—Capt. Webb, U. S. A., goes to Aurora, Kane county, to-day, to muster into service the Fox River Regiment, Col. Griesel commanding, now in full numbers at Camp Hammond, named, by the way, very appropriately after the energetic Superintendent of the C. B. & Q. R. R.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—The Picture Gallery at No. 157 Randolph was fashionably crowded last night, a good many pictures were sold at a very low figure; the sale will be resumed this evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, and no doubt good bargains will be obtained by those who would be lucky enough to attend.

WHY NOT?—We find the conviction very generally expressed that the Chicago property of John A. Washington, the rebel renegade of Mount Vernon, should be confiscated. And the same fate should attend the property on West Randolph street, near Sangamon, owned by the traitor Magoffin of Kentucky.

A CHICAGO PICKPOCKET IN TROUBLE.—A woman, named Mary Murphy, late of this city, and a noted pickpocket, has got into trouble among the Canadians. She was "spotted" by a detective at Toronto, and over one hundred dollars of other people's money found upon her person. She had committed about half a dozen thefts, and was then committed to jail.

FARE TO THE EAST REDUCED.—We notice that the New York and Erie Railroad has reduced the fare from Dunkirk and Buffalo to New York and Boston one dollar on all express trains and two dollars by the steamboat express train.

The Broad Guage gives passengers the benefit of a smooth track, roomy and comfortable cars, from the Lakes to Five Water, which no other road can do.

FROM THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Capt. Kellogg, Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Harding's staff, and formerly of the Irish Brigade, arrived in this city yesterday from St. Louis. He informs us that the Brigade is now without doubt at Lexington, but will remain only a short time. They will return to Jefferson City, and those writing to members of the Brigade should address their letters the "23d Illinois Regiment, Jefferson City."

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—On Monday evening last the citizens of Lyons, in this county, presented a beautiful flag costing $50, to the Lyons Volunteers, a company in the Fremont Rifle Regiment. At the same time the ladies presented each volunteer with a Testament, a needle-book, and a pair of towels. The presentation was made by J. Claflin, Esq., in behalf of the doners, and responses were made by the Rev. Mr. Pool, J. H. Riley and Lieut Grave on behalf of the volunteers.

PENMANSHIP AT THE FAIR.—Messrs. Bryant & Stratton are making a grand display with specimens of penmanship from their College rooms, in the Fine Arts Hall on the Fair grounds. They also have samples of their published works on exhibition. The young men in attendance at the Fair will have good opportunity afforded them for examining into the merits of the several branches taught at Bryant & Stratton's chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

SOLD.—An evening paper "sold" several credulous people, yesterday, by announcing that its "5 o'clock edition would contain Beauregard's official account of the battle at 'Bull Run.'" No such document appeared in said edition, but in lieu thereof a long winded account of the skirmish at Blockham's Yard, on the 18th of July—three days previous to the battle at Bull Run. On the strength of the swindle the news boys disposed of a number of copies to the strangers in town.

DAN RICE.—One of the most attractive articles of the age is Dan Rice, who appears to possess the peculiar power of drawing the people after him wherever he pitches his tent. His pavilion, ample as it is, is crowded both day and night in despite of wind and weather. He has a happy faculty of pleasing everybody, and he is careful to introduce nothing in the circle calculated to offend the most fastidious. He will speak to-night on National affairs, and will introduce a new programme this afternoon.

A NEW GERMAN DRAGOON BATTALION.—A commission has just been received by Lieut. Col. Theo. Hartmann, from the the War Department, to recruit four companies of Dragoons. These will be made up exclusively of Germans, and already are in a state of forwardness. Mr. Hartmann is an officer who has seen service in the cavalry, and bears the honorable scars of wounds received in action. The boys will fall in rapidly around his standard.

## THE STATE FAIR AT BRIGHTON.

### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

### STILL WAITING FOR THE WEATHER.

### Liberal Attendance Yesterday.

### SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GATE MONEY.

### Hopes and Prospects—The Number of Entries.

### MEETING OF EXHIBITORS.

### "Rural" on Farm and Garden.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

### THE PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY.

Very many eyes watched the sky and the barometer anxiously yesterday as the morning advanced, the clouds still supreme, and not blue sky enough to be seen to make a Dutchman a pair of trowsers, a time honored and reliable criterion in meteorology. Of course there was mud all around, in city and country, and no lack thereof at Brighton, where the rich, black prairie soil is tenderly susceptible of such influences. Were the country threatened with inundation, it is not at Brighton we should expect to find a last retreat. It is low—decidedly low, and in a wet season would be likely to be given over to batrachians and bulrushes. It is not improved by the two days rain.

There was but little rain from the lowering of yesterday, and the clouds were thinner and thinner, until at sunset the sky caught such hues on the fleecy clouds remaining, that everybody prophesied fair weather for to-day.

Yesterday, the third day of the State Fair, was in effect only the second—Tuesday being justly reckoned a blank, without progress. The entry lists were kept open until last evening, and the work generally done yesterday was in the direction of preparation and preliminary.

The entry list numbers TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED, and will reach nearly three thousand. The Fair is a most attractive one compared with any ever held in the Northwest; in some of its features to be after noted it is unequaled.

The city is full of visitors despite unfavorable weather. The rush is large and promises to be immense from all along the lines of our railroads centuring here, called out by the excursion rates, and with the return of fine weather the number will be something unprecedented. As it was yesterday there were from six to seven thousand visiters at the Fair Ground and the gate money for the tickkets sold reached $1,600, which must be pronounced excellent and most auspicious, all circumstances considered. The bulk of the passenger carrying traffic yesterday was done by the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, who ran half hour trains. The tug boats on the river will probably find little encouragement to go into the business, none have been put on as yet. The number of vehicles competing for fares is large, and under more favorable weather auspices will do good business.

MEETING OF EXHIBITORS.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the officers of the Society called a meeting of exhibitors at the President's Hall. The meeting was called to order, when Capt. J. N. Brown, Ex-President, addressed them on the subject of continuing the fair to some day next week. He recurred to the fact that up to this time the exhibition had been a success, and all claims for premiums and otherwise have been promptly met—that the means for paying the premiums now offered now depend upon the present success of this Fair to pay them. The heavy rain so inopportunely for this enterprise appears thus far to be disastrous; but he hoped with fair weather hereafter and a continuance of the Fair two or three days, just to make up lost time by the rain, we should be all right, and that all is well that ends well; and it would end well if the exhibitors but willed it.

John Wentworth said that he leased the ground to Geo. W. Gage for Fairs—State, National and County, and for no other purpose. The war and the hard times had combined to depress Mr. Gage in his laudable efforts, but he has been happily disappointed, and had it not been for the drenching rain on Tuesday, the attendance would have been the largest ever in attendance in the United States. The exhibition is also larger than that of the United States Society two years ago. A feature in this Fair is that a large amount of stock and other goods are brought here for sale, and if the time is not extended, they will neither find buyers nor will the Society be in a condition to pay the premiums offered. He hoped that they would continue over. He was followed by Gen. Singleton, Mr. Graham of Champaign, and others.

It was then moved and carried that the time for closing the Fair should be continued to Wednesday night, provided the railroads extend the time of return passes both for stock and passengers. Col. Wentworth was appointed a committee to see the officers of the several railroad companies and report.

The meeting then adjourned in the best of spirits, with a determination to make the Fair a success.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the joint control of two veterans well known devotees of the godesses Flora and Pomona. The old Doctor who may be called the Father of the art in the north part of the State, and the remarkable Wm. S. Wort, of Bond county, right in the heart of Egypt. Under the auspices of two such men, this department could not be otherwise than attractive. The process of unpacking and arranging of fruits is still in progress, and the lovers of the beautiful are arranging the flowers.

The collections are not as numerous as we have seen, but more than usual in extent. The most choice varieties are not always the largest ones, and it is time that this fact was better known to the great fruit eating public. The Society have taken one step in the right direction, by demanding of exhibitors that they should present the average sizes by putting up one small, one medium, and one large size in all competitions. This, of course, will rule out all lots made up of extra large specimens.

The first collection as you enter the Hall from the west on the east side, is that of Mr. Clark Chatton of Payson, Adams county. His orchard is located in the heavy belt of timber on the east bank of the Mississippi, about ten miles below Quincy. Mr. Clark has an extensive collection of peaches, pears and apples. Thirty-five varieties of peaches are preserved in brine put in glass jars, to which is added fifteen varieties, put up last year. The last year's specimens have to some extent lost their color, but the new ones are as fresh as if put in yesterday. They are put in strong brine as soon as the fruit is well colored, but scarcely ripe enough to gather for use. If too ripe they will at once lose their color. In addition to these in jars, he has sixty-five varieties, all of them very fine, among them the old Mixon Cling, Wood's large yellow, Morris, White, Catherine and Late Newington Cling. Of pears he has sixteen choice varieties. Of apples he has one hundred and five varieties, arranged according to the requirements. Among them are the Yellow Bellflower, Holland Pippin, Newtown Pippin, Willow Twig, Twenty Ounce, and the old Pound Sweet.

We next come to the collection of strawberry jellies and preserves of George Thompson of Kane County. Wilson, Albany, Hooker and the whole run of royal strawberries. The jellies and preserves are in quantity, but we dare not venture an opinion of their composition and merits. This the ladies must do for themselves.

Hutchinson has a large display of syrups for soda fountains.

Next in order is the collection of Chas. H. Hibbard of Henry county. Pears and apples form his specimens given; Bartlette and Flemish Beauty Pears very fine. Mr. A. S. Cos of Fort Byron has a sorted collection of apples from his orchard of seventy acres. Mr. C. is one of our most successful orchardists, and his varieties have proved better adapted to the farm than most others. He was one of the competitors for the best apple orchard in the State and it is not improbable that he may receive the first premium; certainly his collection is an excellent one, supplying summer, fall and winter varieties both for the table and cooking.

The exhibition of native wines is not large, but we note few samples of the trashy stuff heretofore sent to our State Fairs.

We now reach the collection of one of the oldest of our Northern fruit growers, Arthur Bryant of Bureau county, containing one hundred and twenty-three varieties of apples—Scalloye, Gilliflower, Beauty of the West, Ohio Forrester, Horkill-sweet, Maidens Blush, Followater and Northern Spy. We now pass to the north side and find the collection of

FRUITS FROM EGYPT.

Here is row after row, and pile after pile of the great orb like gifts with which Pomona loves to fill up her gifts. Description fails short of conveying an adequate idea of the monstrous growth that the soil and climate gives to the products of the orchard on the mimic mountains of the "grand chain." This immense collection was gathered up by Mr. J. H. Baker of South Pass in less than two days. Such monstrous yellow Bellflowers, Newtown Pippins, Boston Russets, Gopus Spitzenburghs, Buckingham, Winesops, and in fact, through almost the entire list of the favorites of Pomona on nowhere else but in this "Italia of the West." Every person visiting the Fair should not fail of looking at this collection, which embraces beside apples, pears and peaches equally wonderful as to size and beauty. The collection of Robert Douglas of Waukegan, in the line of Pears, is probably unsurpassed at this or any other Fair in the Northwest, and probably in the Union. Such Flemish Beauties, Bartlett's Louise, Browne, De Jersey, and a host of others, is but another proof that the West is fast learning to grow fruit, and that, too, of the very best kinds. If one doubts that Plums can be grown let him look at the collection of this fruit from the garden of C. E. Peck of Winetka. Several large collections of fruits arrived yesterday, and we therefore pass over this department until to-day, when we will make further examination. This Hall has been constantly crowded throughout the day.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, &C.

That portion of the grounds devoted to the display of Agricultural Implements presented an interesting spectacle yesterday. Threshing machines, and grain separators, corn-planters, corn-harvesters, cider-mills, hay-presses, &c., in operation created a din and clang of machinery seldom heard, but, above all, on a high key could be heard, the voices and the bag-pipes, attached to the side shows which have been located alongside the machinery—attracting many, but distracting more, with their harangues of what is to be seen, and the wretched music.

Several different thrashers and separators, from various sections of the country, are ready for exhibition, but no facilities are prepared for testing them. The same may be said of many other kinds of machinery. It should be more a prime object with Fair Committees to make arrangements for testing machinery, as far as possible in a practical way. If threshers and separators possess any particular merits, they ought to be tested in such a way as to show their advantages. In England, every agricultural machine is thoroughly and practically tested, and the result of each machine's work published by the Societies. Should it be done here, it would be a great inducement to both the inventor and purchaser. This can be done by weighing the power, the grain cleaned, the waste, and the amount of grain or dirt from re-cleaning—by each machine in a given time. This would place every machine on its own basis, and must give satisfaction to all concerned. Unless premiums are awarded upon the real tried merits of an article of machinery, they are a false guide and worthless.

H. A. Pitts & Co's Thrasher and Separator, with attachments for bagging and tallying, also for more perfectly cleaning the grain—was in operation, and drew a large crowd of spectators. It is the best looking machine on the ground—is said to have thrashed and cleaned 1,000 bushels in ten hours.

This is a Chicago machine, and Mr. Pitts was the original inventor of the straw carrier, now attached to nearly every thresher and separator.

MECHANICS' HALL.

This Hall was crowded with spectators all day, eagerly examing the almost endless variety of farming implements, (a splendid case of which is exhibited by Pinney, Lamson & Co., of Jackson, Mich.), stoves, scales of all sizes and shapes, iron ware, wooden and willow ware; guns, iron and steel; glass-ware, silver and plated ware; clocks, watches, furniture, &c., &c. H. B. Smith, of Lowell, Mass., has a series of sash, door and blind machinery, and numerous other inventions, which will be hereafter further noticed.

Farst & Bradley, of this city, the St. Joseph Iron Co. of Mishawacks, Ind., and John Deere, of Moline, Ill., have each large varieties of neat and substantial single plows of all kinds, barrows, cultivators, horse-rakes, &c., of various patterns.

Several distinct patents of wheat drills are upon exhibition, but none of them yet in motion.

Tapper's Patent Carbon Gas Governor, for manufacturing the purest gas from the crudest coal or rock oil, at the rate of 150 feet per gallon, is in operation at the Mechanic's Hall, and attracts attention as a new, novel, cheap, and convenient apparatus, applicable for dwellings, manufactories or hotels, and can be attached to any stove, wood or coal.

J. R. Maffitts Thrasher, from Piqua, Ohio, possesses several important additions recently made, and was examined by a large number of practical farmers, but we shall defer expressing an opinion on its merits, until it is in motion.

Several Agricultural implements were being put together yesterday evening, and will be on exhibition to-day, so far as they can be exhibited at the grounds, when we shall be able to speak of their merits.

A. H. Miller's Sugar Evaporator and Self-cleanser, for manufacturing Sorghum and Maple Sugar; and Cook's Portable Sugar Evaporator, both attract considerable attention, and appear to possess great merit. Many of the farmers who think of turning their attention to sugar cane culture, will improve this opportunity to post themselves as to the best machinery.

THE PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY.

The following is the programme of to-day, announced:

*Forenoon*—Examination of Alderneys, Herefords, Ayrshires, Short Horns, Cows, Jennets and Mules.

*Afternoon*—Devon Cows, Working Oxen. Trial of thoroughbreds, free for any horse, mare, or gelding. Should the condition of the track permit, there will be a trial of speed.

If the weather is fair, this will be a most attractive day. At 11 o'clock A. M., two balloons will be sent up from the Amphitheatre.

THE TEST OF FIREARMS.—The following Committee on Firearms was appointed last evening by the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society:

MAJOR SIDNEY COOLIDGE, U. S. A.—SUPERINTENDENT.

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| Capt. Jas. Smith, | Col. John W. Foster. |
| John R. Botsford. | Col. J. H. Tucker. |
| E. W. Hadley, | Col. J. D. Booth. |
| Gen. R. K. Swift, | Isaac Shelby, jr. |
| George T. Abbey, | |

The test of firearms will probably occur to-day.

A SPLENDID LOCOMOTIVE.—A new locomotive freight engine, the "M. L. Sykes, Jr.," arrived here yesterday on her first trip over the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. This engine, one of the very finest of its class, is the product of the skill and ingenuity of the mechanics employed at the shops of this road, in Laporte, Ind.

The "M. L. Sykes, Jr." has four feet and ten inch drivers, twenty-two inch stroke, and fifteen and three-quarters inch cylinder. Apart from the beauty of her workmanship and design, the peculiar feature of this engine is the simplification which has been applied to every part of the works. An anti friction valve takes off all the unequal pressure, leaving no friction at all beyond the weight of the valve. The smoke stack is very light and small, weighing three hundred pounds less than the old style of stacks, besides giving the engineer an uninterrupted view ahead. The bell is placed in front of the stack, and is rung by a lever. The front of the boiler is so arranged that it requires but a moment's time to remove it and gain access to the flues in case of accident. The front of the engine is securely braced by trestle work, adding great strength to the whole structure. A universal truck is used for the tender, so that it runs as freely around curves as upon a straight line.

By these and similar simplifications, slight of themselves, an engine has been constructed harmonious in all of its details, symmetrical in its form and combining great power and speed with safety. It is a credit to the road and clearly establishes the fact that our Western mechanics are capable of constructing an engine which will not suffer in comparison with the best products of Eastern manufactories.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—This evening at 8 o'clock a full dress drill of the Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. E. L. Brand, will take place at the Light Guard Hall, to which the public are respectfully invited.

This company is composed of some of the best young men in the city, and although it is but little known, still, under the excellent discipline of its captain, a proficiency has been attained which is truly surprising, considering the short time which has been organized. The rules and regulations are similar to those of the old company of Zouaves, drilled by the late lamented Col. Ellsworth, and of which Capt. Brand was an honored and highly efficient member.

Ladies are particularly invited to be present. Admittance free.

**Cottage Grove Races—Sad Accident to a Jockey.**

Much attention was attracted among lovers of the Turf by the races announced to come off at the Cottage Grove Course yesterday. The first was for a purse of $100, one mile and repeat. There were the following entries:

D. House ns b. g. Jack.
J. Welch ns b. g. Mikwan.

The former won in two straight heats, making the time respectively in 2:05 and 2:07.

For the second purse, half mile heats, best three in five, I. Meek's s. g. Rover and L. Adams' b. m. Laura Joy made one heat, neck and neck, in 57 minutes. In running the second heat, an unfortunate accident happened at the quarter mile turn. Both horses were going at a slashing gait, Rover being a length in the lead, when the mare out-reached or stumbled, throwing her rider, Henry Neavitt, and rolling with her whole weight over his body. The boy was picked up in a speechless and sinking condition, and conveyed to a dwelling near by. The poor lad is from Maquon, Knox county, Ill., where he has several brothers and sisters and, we believe, a stepmother. He is sixteen years of age, and this is the first accident he has met in three years' riding. Much feeling was awakened by the sad accident, as he is an industrious and likely boy. The uncompleted matches will be concluded to-day.

**The Tobacco Manufacture.**

The highly creditable display of manufactured tobacco and snuff at the State Fair, has caused the creation of a Manufacturer's Committee for the award of the Society's Medal for the best manufactured plug and fine cut tobacco and snuff. The following gentlemen have been named such committee: Messrs. C. G. Wicker, F. D. Gray, W. Y. Daniels, J. Q. Hoyt, E. Hempstead, Col. Denman, and Amos J. Stillwell.

**Unpaid Letters**

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

C. C. McKee, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. S. Cooper, " "
P. O. Box 2278, " "
C. Ives, " "
U. P. Smith, " "
H. G. Marsh & Bro., Chicago, Ill.
Saml C. Westerling, " "
P. O. Box 334, " "
Saml W. Filker, " "
Miss Emily Rexford, Blue Island, Ill.
J. Clark & Son, Utica, " "
Ira Brewer, Lee Centre, " "
John McKone, Garden Prairie, " "
H. Voght, Laporte, Ind.
Hartman Sitnitt, Baltimore, Md.
Wm. Pratt, Albany, N. Y.
D. J. Howe, Weaverville, Cal.
Stephen Taylor Island of Haytie, W. I.
John Harney, Victoria, Australia.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

Condict, Wooley & Co., Chicago, Ill.
John Kelly, " "
C. Fenn, " "
David Aukerman, " "
Thos. Milner, " "
John Hungate, " "
D. W. Carter, " "
C. C. Bonney, " "
Saml Stover, Centralia, " "
—— Gimbal, Esq., " "
A. Morgan, Arlington, " "
J. K. Bingham, Winnebago Depot, " "
T. & E. Dement, & Co., Rockford, " "
C. E. Grant, Galesburgh, " "
B. Hickson, Morrison, " "
F. W. Woodruff, Joliet, " "
Mrs. Geo. W. Porter, Hampshire, " "
Miss Kate Burns, Madison, Wis.
S. B. Thayer, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Thos. Burke, " "
Miss Sarah L. Andrews, Valparaiso, Ind.
Mrs. Andrew Friese, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. B. Herrick & Son, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Dixon, Wellsville, " "
S. H. Chittenden & Co., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Geo. R. Milligan, West Bloomfield, N. J.
Perry S. Bower, Montgomery Station, Pa.

**POLICE COURT.**

Charles Scutlebach, a boy but ten years of age, was arrested yesterday for robbing the store of Henry Newman, No. 217 Blue Island Avenue. The theft was committed while the proprietor's back was turned, the plunder amounting to three dollars in bills. The Reform School will probably be the destination of the young sinner.

James Stenton was held for trial, under the statutes passed at the last session of the Legislature, upon the charge of resisting an officer. The latter had arrested a man for some offence, and while conveying him to the Armory was set upon by Stanton, who by beating and kicking the officer in a violent manner, attempted to release the prisoner. The officer succeeded, however, in securing his prisoner, and subsequently Stanton was arrested.

A Norwegian, named Seaworth Anderson, was brought before the Police Magistrate for threatening the life of one Eliceson, his neighbor. The prisoner insisted that he had been instructed of God to kill his neighbor and then appropriate his wife. As it was evident on the examination that the man was insane, he was committed to the jail with a view to his subsequent transfer to the Insane Asylum.

**Resolutions.**

At a meeting of Company "C," 1st Regiment, on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Company be tendered to the several daily papers of the city which have from time to time published gratuitously notices for the Company, thereby rendering substantial aid to our cause.

*Resolved*, That the balance of all moneys left in the treasury be placed in the hands of the "Union Defence Committee," for war purposes.

*Resolved*, That whereas we are unable to obtain arms and equipments from the State authorities, without which it is impossible to sustain this organization with profit to ourselves, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this organization be and it is hereby dissolved.

*Whereas*, An invitation from Company A Chicago Light Guard, has been received, requesting the members of Company "C" to join their organization.

*Resolved*, That we accept their invation, and that the thanks of the Company be offered to the officers and members of the "Light Guard" for their kindness to us in this our hour of need.

H. MCMURTRY, Sec'y to Co. "C".

IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.—It is an important fact that these valuable medicines or some one of their various preparations, are in daily use by physicians of the first eminence in all countries. It is also an important fact that there is nothing known to medical science which possess the powerful strength ening, invigorative and tonic qualities of iron and peruvian bark. The scientific combination of these valuable tonics, with pure sherry wine, forming Bitter Wine of Iron, supplies a desideratum never before attained. The great and increasing necessity for a preparation to supercede the universal and injurious practice of swallowing violent drugs, repulsive alcoholic mixtures, thereby compounding instead of curing constitutional debility, induces us to offer the Bitter Wine of Iron as the most simple, mild and effectual cure before the physical energies are wasted beyond the reach of restoration. Prepared *only* and sold by Smith & Dwyer, Chemists and Druggists, Lake st., opposite the Tremont House.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Tuesday night as the up freight train on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago railroad, was passing a bridge just north of Bloomington, the structure gave way, causing a serious accident in which one of the employees of the company was killed. We could not learn his name.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.—The Chicago Presbytery, New School, terminated a two days session at Lake Forest yesterday. Rev. Calvin Clark, moderator, and Rev. Edward Anderson stated clerk. The latter resigned his post, having just entered upon his duties as chaplain of the Fremont Rifles, Col. Julius White commanding.

HOUSTON LODGE, I. O. G. T.—The following are the officers elect for the present term:

W. C. T.—Geo. J. Brine.
W. R. H. S.—Miss Elizabeth Hoit.
W. L. H. S.—Miss Sarah A. Odell.
W. V. T.—Miss V. A. Crawford.
P. W. C. T.—H. E. Prouty.
W. Sc'y.—H. C. Morey.
W. F. S.—R. R. Stevens.
W. C.—S. D. Lockwood.
W. T.—Miss Amelia Pratt.
W. M.—G. W. Hott.
W. I. G.—Miss Eliza M. Edwards.
W. S.—M. D. Cowan.
Editress—Mrs. Elizabeth Danforth.

The Lodge meets this (Thursday) evening, corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, West Side.

TO THE PRESS OF ILLINOIS.—The undersigned having been connected with the press for a series of years, feels free to call upon the press generally to supply the Fremont Rifle Regiment with papers. The Fremont Rifles are reading men, and will duly appreciate any favors which the press may see proper to confer upon them. Papers directed to the undersigned will be cheerfully distributed among the men of the regiment.

M. S. BARNES, Lt. Colonel Commanding.
CAMP WEBB, Sept. 11th, 1861.

☞ Pure Native Wine, from Illinois wild grapes. The best wine for medical use, warranted pure, by E. H. Sargent, Druggist, and sold by bottle or gallon. Corner State and Randolph.

☞ 100 fine Tulips, $1.00 to $3.00; Hyacinths, Crocus, &c.; 100 best Apple Trees, 1 to 4 years, $2.50 to $9.00; 1,000, $15.00 to $60.00. Nursery Stock—Dwarf and small Fruits, ALL good and cheap, at "Phœnix's Bloomington Nursery, Ill." See new Catalogue. F. K. PHŒNIX. sep12-it

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get *new styles* at low figures, 182 Lake street. H. W. WILMARTH. September 10, 1861.

☞ Exchange and Banking House of Kedzie, Alexander & Co., buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposit. Illinois and Wisconsin money bought and sold. Drafts on every part of Europe for sale.

No. 52 Clark street, Sherman House Block, between Lake and Randolph. sep10-3t

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. sep28-3m

☞ Cook & McLain, 123 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

**MILITARY MATTERS.**

**Union Park Men.**

The only company of Home Guards that has survived the "hot weather," drills every Thursday and Monday at the Brown School, at 7½ P. M. Come and join us.

**A Few More Good Men Wanted in a Cavalry Company.**

The Wyman Rangers are filling up rapidly and will go into camp as soon as filled, to join the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, at Rolla, Mo. Recruiting Office at No. 139 Randolph st., also, at Ansel's Hotel, Jefferson. PETER BRAMAN, Recruiting Officer.

**Fencing Academy.**

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS!—The attention of our volunteer officers and young men generally, is called to the fact that Lieut. J. Riboni, (late of the Sardinian army), teacher of Military Science, Broad Sword, Stick and the Bayonet exercise, has taken rooms in McIlroy's building, corner of Dearborn and Randolph Streets, where he may be found at all hours of the day. Lieut. Riboni is an experienced teacher and expert swordsman. An opportunity to become acquainted with the use of these weapons is here offered to our volunteer officers such as is seldom offered in any city of the Union. Give him a call. Terms according to the times. P. O. Box 3317. 1wk*.

**COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.**

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening; His Honor the Mayor, in the Chair. Present, Aldermen Colby, Bottsford, Marshall, Hoyt, Myers, Baragwanath, Holden, Cobb, Hubbard, Harvey, Perkins, McDonald and Comisky. Absent, Aldermen Tittsworth, Foss, Salomon, Prindiville, White and Law.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

Petition of certain persons resident on school lands, block 1, to reduce rents; of Elliot Anthony ex-city attorney for payment of $350 for legal services; of a cripple to sell fruit on the corner of Wells and Lake streets; of a man in distressing circumstances to peddle goods; bill of John Lyle King for $750 for legal services rendered the city; of John Tyrrel, and others, ex-firemen, for diplomas; were referred to appropriate committees.

OLD CLAIMS.

The Clerk read a communication from the Commissioners of Claims in relation to claim of John C. Evans, $1,504.47, for graveling West Lake street from Halsted street to city limits, suggesting the payment of claim by issue of city bonds; also, in favor of payment of claim of Giles, Evans & Co., for graveling and macadamizing West Madison street from Sangamon, west to city limits, amounting to $11,096.68 with interest. Several other claims with the above were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board of Public Works reported recommending certain repairs upon the City Hospital and grounds. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

From the same a recommendation, enclosing a petition from property holders for the macadamizing of North Wells street from Kinzie to Green Bay street, twenty four feet wide. Ald. Harvey offered an ordinance to the above effect fixing the estimate at $18,142.37. The ordinance was not presented for passage, the requisite number of Aldermen not being present and the whole matter was referred back to the Board of Public Works.

THE G. & C. U. R. R. CROSSING AT WELLS STREET.

The Board of Public Works reported that they had made an examination as to the feasability of elevating Wells street, at the Galena railroad crossing, so that the roadway may run at least fifteen feet above the track, and decided it not only to be feasable, but desirable for the public security. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys in the North Division.

ALL ABOUT CONCERT SALOONS.

A petition of Thomas Osborn to establish a concert saloon, at No. 84 Randolph street, upon payment of the usual license, was presented.

Ald. Joy urged its passage, as the petitioner had expended $800 already.

Ald. Foss—"Is this one of the ten cent shops we have been trying all summer to break up?"

Ald. Joy—"Oh! no. This is a respectable one. I will vouch for it."

Ald. Hoyt opposed, and Ald. Harvey favored a granting the prayer of petitioner.

After a lengthy discussion, the petition was rejected.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Clerk read the opinion of the City Attorney on the legality of an ordinance for increase of pay in the Fire Department by the Common Council, and other matters connected with the Department. The opinion established the legality of the ordinance with the exception of a section upon the right of the Chief Engineer to suspend his assistants. This ordinance fixes the salaries of assistant engineers at $500 each per annum; engineers of steamers $[illegible] each per month; pipemen, stokers, hook and ladder men, drivers, watchmen, &c., $40 each per month.

Ald. Hoyt moved to recommit the ordinance and opinion to the Committee on Fire and Water with the Chief Engineer, on the ground that from $4,000 to $4,600 could be saved per annum in making repairs by employing the firemen themselves on these repairs.

Ald. Baragwanath considered the grounds absurd, and urged the passage of the ordinance.

The whole matter was finally referred as per Ald. Hoyt's motion.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BOND.

The Clerk read the opinion of the City Attorney that the Comptroller's bond does not give security for the faithful discharge of his duties either as Comptroller or School Agent, and that he has done so to the liability of his bondsmen for a period exceeding one year.

Ald. Colby moved that the opinion and Comptroller's bond be referred to a committee of three, which committee shall have power to investigate the Comptroller's account, and report to the Council at the next meeting.

Ald. Hoyt moved as a substitute, that after the close of the business of the evening, the Council go into a Committee of the Whole to investigate.

Ald. Comisky moved to amend by suspending the Comptroller from his office until such matters shall have been investigated.

Ald. Colby hoped neither motion would prevail, but that a special committee would be appointed to investigate honestly and thoroughly the Comptroller's accounts.

Ald. Hoyt attempted to speak for a third time, and Ald. Marshall called him to order, but subsequently withdrew it, providing his colleague wouldn't speak more than three minutes, and Ald. Hoyt proceeded in advocacy of his motion.

The Chair decided Ald. Comisky's amendment out of order, on the ground that the city charter did not warrant a suspension of the Comptroller.

Ald. Comisky charged that the Mayor was dictating to the Council, and that he had "shielded the Comptroller in his crimes by preventing a meeting on Monday evening last."

Ald. Joy wanted to know how the Mayor prevented the meeting.

Ald. Comisky—"By sending you to a livery stable at the hour of meeting."

Ald. Joy—"That's false, sir."

Ald. Hubbard moved to lay the matter on the table.

The chair proceeded to put the vote, and was declared out of order by Ald. Comisky. Upon a vote the chair was sustained. The ayes and noes were then called for upon Ald. Hubbard's motion, and the motion was lost, by 6 to 8.

Ald. Comisky called for the passage of his amendment.

Ald. Joy—"These charges are all trumped up."

Ald. Comisky—"You don't know anything about it."

The Chair refused to put the amendment, a second time.

Ald. Hoyt thought the Comptroller ought to have a chance to defend himself.

Ald. Comisky called upon Ald. Colby to make the charges against the Comptroller which had been preferred.

Ald. Colby believed in the right of any Alderman to examine into the affairs of any city officer. He supposed that the Alderman from the Tenth alluded to a paper which had been placed in his hands by a gentleman of this city, which he would read.

Ald. Hubbard insisted that the reading was out of order.

The Chair suggested that if Alds. Colby and Hoyt would withdraw their motions, the reading would be in order.

The motions were withdrawn, and the matter temporarily laid upon the table.

The paper in question is a relic of the days of the famous Washington Irving Smart, Clerk of ex-Mayor Wentworth, written by that individual (Smart) in September, 1859, and charges the Comptroller with drawing money upon fictitious names on the pay roll to cover deficiencies. The whole paper is a gross libel and too ridiculous upon the very face of it to be worth space in our columns.

The ordinance and order for macadamizing Wells street was again taken up, the requisite number of Aldermen being present, and carried.

The ordinance for macadamizing that portion of Monroe street, between State and Clark streets, was also taken up and passed.

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.**

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County held a session last evening, at 7½ o'clock. The first business was the drawing of grand and petit jurors. Names not announced.

The following persons had their taxes refunded, the same having been erroneously taxed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Ward | $8 06 | A. C. Lewis | $[illegible] |
| A. F. Ferris | 8 85 | F. R. Wilson | 94 |
| H. F. Ferris | 11 23 | 2d UniversalistCh. | 30 30 |
| A. C. Lewis | 3 52 | | |

Sundry bills were allowed to be paid as follows: Charles Sonne, Jones, Perdue & Small, Brewster & Pierce, F. Munson, Chicago Gas Co., T. B. Carter, D. B. Cook & Co., Chicago Times, Chicago Tribune Co., C. L. Wilson & Co., James W. Sheahan & Co., E. Wiederbaum, Chicago Water Works, Alex. Raffin & Co., James Parker, E. L. Conley, T. W. Newell, Letz & Bunkershaw, R. McCoon, John C. Ure, Thomas Vail, Ed Goodman, A. B. Johnson & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., N. W. Plank Road Co., G. & C. U. R. R. Co., Stearns & Co., C. Cruger & Co., D. M. Adams, Peter Kitch, Illinois Insane Hospital, Geo. W. Barker, R. T. Crane & Bro., Mary Berry, A. C. Spencer, Doggett & Easton, Dr. E. and C. B. Egan, George Hunter, Peter Mayer, T. H. Pahlmon, C. L. Noble, Lewis Burk, W. James, H. G. Van Schaack, Jr., C. & Mil. R. R. Co., Shephard, Barley & Tyrrell, Richard Hayward, Carl Kolt, H. Witbeck & Co., Chas. Wetzel, W. Archdeacon, Dr. John Phillips, Penny & Meacham, Hooker & Jones, Smith & Wilson, Horton & Kidder, White, Stewart & White, Jesse K. Dubois, Walter & Rogers, E. S. Bartlett, Maria Cech, Dr. D. B. Hawks, Cooley, Farwell & Co., Dr. H. K. Stalford, E. E. Boynton, James Shields, D. Walker, Faulkner and Wells, E. S. Bartlett, E. Danley, John Dymond, Enoch Colby, Jacob Fieldman, H. H. Church, Sarah Nelson, H. Taylor, Isaac Isaacs, Mary O'Neil, T. Rich, T. G. Smith, Henry Bram & Co., Dr. Hall and King, G. Holden, S. W. Houston, A. T. Brown, Law & Brother, R. Somers, Butler & Co., George Gertz, do. do., F. McNulty, A. Has Kamp, Wm. Markway, F. F. & H. Eggleston, Bishop & White, Sisters of Mercy, John L. Wilson, St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R. Co., Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne R. R. Co., A. H. Carter, Barker & Co., Mich. Central R. R. Co., A. A. Sample, Greenfelder & Rosenthal, H. C. Van Schaack.

On motion of Sup. Tuttle it was voted to visit the State Fair on Friday at 9 A. M.

A communication was placed on file, from District Attorney Carlos Haven, respecting violations of the license law in the town of Lemont, and stating that the money for licenses had been paid over to the Town Supervisors by the parties, but the former having failed to pay over the same, the latter were the sufferers in arrests and indictments.

A Report of A. B. Johnson, Chairman, on Equalization of Taxes in several towns in the county, was laid over to Saturday morning.

A motion was then made to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, the Comptroller matter was taken up from the table and in accordance with Ald. Hoyt's motion, the Council went into Committee of the Whole, Ald. Foss in the chair.

After the reading of the paper mentioned above, by Ald. Colby, a stormy time ensued, composed of desultory conversations, personal sparrings and motions to adjourn. The chaos finally resolved itself into an appointment of the following special committee of investigation: His Honor, the Mayor, Alds. Comisky, Hoyt, Colby, Foss and Cobb.

The Council adjourned at one o'clock.

**MARRIED.**

On the 11th inst., at residence of the bride's father, Mr. THEODORE WELLS and Miss LOTTIE KEESE, daughter of Henry C. Sleight, all of Genesco, Ill.

**DIED.**

In this city, on Wednesday morning, [illegible] RAYMOND, infant daughter of Dr. DeLaskie and [illegible].

Funeral on Thursday (to-day) at 3 o'clock P. M. from residence, No. 141 Clinton street.

## CHICAGO RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

| Trains Depart. | Mails Close. | Trains Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| **EAST.** | | |
| MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | | |
| 7.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 7.00 a. m. |
| 7.30 p. m. | 6.00 p. m. | 7.30 p. m. |
| MICHIGAN CENTRAL. | | |
| 7.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 7.00 a. m. |
| 7.30 p. m. | | 7.30 p. m. |
| 8.00 a. m. | 6.00 p. m. | 12.45 a. m. |
| PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO. | | |
| 6.05 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 6.05 a. m. |
| 7.40 p. m. | 6.00 p. m. | 7.00 p. m. |
| **SOUTH AND WEST.** | | |
| CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. | | |
| 9.00 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 6.15 a. m. |
| 6.15 p. m. | 7.30 p. m. | 6.30 p. m. |
| DIXON AIR LINE. | | |
| 9.45 a. m. | 7.40 a. m. | 5.10 a. m. |
| 9.30 p. m. | no mail. | 4.30 p. m. |
| ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH. | | |
| 6.50 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 9.30 a. m. |
| 4.30 p. m. | 5.30 p. m. | 9.00 p. m. |
| BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. | | |
| 8.45 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 6.50 p. m. |
| 8.45 p. m. | 7.00 p. m. | 6.15 a. m. |
| CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS. | | |
| 8.00 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 6.20 p. m. |
| 3.45 p. m. | 4.00 p. m. | 8.40 a. m. |
| **NORTH AND WEST.** | | |
| GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION. | | |
| 9.45 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 5.45 a. m. |
| 9.15 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. | 4.30 p. m. |
| CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. | | |
| 8.00 a. m. | 7.00 a. m. | 5.20 a. m. |
| 3.45 p. m. | 4.00 p. m. | 12.30 p. m. |
| 8.00 p. m. | ........ | 6.35 p. m. |
| MILWAUKEE. | | |
| 8.00 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 1.50 p. m. |
| 3.10 p. m. | 7.30 p. m. | 6.35 p. m. |
| 5.30 p. m. | ........ | 8.40 a. m. |
| CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE. | | |
| 6.05 a. m. | | 6.25 a. m. |
| 7.40 p. m. | | 7.00 p. m. |

## MONETARY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, 1861.

There was a heavy supply of Eastern exchange to-day, and the market was dull and the tendency in rates downwards. On the street it was sold freely at par, and bankers sold principally at ¼ per cent. prem. Small bills were drawn at ¼ per cent. Currency was scarce and the produce trade was restricted in consequence.

The brokers are doing a heavy business in purchasing "stumptail" currency—the State Fair having drawn hither a large number of holders. The rates paid are fully higher than for some time past.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the New York stock market to-day:

| | 1st board. | 2d board. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central, R. R. stock | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Galena | 69¼ | 69 |
| Rock Island | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Burlington & Quincy | 63½ | |
| Tennessee 6s | 42¾ | 42¼ |
| Missouri 6s | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| North Carolina 6s | 63 | |
| Virginia 6s | 55 | |

Market 1st board dull; 2d board dull.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is the weekly statement of the earnings of this road for the week ending Sept. 7, 1861, and for the same time last year:

| | 1861. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $6,316.27 | $8,409.28 |
| Freight | 14,933.40 | 16,025.93 |
| Sundries | 815.33 | 855.83 |
| Total | $22,065.00 | $25,290.14 |
| Decrease in 1861 | 3,225.14 | |
| Total this month to date | 22,065.00 | 25,290.14 |
| Total since 1st Jan. | 657,110.38 | 642,557.26 |

## COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

| | Flour, brls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Bar. bu. | H Ws brls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Lake | 150 | | | | | |
| Canal | 12 | 345 | 73343 | 7157 | | 22 |
| G. & C. U. R. R. | 1724 | 32273 | 7653 | 188 | 150 | |
| R. I. R. R. | 1300 | 19960 | 9450 | | 1050 | |
| Ill. C. R. R. | 1176 | 9150 | 29060 | 350 | | 51 |
| C., B. & Q. R. R. | 1836 | 19483 | 26310 | 805 | | 162 |
| N. W. R. R. | 711 | 6368 | 380 | 152 | | |
| Total | 6899 | 87559 | 146170 | 8653 | 1200 | 235 |

| | Live Hogs No. | Grass Seed lbs | Hides lbs | Wool lbs | Beef Cattle No. | Potatoes bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | | 19070 | 1290 | | | |
| G. & C. U. R. R. | | 7860 | 6110 | | 126 | |
| R. I. R. R. | | 13870 | 40810 | | 34 | |
| Ill. C. | | | 6140 | | 96 | |
| C., B. & Q. R. R. | 367 | 6536 | 2931 | 6092 | 356 | |
| N. W. R. R. | | 18096 | 369 | | 30 | 12 |
| Total | 367 | 64812 | 51940 | 6092 | 642 | 12 |

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour, brls. | Wh't, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | Bar. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 2300 | 47400 | 145380 | 87000 | | |
| To Oswego | | | 28400 | | | |
| To Pt Colborne | | | 18250 | | | |
| Total | 2300 | 47400 | 191980 | 87000 | | |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, SEPT. 11, '61.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft | 290,000 | Flour, brls | 3,910 |
| Shingles, no | 1,100,000 | Wheat, bu | 107,550 |
| Staves, no | 30,000 | Corn, bu | 261,850 |
| Timber, ft | 35,000 | Oats, bu | 90,000 |
| Salt, brls | 1,088 | Seeds, bags | 211 |
| Coal, ton | 175 | Lead, pigs | 2,130 |
| Wood, cds | 172 | Tallow, brls | 20 |
| | | Broom Corn, lbs | 4,000 |
| | | Pork, brls | 152 |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, SEPT. 11, '61.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 345 | Lumber, ft | 21,000 |
| Corn, bu | 63,237 | Lath, no | 1,200 |
| Oats, bu | 7,159 | Salt, brls | 297 |
| Seeds, lbs | 19,070 | Pork, no | 20 |
| Hides, lbs | 1,290 | Staves, no | 53,050 |
| Coal, ton | 271 | | |
| Tallow, lbs | 22 | | |

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and business was tolerably active; but another advance in freights tended to keep prices down.

There was a fair demand for spring extras by New York buyers, and the market was steady, with sales of about 2000 brls at $3.35@3.85 for common to good qualities. Winter wheat was in limited request, with sales at $4.50@5.00 for white winter extras.

The wheat market opened flat, in consequence of an advance in freights; but as soon as it became known that the receipts were only 87,000 bushels, it stiffened and became unusually active at about yesterday's prices. The supply of winter wheat was light, and the market bare and firm. The day's transactions amounted to about 170,000 bushels, at 76c for No. 1 Red; 68@68½c for No. 2 Red; 64¼@65½c for No. 1 Spring; 60@61c for No. 2 Spring, and 51@52c Rejected—the market closing firm at 65c for No. 1 Spring, and dull at 61c for No. 2.

The Corn market again declined ¼@½c and closed quiet—with sales during the day of about 130,000 bushels, at 19¾@21c for Canal Mixed afloat; 21½c for choice River High Mixed afloat; and 19@19½c for Mixed in store.

Oats were quiet, with light sales at 18@18½c. Rye was steady at 25c. Timothy Seed was in good demand and 5c higher—with liberal transactions at $1.25@1.55 for inferior to prime. Highwines were offered, without buyers, at 13½c.

Freights again advanced ½c per bushel, with liberal engagements at 13c for corn and 14 for wheat to Buffalo by steam; 17½c for wheat to Oswego; and 19c for wheat to Ogdensburgh.

## Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11.

FREIGHTS—Advanced ½c. The engagements were—To Ogdensburgh—prop. Buckeye, wheat at 19c. To Oswego—schr Grand Turk, wheat via Sarnia at 17½c. To Buffalo—prop Plymouth—wheat at 14½c; prop Hunter, wheat via Goderich at 14½c; schrs J. P. Kirtland, Charlotte and Abigail, wheat at 14c; schrs Baltic, Mary Elizabeth Perew, Curlew, Flying Mist, Resolute, Enterprise, Marion Egan—all corn at 13c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,899 brls; shipped by Lake, 2,300 brls. Market quiet. Sales, 100 brls "Mason's" choice White winter at $5 00 del; 100 brls "Orient" do at $4.50 del; 80 brls "Stanton" do at $4.50; 100 brls "Commercial" spring ex ra at $3.85 del; 100 brls "Moline" at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" at $3.87½ del; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.75 del; 200 brls do at $3.70 del; 150 brls "Morgan," 100 brls "Princeton City," 150 brls Neenah "Empire" and 300 brls fair extra—all at $3.60 del; 100 brls "Eldorado" and 100 brls "Eagle Mills" on p. t.; 150 brls medium extra at $3.55 del; 100 brls "Troxell" at $3.25 on track; 100 brls Superfine at $2.65 del.

WHEAT—Received, 87,560 bu; shipped, 47,400 bu. Spring wheat steady and active; winter scarce and firm. Sales—WINTER—400 bu No 1 Red in store at 76c; 4,500 bu No 2 Red in store at 68c; 1,200 bu do at 68½c. SPRING—4,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 64½c; 40,000 bu do in lots at 65c; 10,000 bu do at 65½c; 18,000 bu do at 65c; 65,000 bu No 2 Spring in lots at 61c; 16,000 bu do at 60½c; 1,000 bu do at 60½c; 2,000 bu do at 60½c; 1,000 bu old receipts do at 60c; 4,500 bu Rejected in store at 52c; 1,000 bu do at 51c.

There was a very large supply of wheat in bags, and the market was dull and lower. Sales, according to sample, were as follows:—400 bags Iowa Club at 67c; 900 bags do at 66c; 840 bags Spring at 64c; 600 bags at 62c—all on track.

CORN—Received, 146,170 bu; shipped, 191,980 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales, 2000 bu choice River High Mixed at 21½c afloat; 40,000 bu Canal Mixed at 21c afloat; 26,000 bu do at 21½c f. o. b.; 45,000 bu Mixed in store at 19½c; 10,000 bu do at 19c; 1000 bu Rejected in store at 16c; 5,500 bu Rejected Canal at 20½c afloat.

OATS—Received, 8,653 bu; shipped, 87,000 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 1000 bu No 1 at 18½c; 500 bu do at 18c.

RYE—Received, none. Market, firm. Sales, 800 bu No 1 in store at 25c.

BARLEY—Received, 1200 bu. Market nominal at 20@35c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Received, 64,812 lbs. Market advanced 5c. Sales, 55 bags prime in three lots at $1.55; 15 bags good at $1.50; 137 bags fair at $1.45; 49 bags fair at $1.40; 26 bags common at $1.35; 16 bags do at $1.25.

HIGHWINES—Received, 235 bbls. Market dull, with sellers at 13½c, but no buyers.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 32@33c.

MESS PORK—No demand. Holders offer to sell at $13@14.

LARD—Nominal at 7@7½c.

TALLOW—Prime city firm at 7c; country, 6½@6¾c.

HIDES—Steady. Dry Flint, 8½@9c; Green Salted, 4½@5c; Green Country, 3¾@4c.

WOOL—750 lbs blood fleece at 27c; 1200 lbs native to ¼ blood, at 25c.

BUTTER—Dairy in demand at 9@11c; Firkin, 6@8c.

EGGS—In good demand at 6½@7c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ doz.

POTATOES—In fair demand at 20@30c.

APPLES—Stock heavy and market extremely dull, with sales at $1.00@1 50 ⅌ bbl.

PEACHES—Supply good and market active at 50c@$1 25 ⅌ basket for fair to choice. Inferior, 25@50c ⅌ basket.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 367 Hogs, 642 Beeves. Hogs in better demand and a shade higher. Beef Cattle steady. Sheep quiet. Sales were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 Beeves, averaging | | 1240 lbs at | $3.12½ |
| 14 | " | " | 1000 | 2.65 |
| 14 | " | " | 1142 | 3.00 |
| 14 | " | " | 1100 | 3.00 |
| 9 | " | " | 865 | 2.12½ |
| 150 | Hogs, | " | 248 | 2.75 |
| 48 | " | " | 275 | 2.90 |
| 160 | " | " | 280 | 3.00 |
| 75 | Sheep, | " | 100 | 2.50 |

**MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Rules quite firm, with good demand for export, and a fair enquiry for home consumption. At the close there were no sellers of extra state at the inside quotations. Sales of 115 900 bbls at $4.50@$4 35 superfine state; $4.60@$4 75 extra state; $4.50@$4 45 superfine western; $4 65@$4 85 common to medium extra western; $5 05@$5 35 shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 30@$6 25 trade brands do. Canada flour quiet and steady. Sales of 800 bbls at $4.45@$4 50 superfine; $4.70@$6.01 common to choice extra.

WHISKY—Firm. Sales of 350 bbls at $18¼.

GRAIN—Wheat shade better with good export demand. A large portion of the sales noticed were to arrive; sales 74,500 bu Chicago spring at $1 01@$1.02; 30,000 bu Racine spring at $1.04@$1.05½; 50,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.04@1.09; 25,500 bu unsound in store at 92@98c; 65,000 bu northwestern club at $1.07; 12,300 bu amber Iowa at $1.10@1 11; 9,600 bu winter red western at $1.12@1 13; 14,500 bu red state at $1.14@1 15; 1,300 bu very choice amber Mich at $1.23; 17,000 bu white western at $1.23@1.28½; 19,300 bu white Ky at $1.23@1.28; 3,400 bu white Mich at $1.28@1.30. Rye quiet and firm at 63c for state and western, and 65c for North River. Barley dull and nominal. Corn opened shade firmer and closed quiet at about yesterday's figures; sales 127,000 bu at 47@48½c for inferior to common mixed western; 49@50c for good to prime shipping do; 51c for western yellow. Oats in moderate request at 27@31c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull, heavy, and lower, but the market for prime is without quotable change. Sales 260 brls, at $13.50@13.75 for mess; $9.75@10.00 for prime. Beef quiet and steady. We have only sales of 100 brls prime mess. Beef hams inactive. Cutmeats quiet and prices nominal, at 4¼@4¾c for shoulders, 5@8½c for hams. Bacon quiet. Lard steady. Sales 400 pkgs at 8¾@9¼c. Butter in fair demand, at 7@10c for Ohio; 11@14c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c.

STOCKS—Dull and rather easier. Cal & R I, 44¾; b. 10; C & T, 30¾; G & C, 69; M S, 14; Reading, 36; Hudson, 33¾; N Y C, 73¾; Pac Mail, 79¾; Ohio 6s of 86, 99; Mo 6s, 43¾; U S 5s of 81 regd, 90; do coupons, 90½; U S 5s of 61, 77; Treasury 6's, 98½; N Y State 6s of 62, 100¼; Ga 6s, 64½; Tenn. 41¾.

OSWEGO, Aug 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged. Sales, 400 brls fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat, corn and other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull. Flour 31c, wheat 9c, corn 8c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—26,000 bu wheat, 22,400 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,438 brls flour, 3,400 bu wheat, 3,400 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats, 7,300 bu barley.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm. Sales 35,000 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at 89c; 3000 bu No. 2 do at 87c. Corn firm. Sales 60,000 bu at 33c; 31,000 bu at 33¼c. Rye in moderate demand. Sales 4000 bu Wisconsin at 41c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—13c for corn, 14c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—19,000 brls flour, 191,000 bu wheat, 382,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—73,000 bu wheat, 187,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats, 7000 bu rye.

**New York Cattle Market.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Beef dull, declined ½@¾c Receipts 5,716; quotations 6½@8½c. Sheep unchanged. Receipts 14,167; quotations 2¾@4½. Swine steady. Receipts 7,978; quotations 3½@4¾.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Sept. 11, 1861.

Prop Plymouth, Dickens, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Bay State, Brown, Ogdensburg, 56 tons mdze
Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River, 900 m shingles.
Bark Stork, Joliff, from Milwaukee to repair.
Bark Waverly, Glen, Buffalo, 125 ton coal.
Brig W M Standard, Barner, Buffalo.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Webster's Pier, 73 cds stave bolts, 16 cords wood.
Schr Wm Tell, Stephens, Holland, 60 cords wood.
Schr Wallin, Waring, Wilkinson's Pier, 30 m staves, 2,000 spokes
Schr Flying Mist, Sommerville, Cleveland, 150 tons coal.
Schr Royal Albert, Coote Dalhousie, 300 brls salt.
Schr Annie Thorine, Anderson, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Mansfield, Coffin, Oswego, 798 brls salt.
Schr Abigail, O'Conner, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 50 m timber.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand River, 70 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centreville, 95 cds wood.

CLEARED........Sept. 11.

Prop Cuyahoga, Evers, Buffalo, 26,000 bu oats, 2,000 pig lead, 800 brls flour.
Prop Potomac, Gebbard, Buffalo, 33,000 bu oats, 10 tons lead, 1,400 bu corn.
Prop Whitby, Kennedy, Montreal, 11,500 bu wheat, 100 brls flour, 152 brls pork, 10 brls tallow, 111 bags flax seed, 100 brls corn husks.
Prop Bay State, Brown, Ogdensburgh, 1,619 brls flour, 350 bags wheat.
Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River.
Prop Galena, Steel, Buffalo, 31,000 bu oats, 500 brls flour, 130 tons seed.
Bark Plymouth, Flett, Colborne, 18 250 bu corn.
Bark Waverly, Glen, Buffalo, 15 550 bu corn.
Bark City Milwaukee, Vance, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Invincible, Kenricks, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark B S Shepherd, Atkins, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Brig David Furgnson, Adiam, Buffalo, 13,500 bu corn.
Brig E W Cross, Moore, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm Tell, Stephens, Holland.
Schr B E Loomis, Morley, Buffalo, 11,825 bu corn.
Schr Oneida Chief, Boyd, Oswego, 14,050 bu wheat.
Schr Florence, White, Kingston, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr Exchange, Rennell, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr H L Whitman, Phelps, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Theodore Perry, Bark, Oswego, 15,950 bu corn, 160 bu seeds.
Schr Bay State, Carrill, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr A Bradley, Anderson, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat.
Schr Merrimac, Snow, Oswego, 12,500 bu corn.
Schr Annie Thorine, Anderson, Duck Lake.
Schr Sardinia, McKay, Kingston, 8,400 bu wheat.
Schr Resolute, Hammond, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Parsons, Miller, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ketchum, Sawyer, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Lobsdell, Collingwood, 8800 bu corn.
Schr Annie Craig, Boyd, Kingston, 16 925 bu corn.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Muskegon.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centreville.
Schr Minnesota, Blackburn, Buffalo, 10,800 bu corn.
Schr Kirtland, Coulter, Buffalo, 14,200 bu wheat.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing the Welland Canal:

| Vessels Bound West. | Where from. | Where to. |
|---|---|---|
| On the 7th— | | |
| Prop Michigan, | Ogdensburgh, | Detroit. |
| Prop Empire, | Ogd'h&Osw'o, | Clevel'nd. |
| Prop St. Lawrence, | Montreal, | Toledo. |
| Bark Sov'n of the Lakes, | Clayton, | Chicago. |
| Bark Northern Light, | Clayton, | Detroit. |
| Bark Hungarian, | Oswego, | Chicago. |
| Schr Star of Hope, | Oswego, | Chicago. |
| Schr Trade Wind, | Prescott, | Clevel'nd. |
| Schr Sarah Bond, | Oswego, | Saginaw. |
| Schr J C Wheeler, | Clayton, | Milw'kee. |
| On the 8th— | | |
| Prop Prairie State, | Ogd'h&O'wgo, | Chicago. |
| Prop Protection, | Montreal, | Cleveland. |
| Prop Jefferson, | Ogd'h&O'wgo, | Clevel'nd. |
| Bark W F Allen, | Oswego, | Chicago. |
| Brig Baltimore, | Oswego, | Toledo. |
| Brig Wm Lewis, | Oswego, | Chicago. |
| Schr Reciprocity, | Oswego, | Chicago. |
| Schr C Marsh, | Kingston, | Saginaw. |
| Schr Canadian, | Oswego, | Chicago. |
| On the 9th— | | |
| Prop Avon, | Toledo, | Montreal. |
| Prop Granite State, | Chicago, | Ogdensb'g. |
| Brig Concord, | Ft Huron, | Kingston. |
| Schr Revolving Light, | Toledo, | Ogdensb'g. |
| Schr Sorel, | Pt Burwell, | Oswego. |
| Schr Belle Sheridan, | Chicago, | Oswego. |

**ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.**

ARRIVED........Sept. 10.

W W Dodge, Seneca, 5020 bu corn.
Rescue, LaSalle, 1300 bu corn.
Rail Splitter, Morris, 4500 bu corn.
Acme, Ottawa, 5300 bu corn.
Fame, Lockport, 4467 bu corn, 6 brls flour, 225 bu wheat.
G C Morton, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn, 1290 lbs green hides.
J H Dickey, Lockport, 5000 bu corn.
Lioness, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn, 13 500 lbs seeds.
Paragon, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn, 50 bxs starch, 44 bu wheat.
Adelia, Lockport, 4500 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4300 bu corn, 1200 lbs beans, 151 bu oats.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 5050 bu corn.
Republic, Morris, 134 tons coal.
W H Brown, Lockport, 80 cyr stone.
A Leach, Ottawa, 7000 bu oats.
Caesar, Lockport, 4500 bu corn, 22 brls high wines.
Genl Scott, LaSalle, 5037 bu corn, 1300 lbs mdze, 86 bu wheat.
Mariner, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.
Unionist, Morris, 5500 bu corn.

CLEARED........Sept. 10.

Clyde, Seneca.
J Harrington, Marseilles, 1 m lumber, 1200 lath.
Beloit, DuPage.
Chapin, Ottawa.
Investigator, Athens, 1600 lbs carpenter work, 250 lbs furniture.
B A Thorp, Joliet.
Ontaria, Ottawa, 150 brls salt.
Iantha, DuPage.
Aguila, South.
Lockport, Lockport.
Ottawa, Ottawa.
J L Alexander, Lockport.
Empress, LaSalle, 20 m lumber, 226 cedar posts.
Eclipse, Penitentiary, 35,050 staves and headings.
America, LaSalle, 50 brls salt, 50 brls lime.
Lemont, Athens.
Portland, Morris.


CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators. Separators for Warehouses. Belting of all Kinds. Hoisting Screws and Bail. Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arms, Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price table]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc29-1y

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY

F. O. RICHARDS,

BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lake & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 8 Franklin street.



**Amusements.**

DAN RICE'S, DAN RICE'S

GREAT SHOW.

OPEN AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

Washington Street,

Between Clark and Lasalle.

Matinee at 2 o'clock; Evening Performance at 8 o'clock.

DOORS OPEN AT 1 and 7 O'Clock.

Admission to Box..........50 Cents.
Pit..........25 Cents.

NO HALF PRICE TO PIT.

SEE THE SMALL BILLS.

DAN RICE,

THE AMERICAN HUMORIST,

—IN—

Every Performance.

JOURRELD'S PANORAMA OF

The Missouri River, Kansas, Across the Plains, Pike's Peak, Utah, &c.,

Will be on exhibition the ensuing week, commencing

Monday Evening, Sept 9th,

at Metropolitan Hall. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Great Attraction for the

FAIR WEEK.

TRAGEDIES, COMEDIES, DRAMAS AND FARCES.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,

SPLENDID COSTUMES, MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

THURSDAY, Sept 12th, will be presented for this night only TOM TAYLOR'S LAST COMEDY of

BABES IN THE WOODS.

McVicker, Myers, Chaplin, Rainford, Miss Hosmer and Mrs. Marble in the cast.

GRAND DANCE..........Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the roaring Farce of

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

Tim Dodger, McVicker; Flighty, Mr. Myers; Maggie, Mrs. Myers.

DURING THE FARCE

Comic Song, "We're all Dodging," McVicker. Comic Duet and Pas de Deux by Mr. McVicker and Mrs. Myers.

ANTONIO BROTHERS'

Great World Circus and Gymnasium.

STAR SHOW OF 1861.

This brilliant Company embraces among its members the following list of Bright Gems of the Arena:

JAMES MELVILLE, the great Australian Rider.
M'lle JEANETTE ELLSLER, Mrs. MELVILLE,
Mrs. AUSTIN, M. AUSTIN,
ANTONIO BROTHERS, N. DONAVAN,
J. MORLAND, SIGNOR DUVAL,
Master WILLIE, Master HENRIE.
M'lle MIGOSI'S BALLET TROUPE, and a

FULL STUD OF TRICK HORSES.

Will perform at the following towns the present month:

Mendota, Ill.....Sept. 3 · Kewanee, Ill.....Sept. 10
Ottawa Ill.....Sept. 4 and 5 · Toulon, Ill.....Sept. 11
Lasalle Ill.....Sept. 6 · Henry, Ill.....Sept. 12
Princeton, Ill.....Sept. 7 · Chillicothe, Ill.....Sept. 13
Sheffield, Ill.....Sept. 9 · Peoria, Ill.....Sept. 14

Performances commence at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ ADMISSION—Box, 50 Cents; Pit, 25 Cents.

G. MIRASOLE AND MADAME have returned from the country, and he is now

Refitting his Dancing Academy

For a re-opening for fall and winter. au28-d&7-6m

**Boarding.**

BOARDING.—A private family on Wabash avenue can accommodate two single gentlemen with a very pleasant and spacious furnished room and board. Address Box 1652 giving name and place where an interview may be had.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife will find board and pleasant rooms in a private family on the West Side. Address Box 3213.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms in a private family to rent, with board, located on Wabash Avenue north of Adams street. Address Box 1918, Chicago P. O.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, with or without children, can obtain board and superior rooms (two parlors and bedroom, if desired) in the first story at 94 Lasalle street. The location of these rooms renders them particularly desirable for a business man.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, can be had by calling at 104 Monroe street. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. References exchanged.

**General Notices.**

TO ALL SOLDIERS Wounded in the present war, or widows or minor children of those killed or died in service, or on discharged, or will address R. S. Lloyd, Washington, D. C., stating full particulars, and enclosing stamps. Also, late three months' volunteers.

THE CHICAGO WORKING Men's Association wish to buy a Piano Forte, (Steinway's preferred) for which they will pay cash. Address P O Box 1343.

FOR SALE.—Circumstances has induced me to place in the market for the next ten days the following described Lots at $12 per foot foot cash, or $14 on Canal Terms. Now is your time, Take your choice. Two 40x125 on West Madison street, including alley; two 40x125 on West Harrison street, two 40x125 on West Washington street, and the West Warren street, and two 30x125 on West Washington street, all in Lots 1 and 2, B. 64, Sec. 7, 39, 14. These lots are only a few feet west of Union Park, and the prices are held at $8 and $20 per foot. Post Office Box 972.

FISHER, RICARDS & CO., Australia Shippers Line of Clipper Ships for Melbourne direct. The favorite A 1 Clipper ship Contest, Clark, Commander, 1152 tons burthen, now rapidly loading at Pier 12, East River, and being well known to shippers in the trade, will sail on or about [illegible]. For the balance of freight or passage, having beautiful accommodations for first and second-class passengers, apply to FISHER, RICARDS & CO., 86 Wall street, (Tontine Buildings), New York.

BURBECK'S PALM, FAMILY AND ERASIVE SOAPS.—The trade supplied at manufacturers prices by MITCHELL & ZAHM, Agents, 77 Kinzie street, corner Franklin.

NOTICE.—Having withdrawn from the Commission Business I have transferred my consignments to Messrs. NEELY, LAWRENCE & Co., and recommend them to my friends and customers as every way reliable and responsible, and solicit for them a continuance of the business so liberally bestowed upon me. C. T. WHEELER.

REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our office to No. 7 Board of Trade Building, formerly occupied by C. T. Wheeler, Esq. NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS,

Open and Top Buggies,

Light Trotting and Two Seated Extension Top Buggies,

BUSINESS WAGON.

ALSO,

Three Open Buggies—second hand. Two Top Buggies—one or two seated, One Road Sulkey. At Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth street. H. WILLETS.

HELP!—HELP!!—HELP!!! All families wanting good Servants, English, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., will find the largest selection in the city at MRS. D. PRATT'S Intelligence Office 155 South Clark street. Reference required of persons wishing employment. Post Office Box 1859.

OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING FAIR WEEK,

The Printing Office of the TRIBUNE 51 Clark street. Orders for any description of Printing will be received by WM. H. RAND.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

Just Received:

50 gross Spalding's Glue.
10 " Spalding's Throat Confections.
10 " Cephalic Pills.

NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH.

J. H. JOHNSON, R. R. LANDON, Agent, Cor. State and Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

TO PRINTERS.—The Book and Job Office, formerly belonging to Keemle & Hager, in the City of St. Louis, is offered for sale at such a bargain as to be an inducement to any one to purchase who desires to enter into business in Chicago or elsewhere. The office is in the best of order and complete in all departments for a first class Job Office. Correspondence is solicited and particulars given by addressing CHARLES & HAGER, St. Louis.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the firm of HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, May present the same to the Assignee. All persons indebted to said firm will have to make payment to the undersigned. CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee. Office North Clark street, corner Ohio-st.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and Shinkles, the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, of best pattern. Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO., Gate Kline & Humphrey, 48 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with a cash capital of from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars, can form a partnership in a safe and profitable business, with a well established manufacturing firm in Cincinnati, to conduct a branch of the business in Chicago. For information apply to JOHN B. DRAKE, Tremont House, Chicago.

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS Loan and Trust Company having been appointed the Agent of the Reaper's Bank of Fairfield, will redeem the notes of said Bank at PAR in COIN, and will give SIX MONTHS public notice before termination of the arrangement. D. R. HOLT, Cashier. Chicago, August 28th, 1861.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD, Chicago, Aug. 29th, 1861. SHIPPERS TAKE NOTICE.—On and after this date all articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR," will not be received or transported by this road, without a permit signed by authority of the United States, State of Illinois, or the Mayor of the City of Chicago. C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Ft. Ag't.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS H. WOOD & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and for sale at the lowest prices, at 175 Randolph street, Chicago.

**Wants.**

WANTED—In a private house with gas and bath, a well furnished room and breakfast. Address P. O. Box 3694.

WANTED—A smart active boy from 16 to 18 years old, in an office. Address Box 3532, in hand-writing.

WANTED—A Furnished Room in a convenient location. Any gentleman wishing to dispose of a room suitably furnished, for one or two, may address Box 3532, stating particulars.

WANTED—A good saddle horse, pony, or mustang. A reasonable price will be paid. Call at No. 10 South Water street.

WANTED—In a private family, unfurnished parlor and bedroom, with board, for a gentleman and wife. North Side preferred. Address P. O. Box 3393.

WANTED—A situation by a young Scotchman, with a small family, who is a practical gardener, florist and agriculturist; he has lately come to America. Can be seen at the seed store of Hooker & Jones, 107 Lake st.

WANTED—Occupants for a suite of rooms in a private family. Also, room for a single gentleman. The house has all the modern improvements, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the lake, and within three squares of the Post Office. For further particulars, address Post Office Box 3126.

WANTED—A gentleman (medical person preferred) who is able and willing to translate a pamphlet from the German into the English language, for good payment. Address P. O. Box 2278.

WANTED—A medium sized Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, second hand. Address B. & O. care Miller & Willmarth, No. 130 South Water street, stating size, price, &c.

WANTED.—An unfurnished Parlor and Bedroom in a house where there are no other boarders. Location must be pleasant and pay, prompt and sure. Address "P. C. J.," P. O. Box 5112.

WANTED—100 good Carpenters, Masons, Engineers and Machinists, including a few good Laborers. Call immediately at No. 121 Randolph street, (up stairs.)

WANTED.—One hundred (100) good Ship Carpenters and Caulkers can have employment and good wages by applying to me at No. 13 South Main street, St. Louis. JAMES B. EADS.

WANTED—An Improved Farm, with good buildings, orchard, &c., within 100 miles of Chicago, Ill., containing from 160 to 640 acres. Address T. H. B., Box No. 3631 New York P. O. Office, giving full description as to location, improvements, price, &c. New York, Aug. 27, 1861.

WANTED—A neatly located cottage, or small two story house, with good yard, water, &c., rent not over $12 per month, and within one and a half miles south, southwest or west from the Court House. Address Box 6016, or left at this office.

PIANO WANTED.—Any one having a good strong toned Piano for sale can hear of a cash customer by address as a note to Box 1345, Post Office, Chicago.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation in some retail or commission house in this city. Has had experience in the retail trade in the country. Address J. A. B., Tribune Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Parties wishing to engage a competent book keeper who neither drinks, chews, nor smokes, will please address P. O. Box 3263. The advertiser has had four years experience in book keeping, and is capable of taking charge of any set of books, or conducting any correspondence. Refer to former employers in this city. He resigned a situation last April to enlist, and as he has not yet received a red from Government, has no job, bad. A situation without a salary, no object. Pay required, moderate.

TO BREWERS.—A Brewer who has long practical experience, is desirous of an engagement as partner or brewer, or to undertake the general management of the brewery, either in town or country, or would make an arrangement with a gentleman who is about to open a new brewery as brewer. Address J. H., P. O. Box 6091.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$40 per month and expenses made selling Lloyd's United States Railroad and War Map, and Herald's War Map. Wholesale Agency corner Lake and Randolph streets Chicago Ill. P. O. Box 4213. J. H. JOHNSON. No circular mailed to any one unless a return postage stamp is enclosed. The above Maps mailed to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents in money or stamps. No Old Stamps taken. R. S. LANDON, Agent.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn THIRTY DOLLARS per week. Apply to VIRTUE & Co., 117 South Clark street. Chicago P. O. Box 2479.

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS WANTED.

Good wages and regular employment. TUSKER & SIDWAY, No. 28 Randolph street, Chicago.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 184 West Randolph street. Also, any body procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

**To Rent.**

TO RENT.—The whole of a part of the double Five-Story Brick Store, Nos. 44 and 46 South Water street, fronting on Lake street. Inquire of O. M. DORMAN, at the office of Messrs. Wait & Towne, 160 Washington street.

TO RENT.—A first-class Residence, No. 238 Indiana street with all modern improvements, &c., &c., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of O. M. DORMAN, at the office of Wait & Towne, 160 Washington street.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by General Bankstat No. 1 Park Row. For terms, &c., apply to No. 4 Illinois Central Railroad Building.

TO RENT—House No. 57 Pine street, corner of Ohio. A very desirable residence in good repair, has cellar, bath, &c. Part of the furniture will be rented, if desired, or will be sold, for sale. Inquire of O. W. BELDEN, No. 174 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 46 Clark street. Apply to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 46 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Two four-story Brick Stores and Cellars, 38 by 163 feet, (on River Water street, constructed for Storage, but can be changed to advantage by Manufacturers. Apply to H. W. ADAMS, in rear of 180 North Water street.

TO RENT—On Douglas avenue a pleasant one-story Cottage, with six rooms, pantry and closets, summer kitchen and wood room, barn buildings, nearly new; cistern and well, lot 100 feet front, with trees, shrubbery, &c. Only two blocks from State street cars. Possession any time. Apply to Drawer 6137.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, desirably located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Lots to rent for building purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXCHANGE in part for other desirable city property, my House, Lot and Furniture, No. 233 Wabash avenue. The location, arrangements and size of the house renders it one of the most desirable residences in the city. The Furniture is new and of the best description. Also, for sale or rent, 340 feet on Clark street and same on Griswold street, near Harrison street, Block 112, School Section Addition. A great bargain, for part cash and long time. Address P. BADDUCK, 13 State street.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. Brick house, nearly new, with all modern conveniences, in a desirable location, with a brick barn, ice house, &c. The Furniture is nearly new, and in good order; will be sold cheap, offering a favorable opportunity to a family wishing to commence housekeeping. Address, with real name, Post Office Box 3901.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT.—The Building, 80 by 170 feet, on North Water street, near Clark street bridge with large dock in front, suitable for storage or any heavy business (four floors with basement) can be had on reasonable terms for a term of years. Also, River Lot adjoining, with a dock and sheds if desired and two first-class brick and frame dwelling near the Lake House. Inquire of the subscriber at No. 15 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

**For Sale.**

FOR SALE—Five Patent Candle Machines. Also, a Copper, holding about 40 barrels, two Vats, Faucets, &c. Address Post Office Box 784.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS—An elegant Velvet Tapestry Carpet, large size, good as new. Will be sold low. Apply at the CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to purchasers. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO., 174 South Water street.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Minnesota River. Regular station for the Northwestern Stage Company during the winter months. A good location on a bargain. For full particulars address "T. & S.," Minnesota, Minn.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, on Wabash avenue. The house was well built, has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order, 20 inch bore, 30 inch stroke, on heavy iron frame, with two boiler four feet in diameter, containing 40 feet long, 12 feet long, five fire box five feet outside. Apply to GATES & CO., corner Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, Buggies, Concord Buggies. Also, [illegible] SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity for cash purchaser. Location advantageous, rent low and doing a good business. Also, for sale or rent, a Dwelling House and lot, centrally located, with good condition. For particulars apply to or address WM. A. GROSS, 124 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT BARGAIN.—For sale a well arranged Saloon with all the furniture and fixtures, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Chicago, Ill. The place is very suitable for an oyster stand, also. Rent low. For particulars apply to Kaiser & Malcom, No. 70 North Clark street, or Water st., room No. 1 up stairs.

HORSE, SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE OR SADDLE.

FOR SALE.

Inquire at Eclipse Stable, in rear of Masonic Temple.

**Personal.**

THE UNDERSIGNED IS VERY desirous of forming the acquaintance of some lady, not over twenty three years of age, with a view to Matrimony. [illegible] NEWCOMB, P. O. Box 793, Chicago.


## CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

## DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, delivered in city, per year | $ 8.00 |
| Daily, delivered in city, per week | .15 |
| Daily, to mail subscribers, per year | 6.00 |
| Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months | 3.00 |
| Tri-Weekly, per year | 4.00 |
| Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) | 1.50 |
| " 3 copies | 4.00 |
| " 6 copies | 8.00 |
| " 10 copies | 10.00 |
| " 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club | 20.00 |

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

# Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

☞ Former subscribers of the Chicago *Democrat* who are now supplied with the TRIBUNE, will find the date of the expiration of their subscriptions on the printed slip containing their names.

**OHIO CONVENTION.**

By the Cincinnati papers of Thursday morning, we see that the Ohio Union Convention for nominating candidates for the State offices, was a gloriously enthusiastic and patriotic gathering—an evidence at once of the steady loyalty and solid sense of the people by whose command it was called. The resolutions adopted are up to the advanced sentiment of the day. The ticket is a good one, and everything argues a splendid triumph over the narrow partisans and disguised secessionists by whom the Union movement is opposed.

**FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.**

As we expected, the story which said that the President had telegraphed a member of the Kentucky Legislature that he disapproved of Fremont's Proclamation, turns out to be untrue. Last night's advices from Washington say that not a single member of the Cabinet propose to undo the good work that Gen. Fremont has commenced, and that the President himself is determined to infuse new energy in commanders by sustaining them in all lawful and proper measures for putting down the wicked rebellion and restoring peace. The country may then be reassured. The Administration, warming up to its work, will take no backward step?

**THE SEPOYS**

The full account of the railroad disaster in Missouri, the work of the rebels, is conclusive evidence of the manner in which they expect to carry on their war against the constituted authorities of the land. It is the Sepoy method that they have adopted—exceeding Sepoy infamy in so far as they war upon women, children and non-combatants. The perpetrators of the outrage to which we refer, are the persons for whom, because they may possibly lose a negro slave under Fremont's Proclamation, the sympathy of our Northern semi-secessionists is now excited. The murderers of little children, and the instigators of the atrocities of Indian warfare on our borders—they are fit subjects for the regard of the traitors here who wink at nothing so that this great Government may be destroyed. Let us hope that the scoundrels there and here—the murderers and those who applaud when murder is done—may soon get their deserts, the first by the operation of martial law, and the second by the indignation of a justly infuriated people! The bullet and the rope must soon begin to do their work.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**

During harvest-time the reports from nearly all sections of the great North-west with regard to the crop of spring wheat were more encouraging than we had reason to expect, taking into account the backward and unsettled weather during April and May. During the months of June and July it was said we would have scarcely half a crop; but as harvest drew near the prospects improved, and with the old wheat left over, it was generally estimated that there would be nearly, if not quite, an average.

Within the past ten or twelve days, however, it has been found that the crop does not thresh out anything like the amount expected. In the northern part of the State especially is the yield deficient. Along the line of the Galena & Chicago Railroad and its branches it will not yield on an average quite ten bushels to the acre; while last year the yield was fully thirty bushels. On the line of the Rock Island and Burlington roads the reports are not quite so gloomy; but the highest yield we have reported to us is twelve bushels to the acre on an average, while in some places it is as low as ten bushels.

From Minnesota and Northern Iowa the same gloomy reports come to hand. The club wheat in the former State is almost a failure; but the "Fife wheat" is a fair crop.

In Southern Wisconsin the reports are in substance similar to those from the northern part of this State. In some places the quality is much poorer than last year.

These reports of a falling off in the yield of wheat are substantiated to some extent by a comparison of the receipts of wheat in this city during the past month, this year and last. We give them below, week by week:

| | 1861. bus. | 1860. bus. |
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| Week ending Aug. 10 | 797,551 | 636,146 |
| " " 17 | 551,090 | 938,503 |
| " " 24 | 702,142 | 839,705 |
| " " 31 | 697,613 | 895,446 |
| Total | 2,748,396 | 3,309,800 |

From the above table it will be seen that there is a falling off in the receipts of wheat during the past month, as compared with 1860, of nearly half a million bushels. But even these figures do not give an accurate view of the matter; for in the month of August, 1860, there was no old wheat in the country, and the receipts were entirely of the new crop. This year, however, fully one-half of the receipts in August were of the old crop. But, even with the surplus of the old and the new crop together, there is a serious deficiency—while in the natural order of things there ought to be an increase.

With regard to winter wheat, the reports are highly favorable. In the central counties of this State, the yield is on an average fully twenty bushels to the acre; but the breadth sown was less than usual. In the southern counties the crop is also good, with the exception of some places where the army worm has lessened the yield.

**THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.**

With much that the late Convention at Syracuse put in their platform we cordially agree. It is evident to our minds that they were, and that the members of their party are, sincerely in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The summary expulsion of Fernando Wood's janizaries of Mozart Hall from the Democratic communion, coupled with the emphatic resolutions adopted, is evidence of their good faith. It is with great pleasure that we find ourselves permitted to approve so much of the doings and declarations of a New York Democratic Convention.

In one vital point, however, we are compelled to differ from the Syracuse platform. The Convention, while declaring that they will sanction no peace tending to the separation of the States, are equally emphatic in protesting against any emancipation of slaves as a result of the war—which can only mean that a *rebel's negro is more precious than his neck.* We have that regard for human life, even in the person of a traitor, which compels us to differ from the New York Democracy. We think that killing should be the very last resort of the Government to induce the loyalty of citizens and to restore the supremacy of the laws. The statutes of every civilized country prescribe fines, or fines and imprisonment, for the great majority of crimes, and only inflict the death penalty in cases where no minor punishment is

**Wanted.**

WANTED—In a private house with gas and bath, a well furnished room, and [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 3494.

WANTED—A smart active boy from 16 to 18 years old, in an office. Address 3522, in hand-writing.

WANTED—A Furnished Room in a convenient location. Any gentleman wishing to dispose of a room suitably furnished, [illegible] may address Box 3532, stating particulars.

WANTED—A good saddle horse, pony, or mustang. A mustang preferred. For which the cash will be paid. Call at No. 10 South Water street.

WANTED—In a private family, unfurnished parlor and bedroom, with board, for a gentleman and wife. North Side preferred. Address P. O. Box 3393.

WANTED—A situation by a young Scotchman, with a small family, as practical gardener, florist and agriculturist. Has been [illegible] years in America. Can be seen at the [illegible] store of Hooker & Jones, 107 Lake st.

WANTED—Occupants for a suite of rooms in a private family. Also, room for a single gentleman. The house has all the modern improvements, beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the lake, and within three squares of the Post Office. For further particulars, address Post Office Box 3126.

WANTED—A gentleman (medical person preferred) who is able and willing to translate a pamphlet from the German into the English language, for good payment. Address Chicago P. O. Box 368.

WANTED—A medium sized Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, second hand. Address B. & O. care Miller & Willmarth, No. 160 South Water street, stating size, price, &c.

WANTED.—An unfurnished Parlor and Bedroom in a house where there are no other boarders. Location must be pleasant and within a mile of the Court House. Terms moderate—pay prompt and sure. Address "P. C. J.," P. O. Box 3418.

WANTED—100 good Carpenters, Masons, Engineers and Machinists—including a few good Laborers. Call immediately at No. 121 Randolph street, (up stairs.)

WANTED.—One hundred (100) good Ship Carpenters and Caulkers can have employment and good wages by applying to me at No. 15 South Main street, St. Louis. JAMES B. EADS.

WANTED—An Improved Farm, with good buildings, orchard, &c., within 100 miles of Chicago, Ill., containing from 100 to 300 acres. Address T. M. B., Box No. 3631 New York Post Office, giving full description as to location, improvements, price, &c. New York, Aug. 27, 1861.

WANTED—A neatly located cottage, or small two story house, with good yard, water, &c., rent not over $12 per month, and within one and a half mile south, west or north from the Court House. Address Box 6016, or D. E. at this office.

PIANO WANTED.—Any one having a good strong toned Piano for sale can hear of a cash customer by addressing a note to Box 1345, Post Office, Chicago.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation in some retail or commission house in this city. Has had experience in the retail trade in the country. Address J. A. B., Tribune Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Parties wishing to engage a competent book keeper who neither drinks, chews, nor smokes, will please address P. O. Box 3365. The advertiser has had four years experience in book keeping, and is capable of taking charge of any set of books, or conducting correspondence. Refers to former employers in this city. Resigned situation last April to enlist, and as he has not yet received a call from Government, he wants a job, bad. A situation without a salary, no object. Pay required, moderate.

TO BREWERS.—A Brewer who has long practical experience, is desirous of an engagement as partner or brewer, or to undertake the general management of the brewery, either in town or country, or would make an arrangement with any persons who is about to open a new business, as brewer. Address J. B., P. O. Box 6093.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$40 per month and expenses made selling Lloyd's United States Railroad and War Map, and the Herald's War Map. Wholesale Agency corner State and Randolph streets Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253. J. H. JOHNSON. No circular mailed to any one unless a return postage stamp is enclosed. The above Maps mailed to any part of the world on receipt of $1 in money or stamps. No Old Stamps taken. E. S. LANDON, Ag't.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn THIRTY DOLLARS per week. Apply to VIETOR & CO., 117 South Clark street, Chicago P. O. Box 2479.

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS WANTED. Good wages and regular employment. No. 25 Randolph street, Chicago.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 46 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at No. 154 West Randolph street. Any body procuring an able-bodied recruit will receive Two Dollars. [illegible] 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recg.

**To Rent.**

TO RENT.—The whole or a part of the double Five Story Brick Store, at the front Nos. 44 and 46 South Water street. Inquire of [illegible] DORMAN, at the office of Messrs. Walsh & Tyne, 160 Washington street.

TO RENT.—A first-class Residence, No. 238 Indiana street with all modern improvements, Barn, &c., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of S. M. DORMAN, at the office of Walsh & Tyne, 160 Washington street.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by General Banks at No. 1 Park Row. [illegible] &c., apply to No. 4 Illinois Central Railroad Building.

TO RENT—House No. 57 Pine street, corner of Ohio. A very desirable residence in good repair, healthy location. Part of the furniture to be rented, if desired, or sold at a bargain. Inquire of O. W. SELDEN, No. 176 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 40 Clark street. Apply to DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 40 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Two four-story Brick Stores and Cellars, 20 by 163 feet, on North Water street, constructed for Storage, but can be used to advantage by Manufacturers. Apply to S. W. ADAMS, in rear of 180 North Water street.

TO RENT—On Douglas avenue, a pleasant one-story Cottage, with six rooms and closets, pantry, summer kitchen and wood room, barn buildings, nearly new, cistern and well, lots of shade trees and shrubbery, &c. Only five minutes from street cars. Possession any time. Address Drawer 6137.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Dry Goods, Grocery or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Lots to lease eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXCHANGE in part for other desirable city property, my House, Lot and Furniture, No. 233 Michigan avenue. The location, arrangements and [illegible] of the house renders it one of the most desirable residences in the city. The Furniture is new and of the best description. Also, for sale or rent, 246 feet on Clark street and same on Griswold street, south of Harrison street, Block 113, School Section Addition, in [illegible] parcels. Also for sale [illegible] and long time. J. HADDUCK, 13 State street.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Brick house, nearly new, with all modern conveniences, in a desirable location, with a brick barn, wood house, &c. Furniture nearly new, and in complete order; will be sold cheap, offering a favorable opportunity to a family wishing to commence housekeeping. Address, with real name, Post Office Drawer 5901.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT.—The Brick Building, 60 by 100 feet, on North Water street, near Rush street bridge, with large dock in front, suitable for storage or any heavy business; (four floors with basement) can be had on reasonable terms for a term of years. Also, River Lot adjoining with frame building and sheds if desired and two first-class brick and one frame dwelling near the Lake House. Inquire of the subscriber at No. 15 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

**For Sale.**

FOR SALE—Five Patent Candle Machines. Also, a Copper, holding about [illegible] barrels; two Vats, Faucets, &c. Address P. O. Box 784.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS—An elegant Velvet Tapestry Carpet, large size, good as new. Will be sold cheap. Apply at the CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY.

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted Lumber, which will be closed out FOR CASH at such prices as will be an inducement to cash purchasers. Apply to J. B. THOMPSON & CO., 84 South Water street.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Packet Company during the winter months. A cash buyer can get a bargain. For full particulars apply to "T. & S." Minnesota, Minn.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order, 20 inch bore, 5 feet stroke, on heavy iron frame, with two cylinder boiler four feet in diameter, containing 45 3 inch flues, 18 feet long, fire box five feet out-side. Apply to F. E. GATES & CO., corner Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, Broughams, Phaetons, Concord Buggies. Also Sleighs. SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity for cash purchaser. Location advantageous, rent low, and doing a good business. Also, for sale or rent, a Dwelling House and Lot centrally located, and in good condition. For particulars apply to or address WM. A. GROVES, 124 Post Office street, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT BARGAIN.—For sale a well arranged Saloon with all the furniture and fixtures, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Chicago, Ill. The place is very suitable for an oyster stand, also. Rent low. For particulars, apply to Knauer & Malcom, No. 20 North Clark street, corner of Water st., room No. 1 up stairs.

HORSE, SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGE OR SADDLE. FOR SALE. Inquire at Eclipse Stable, in rear of Masonic Temple.

**Personal.**

THE UNDERSIGNED IS VERY desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady, who ever twenty three years of age, with a view to Matrimony. Money is no object. Address NEWCOMB, P.O. Box 782, Chicago.



CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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| Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months | 3.00 |
| Tri-Weekly, per year | 4.00 |
| Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) | 1.50 |
| 4 copies | 6.00 |
| 8 copies | 10.00 |
| 10 copies | 12.00 |
| 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club | 20.00 |

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.



# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. — CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861. — NUMBER 24.


## Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

Former subscribers of the Chicago *Democrat* who are now supplied with the TRIBUNE, will find the date of the expiration of their subscriptions on the printed slip containing their names.

### OHIO CONVENTION.

By the Cincinnati papers of Thursday *morning*, we see that the Ohio Union Convention for nominating candidates for the State offices, was a gloriously enthusiastic and patriotic gathering—an evidence at once of the steady loyalty and solid sense of the people by whose command it was called. The resolutions adopted are up to the advanced sentiment of the day. The ticket is a good one, and everything argues a splendid triumph over the narrow partisans and disguised secessionists by whom the Union movement is opposed.

### FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

As we expected, the story which said that the President had telegraphed a member of the Kentucky Legislature that he disapproved of Fremont's Proclamation, turns out to be untrue. Last night's advices from Washington say that not a single member of the Cabinet proposes to undo the good work that Gen. Fremont has commenced, and that the President himself is determined to infuse new energy in commanders by sustaining them in all lawful and proper measures for putting down the wicked rebellion and restoring peace. The country may then be reassured. The Administration, warming up to its work, will take no backward step?

### THE SEPOYS

The full account of the railroad disaster in Missouri, the work of the rebels, is conclusive evidence of the manner in which they expect to carry on their war against the constituted authorities of the land. It is the Sepoy method that they have adopted—exceeding Sepoy infamy in so far as they war upon women, children and non-combatants. The perpetrators of the outrage to which we refer, are the persons for whom, because they may possibly lose a negro slave under Fremont's Proclamation, the sympathy of our Northern semi-secessionists are now excited. The murderers of little children, and the instigators of the atrocities of Indian warfare on our borders—they are fit subjects for the regard of the traitors here who wink at nothing so that this great Government may be destroyed. Let us hope that the scoundrels there and here—the murderers and those who applaud when murder is done—may soon get their deserts, the first by the operation of martial law, and the second by the indignation of a justly infuriated people! The bullet and the rope must soon begin to do their work.

### THE WHEAT CROP.

During harvest-time the reports from nearly all sections of the great North-west with regard to the crop of spring wheat were more encouraging than we had reason to expect, taking into account the backward and unsettled weather during April and May. During the months of June and July it was said we would have scarcely half a crop; but as harvest drew near the prospects improved, and with the old wheat left over, it was generally estimated that there would be nearly, if not quite, an average.

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The New York Democrats have much fault to find with Gen. Fremont's proclamation, and the suppression of treasonable newspapers. They quarrel with Fremont's proclamation because they believe it is calculated to estrange the Union men of Kentucky, Missouri and the other border States. But Joseph Holt, the representative *par excellence* of those heroic men, has no fault to find with that measure of imperious necessity. On the contrary he endorses roundly and unreservedly all steps calculated to send havoc to the ranks of the traitors and to shorten the war. The record shows that the New York Democrats, (or those who met at Syracuse), are more in favor of slavery than they are of the Union, while Holt and Fremont are fonder of the Union than they are of slavery. That all of them are friends of the Union we will not deny, but there is this difference between them. Let the people decide which are the true patriots.

### WINTER PROSPECTS.

The object for which the insane secessionists of St. Louis and all Missouri have been willingly or unwillingly laboring—that is, the growth and prosperity of Chicago at the expense of the cities of the valley—is about to be realized; and before Spring, while our merchants, manufacturers, laborers and all others are fully and profitably employed—the same classes in St. Louis being meantime consuming their substance in compulsory idleness—the madcaps who have been attempting to drag Missouri out of the Union and hitch her to the Southern Confederacy, will see a partial result of their wretched folly. The same state of facts which is now forcing, even at the ruinously low prices of to-day, all the surplus grain of the Northwest through the Lake ports, will not fail to have a similar effect upon the great staples which are peculiar to the Fall and Winter months. We are close upon the season when beef-packing will begin. When that opens, it will be found that, as in the grain trade, Chicago has almost a monopoly. And so of pork—the packers here must prepare for a business the like of which they have never done before. The closing of the Mississippi and the insecurity of business in St. Louis will have their effect, and we are mistaken if a larger share of the hogs and cattle which have found a market in that city in years past, are not now turned this way. Not only the laws of trade but the state of Illinois finances favor this idea. Missouri and Wisconsin are each cursed with a currency, the use of which is only a polite form of legalized robbery, while we of Illinois have come down to a solid specie basis, and bank notes that are not equivalent to coin where they were issued are not tolerated for a moment. Among the treasury notes, the notes of rag-money mills situated, nobody knows where, and worth, nobody knows how much, the farmers of the West will want to see a gold dollar or a half eagle, now and then, as a solid reward for their labor. As our packers of beef and pork will be in a situation to pay gold for what they buy, the yellow boys, in these days of insecurity, will be an attraction that will give our market a preference over all others. Taking the results of the political situation as they bear upon St. Louis, and our money advantages into the account, and we are justified in believing that the approaching Winter will be one of unexpected activity and that our dealers of all sorts will find a ready market for their stocks, and at prices that will be remunerative to both buyer and seller. Let them see to it then in time, that their arrangements are made to meet the probable demands; and let those who are operating in the great winter staples, have their coffers full enough to stand the drafts that will be made upon them by the increased business of the city; and our word for it, that, despite all the croaking, we shall go through the cold season with unexpected ease. The money paid out for the great staples mentioned will in the aggregate be larger than ever before, though low prices may prevail. It will be solid cash or its convertible equivalent. Infused into the rural districts, it will pass from hand to hand there in the payment of debts, and finally find its way back here and pass into the vaults of the banks, but not until it has given new vitality to all branches of industry and trade. In footing up in the spring, we can show St. Louis and Missouri just what their disloyalty has cost.

### THE CORN CROP.

As much interest naturally attaches to the state of the Corn Crop, we have taken some pains within the past few days to learn from reliable sources, its true condition.

In the Northern section of Illinois, owing to a late and wet Spring, the ground broke up lumpy and ungenial, and there was but a poor "stand" in the fields. The growth was consequently slow, and the ears are very short; while it will be two or three weeks later than usual. Along the line of the Dixon Air Line road, west of Lane station, the crop is more promising than in almost any other portion of Northern Illinois; but even there the ears will be short. If we have an early frost, it is computed by good judges that half the crop in the Northern part of the State will be lost.

In Central Illinois the stand of corn was unusually good, and a large crop was expected. Still, in consequence of the cold and wet Spring, it is not so far advanced that an early frost would not damage it materially. The breadth planted was not so great as last year.

In the prairie portions of Southern Illinois, the crop was very thin, and the army worm cut down the first planting by thousands of acres; while the late planted corn has suffered severely from drought. In the region of prairie country south of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, there will not probably be more than sufficient to supply the local demand. Last year the crop in this district was also a failure.

The corn in the timbered lands of Southern Illinois will probably be a medium crop. It has suffered from the army worm to some extent, but the drought did not affect it so much as in the prairie lands.

In Iowa the crop is reported to be healthy, and the yield promises large; but in the upper half of the State, it will also run the risk of being damaged by early frosts. In Southern Iowa there was a good stand, but drought and the army worm have damaged the prospects somewhat.

With regard to early frosts, it is important to go back some years and refer to their effect. In 1857 there was a promise of a large and successful crop. On the 10th of September we rode on the Rock Island Railroad to Peoria, to attend the State Fair, and found the crop looking well all along from Joliet to the end of the road; but on the evening of the 12th a severe frost came on, and on the 14th, on our return to Chicago, we found every field almost as black as if a prairie fire had swept across it. This frost destroyed the corn from the northern line of the State clear down to a few miles south of Bloomington, on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, and as far south as Paxton, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. The receipts of this crop in Chicago amounted to only 8,260,000 bushels, and the quality was very poor. Almost the only good corn received here was from Bath, on the Illinois River. In the region touched with frost there was little or no corn fit for shipment. Again, in 1859, about the 18th of September, a heavy frost came on, which did great damage to the corn crop in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin; but the damage was not so great as in 1857, neither did it extend so far South, and as the crop in the central and southern portions of the State was excellent, its effects were not so severely felt. But in Wisconsin the destruction was so complete that we had to ship corn north from this city to supply the local demand. Should frost set in this year as early as in 1857, we fear the result will prove disastrous, as the present crop is not as far advanced as that crop when it was attacked by frost.

True, there is yet a large amount of the old crop on hand; but the prospect of the new crop, even should it escape the frost, is not very flattering, and we do not expect as large a surplus as there is yet in the country of the crop of 1860.

### ILLINOIS POLITICS.

The Republican Central Committee of Menard county have issued a call for a Union Convention of all parties, to meet in Petersburg, for the purpose of nominating Union candidates for the various offices to be filled this fall in that county. So far as we can learn, party lines are completely obliterated in Menard. Keep the Union ball rolling until it has squelched party, and brought all to the common platform of the "Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." May we not hope, notwithstanding the recent call for a Democratic Convention, to see Old Mason wheel into line with Menard on the Union platform?—*Havana (Ill.) Gazette*.

We had not before noticed the action of the Republicans of Menard county, but we take occasion now to commend it warmly and unreservedly, and to urge Republicans in other parts of the State to follow so timely an example. If the Democrats of any particular locality insist upon keeping up old party divisions, and making issues which were vital before the deluge, but are now valuable only to historians and antiquaries, let them have the field to themselves. The people want no more controversies on the Chicago, or Baltimore, or Cincinnati platforms. The country has outgrown them. To illustrate this fact in a forcible manner, we need only quote the two vital and essential paragraphs in the platforms of the last Presidential contest.

FROM THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

"That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that, as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that 'no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law,' it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States."

FROM THE (DOUGLAS) BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

"*Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government."

Now we ask whether there is any man in the State *candidly* in favor of making a contest this fall on either of these planks. The man is not to be found. Some there are, doubtless, who love to cling to old party names after the principles have vanished or ceased to have practical importance, but they will prove less numerous than those who sought last year to galvanize the remains of Whiggery—no less a job than to "create a soul beneath the ribs of death." Let those who have a fancy for mummies and mummy politics go their way without molestation. They will prove quite harmless. The people will not join them. If the Democrats of Mason county, to whom the *Gazette* alludes, persist in holding an old party convention, let the Republicans take advantage of their blindness by calling a *Union* convention, instead of imitating their folly and courting defeat at the ballot box. That which we recommend to the Republicans of Mason county where the Democrats had a meagre majority last year, we recommend for all other counties whatever their former political cast. Let the dead past bury its dead.

### SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

All reports that come to us of the condition of affairs in Southwestern Missouri, are horrible. From Carthage, in the very southwest corner, along the eastern border of Kansas, to a point but little below the Missouri River, the country is given up to the tender mercies of predatory bands of robbers and murderers, who, in the name of Secession, are perpetrating horrible outrages upon the Union men. Hundreds of families have been driven into Kansas; hundreds of others have been left without male protectors, the husbands and fathers being compelled to flee to some more secure neighborhood, or hide in the woods and swamps, while their property is laid waste and destroyed, and their wives and little ones are surrendered to the fiendishness of the guerillas by whom the country is overrun. Houses without number are burned out of pure wantonness; crops are trampled down because they can not be eaten up as forage nor carried off; all moveable property is claimed, and much of it appropriated by the rebel horde, the wardrobes of the women and children being no more respected than the horses and guns of the men. To be for the Union, is the signal for banishment or death; to be silent is to be suspected, and to be suspected is to be sentenced to die, or to a punishment hardly less severe. A Union man whose life was threatened and property seized, tells us, on his way through this city to New York for arms, that wherever that rebel army moves, desolation marks its track for miles each side. Friends fare but little better than enemies. Their horses, wagons, guns, grain and cattle are taken without leave, Confederate scrip being tendered in return, while the loyal men who are robbed have not even that poor evidence of the losses that they are compelled to endure.

But more lamentable than all, the elements of disorder that the army of vagabonds have introduced, affords the lawless and vicious an opportunity for private revenges, that they eagerly seize; and even the horrible morality of the rebels themselves is shocked by the atrocities attributed to secession, but which are the results of private malice. In all communities where the buying, selling and whipping of men have debased the public sense of justice, and where the bowie-knife and the revolver stand in the place of the legal tribunals for the redress of wrongs, deadly feuds between neighbors, localities and political parties are notoriously common. The restraints of law and public opinion being taken off, those who indulge them are quick to wreak their vengeance on offenders; and under the shadow of duty to some cause, good or bad, perpetrate deeds that devils would disown. For the time being, the worst element in border society—that class of persons whom slavery has made too proud and too lazy to work, and who hang about the grog-shops and petty gambling houses of the villages, making a doubtful livelihood by horse trading, speculations in little niggers, or slave-hunting—a roystering, cruel, and conscienceless gang of desperadoes as ever cursed the earth—is uppermost. He whose villainy is the boldest is accounted the bravest, and he who can throw a torch into an honest man's house and shoot him by light of the fire as he flees from the ruins, and drive the wife and children shelterless to the fields, is the most chivalric, as chivalry goes. These are the men who have possession of Western Missouri, and on behalf and in the name of Jeff. Davis, are setting up the authority of the rebel Government. If these are the first fruits, what shall we see when their authority is fully established, if the anger of Heaven permits a calamity so dire?

### The Hatteras Inlet.

The capture of the Hatteras forts is not the only misfortune which the rebels experienced last week. The loss of the forts and 700 prisoners is aggravated by the effectual closing of the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds to the entrance or exit of privateers and their plunder. "Hatteras Inlet was the chief and almost sole channel of communication with the ocean that Virginia and a large portion of North Carolina had left. Through it they had been enabled to continue a sort of contraband commerce in tar, turpentine and resin, tobacco and cotton," and received by importation, or piracy, cargoes of coffee, tea, salt, sugar, molasses, leather, dry goods, hardware and other important commodities. An examination of a good map will show the immense value of the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet. Along the coast of North Carolina, commencing near Cape Henry, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, extends a strip of land as far south as Cape Fear. It is a long, low sand ridge, from one to two miles in width. Between this strip of land and the mainland is a sea or salt water lake, called Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, which extend north and south in the shape of a horse shoe, 150 miles. Into this crescent sea flow several large rivers. Each river has its navigable bay extending deep into the country.

The best outlet to the ocean from this North Carolina sea, is near Cape Hatteras, and is now in our hands. Our gunboats and steam cutters can now scour every portion of those Sounds, penetrating every estuary, bay, creek and harbor, and capture at their leisure every sailing craft and dollar's worth of rebel property within reach. The North Carolina rebels are in as bad a fix as we should be if the Mackinac Straits should fall into the hands of the British in the event of a war with that power, and a fleet of hostile gunboats and cutters should sail into Lake Michigan.

When the grand army under Gen. McClellan takes up its march southward, the possession of Albemarle and Pamlico waters will enable the fleet to render it immense service, in the way of keeping open communication and supplying it with food and munitions, and if any reverse or disaster should befal it, the fleet could render succor and relief. The capture of Hatteras, in its ultimate consequences, will more than offset the rebel gain at Manassas. This is the most severe blow the rebels have yet received.

### The Cavalry Service.

Officers now engaged in recruiting for the several new cavalry regiments now forming in this section of the West, inform us that a misapprehension prevails in community, and among those seeking such service, a share of which it is feared is due to misinformed or indiscreet persons eager to push on enlistments. Resulting from either cause, the effect is a bad one, as the men once misinformed to the end of swelling company muster rolls, are indignant, and often turn their backs upon the service.

First as to the pay; the cavalry soldier receives $13 per month. The Government does not design to encourage the practice of troopers riding their own horses, but allows them to do so under the disadvantage that the animal is at the owner's risk, and if shot or disabled, must be replaced by the private within thirty days, or the trooper will be ordered into infantry ranks as a foot soldier.

For the "*use and risk*" of a horse owned by its rider, the Government will pay *forty cents* per day, the sum to be continued only while the horse is capable of service, the stipend ceasing at once with the death or disability of the animal.

This should be understood by all who desire to bring with them into the service a horse their own property, for thus understood, manifestly the better course will be to avail themselves of the offer of some if not all the colonels of these regiments, and sell the horse to the Government at from $90 to $95, whatever its real value, the trooper thus selling the horse being allowed to retain the care of and ride him, an arrangement many of the boys will doubtless close with. The Government is the owner assumes, as it desires to, the risk of the service.

### The Dry Tortugas.

A correspondent, who has a relative among the Maine volunteers sent to Dry Tortugas for insubordination, writes us complaining of the action of the Government, and describing it as unnecessarily harsh. "It would have been," says he, "more merciful to the men, had they been shot at once. Condemned to a life of toil in that pestilent place, they will die the death of galley slaves."

Our correspondent is mistaken. Garden Key, the particular spot in the Tortugas to which these men have been sent, is one of the healthiest places on the American continent; and though the vegetation on the rocks is scanty, and the chances for land travel not very promising, it is not a wholly unpleasant spot in which to live. Fort Jefferson, to which the men have been sent, covers the Key entirely, and that has an area of only thirteen acres. Considering the grave offence of which the mutineers were guilty, the country will believe that they are not too severely punished by being condemned to good substantial fare, moderate labor and excellent care in the Dry Tortugas.

### Demand Treasury Notes.

A few of the Treasury Notes, payable on demand, have made their appearance in New York and Washington, where they are passing from hand to hand as currency. The issue is yet small, and probably the great bulk of the fifty millions authorized will be kept for emergencies or long [illegible], to which transmission of coin [illegible] be dangerous and costly. Mr. Chase is too good a financier to produce any derangement of the money market by [illegible] precipitating upon it any sum that he cannot promptly redeem, especially at this time when the credit of the Government is only next in importance to the success of our arms.

TEMPORARY SPITE.—Mrs. Sarker, of Rochester, took offence at some remark of her husband, and went and drowned herself in the canal feeder.

## Our Washington Correspondence.

### THE ENEMY'S LINE OF APPROACH.

### MUNSON HILL RUMORS.

### Interesting Letter from Rev. Robt. Collyer.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

May I hope that you will print a note now and then, when there is no possibility that it will "give aid and comfort to the enemy," concerning the things that seem notable to me, as I go from camp to camp, among our loyal soldiers in and around Washington? Washington itself, excepting the Capitol, Treasury, Post Office, Patent Office, and the tail of the horse on Washington square, is "small potatoes"—a remark not very original, but certainly very true. So I put it in again. There is beauty, however, *about* Washington; what the Lord has done, is in some places of wonderful beauty, and is all the more striking by contrast with the present aspect of what men have done. I get my carriage, in the morning, to travel to some distant camp, and can in a few minutes leave the noise and dust of the city, and plunge into green lanes, where the trees and flowers and birds are as fresh and cheerful as if perfect peace was on all sides, instead of great walls of fire and steel, and men whose nerves and muscles are bitted for the battle. It gives one the most curiously blended feelings of pride and sorrow to suddenly find the perfect repose broken by a bayonet glancing out toward your horse, and then, passing the sentinel, to come into a camp humming with a rough, hearty life, and illumined with camp fires, white tents and stacks of arms, glistening in the morning sun; or vast lines of men in battalion drill, gradually getting an insight and aptitude for their great task that will finally make them irresistible. Now, as I have got you into a camp, this will be a good time to observe its varied life. First of all, its position. Dr. Whittaker, in his History of Craven, says of the situation of the old Monasteries, that "they are sure to be found in the very choicest spot in the district." It is mainly so of the camps. They stand so as to command the country; and often on all sides are the most charming views of hill, valley and woodland, dotted with farmsteads, villas, churches, and still other camps, where the blue smoke curls up and floats away lazily through the sweet morning air.

After drill is a good time to observe the men; and no where is to be seen such variety of character. In the country or city, where they have lived, when the day's work was done, they went, according to custom; where they were used to going to the reading room garden, cobbler's shop or saloon; here they must stay in camp, and it is suggestive to look into the tents and see what is doing. Here is a boy painfully writing a letter to his mother or to Amanda, on a piece of rough board set on his knee; there is one reading a letter that seems a good deal creased in the folds, as if *those* angels' visits were few and far between; there another trying to be sound asleep and keep the flies from his face at the same time; still another trying the descent from a musket to a needle, with moderate success. A number are at work beautifying their tents both inside and out, with spruce branches, forming a [illegible] and fragrant mattresses of spruce that are very pleasant to sleep on; others are seeing to the dinner, or the peddler's cart, where are [illegible] guiltless of crispiness of crust, of emasculate interior and dreadful price. The negroes, really, make the best pies, and are [illegible] moderate in prices; but there is a [illegible] between the pieman and the Doctor. I was present at the battle between the Doctor and a negro, who was begging to be let into camp. *Doctor*—Go away, you old sinner; you will make all my men sick with your miserable trash. *Negro*—Massa Doctor, dat ain't so. I belong to meetin' dis forty year', an' I work out my freedom; work sometimes tree days and nights and git no sleep, when I git a good chance at de tobacco, an' I want to make a little suff'n now for me an' my ole woman; she make dese pies ebry day, an' da real good pies—crust all fixed wid butter, an' inside is apples, an' peaches, an' sugar, an' butter, all stowed together. Doctor, you jes cut a piece of dat pie, an' if you say en'tle pie's in your men, I give you leave to take me right into dat feel an' chop my head off on dat stump—dare now.

Since I entered upon my duties as Camp Inspector for the Sanitary Commission, I have visited and carefully noted the condition of a great many regiments in different localities. I shall have future opportunity to tell you as many interesting particulars of their life and condition as I think it prudent to do. At present, it is enough to say to you, and to the great Northwest, through you, that *in but one regiment have I seen a man drunk*; and I have seen a good deal over twenty thousand men in all; that from returns to me given by high minded men generally, I find that the return for drunkenness is not one and a half men to a regiment per day; that the returns of sick are very much less than half the usual average of sickness to a thousand men in camp; that in no camp nor near it, if possible, is liquor of wine allowed to be sold; that no men are permitted to go out of camp, except on a pass from the commander, and the average of absentees is not ten a day for a regiment; that I hear no complaint of provisions—they are abundant and good. There was some hesitation about saying the coffee *was good*, in two instances; and to settle the question, I plunged my hand into the bags and brought a sample home, when it was pronounced to be as good as they give you at most of the hotels, after abstracting three beans and a button; supposing the hotels do not boil beans and buttons, it would not be quite equal. When I said to a German soldier, who was eating his dinner, "Does Uncle Abe feed you well?" he gave a grunt of intense satisfaction, and shouted, "Furst r-r-rate." This is the universal testimony wherever I have been.

It is no news to you that we all here feel a new confidence, and thank God and take courage. I hear no boasting, but the behavior of one of our Northwestern regiments, the other day, will give you a fair idea of the spirit that animates the whole. The order came for them to be ready to march. They quietly got ready—full of a steady courage. The Colonel, who is an old iron veteran, and has seen hard fighting in his day, said to them: "Boys, I do "not know how soon we may have to stand "in the battle—perhaps before I get a chance "to speak to you again altogether. I want to "say now, that I do not know how I shall be- "have; but I think you may trust me; and, "boys, I'll trust you, and I know you will never "shame my trust!" When he said this, and while he was yet say saying he did not know how he should behave, the men's faces twitched; and when he had done, they made the still night ring with a great shout; and when the sick men in the hospital heard the news, they wept for their sickness that prevented them joining their companions in arms. Yours, truly,

ROBERT COLLYER.

### Camp Dick Robinson.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BRYANTSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1, 1861.

As times are rather squally here, I will give you a few items that may be interesting to your readers. I am a citizen (when at home) of East Tennessee, living near the Georgia State line, and can assert of my own knowledge that Tennessee is under the most awful reign of terror. The secessionists are overrunning the country, ravishing women, burning buildings and laying waste our fields. Union men are flying to the mountains to avoid being handcuffed and forced into the Confederate army. Many have been shot in attempting to escape. Some 2,000 have made their way to this camp, and entered the United States service, determined to drive from Tennessee the devils who are now destroying their homes.

General Nelson is now in command here; but General Anderson is expected here with his staff to-day. Recruits are coming in fast. There is no sickness in camp; all is quiet and cheerful.

Yesterday the First Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers was organized. They are a fine looking set of men, and will make good fighting material. Robert K. Bird was appointed Colonel, J. G. Spears, Lieutenant-Colonel, and James T. Shelly, Major. They have all smelt gunpowder and are well qualified for the positions they occupy.

The Kentucky Legislature meets to-day, and the citizens of Wayne and Lincoln counties swear that if Magoffin stands in their way they will give him some pills that are not coated with sugar.

General Nelson has commissioned several gentlemen as recruiting officers who have returned to East Tennessee to assist in getting their comrades into this camp. They are D. C. Threwitt, Charles McCotel, John C. Rogers, J. D. Hanes and several others. All these gentlemen have taken an active part in favor of the Union and return at the risk of life and property. I am well satisfied that Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, have very large Union majorities, and will rush willingly to the embrace of the Union army, and hail it as their deliverer.

A UNION MAN.

## THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

### Progress of Gen. Prentiss's Brigade.

### The March from Ironton to Cape Girardeau.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Sept. 1, 1861.

My last letter was written from Fredericktown, twenty-two miles south-east of Ironton, on Thursday last. To vary the subject it may be worth while to trace some of the incidents as they occurred by the way. Furnished with a horse by the kindness of Assistant Surgeon Kellogg of Col. Ross's 17th Illinois regiment, my progress has been much more comfortable than it was the first day out. The country continues very hilly and broken, but the roads are good, and the farms along the streams appear to be very productive. The people are scattered, and show the want of schools very much. Their ignorance furnishes a broad basis for the secessionists to carry on their pernicious schemes. To do them justice, however, they exhibit a great deal of honest simplicity, and when once Hardee and Jeff. Thompson are driven out of Missouri, it will not take them long to become perfectly quiet and loyal.

About sundown I overtook Gen Prentiss's Brigade, and it is proper to say now that it consists of the following regiments:

7th Illinois, Col. Cook.
17th Illinois, Col. Ross.
19th Illinois, Col. Turchin.
20th Illinois, Col. Hecker.
2d Iowa, Col. Crocker.
7th Iowa, Col. Lauman.
Capt. Buell's Artillery.
Capt. Delanon's 1st Illinois Dragoons, one company.
Seigel's Dragoons, two companies.

They were all encamped on a beautiful plain, surrounded by high hills, and as we wound down into the ravine the camp furnished one of the most interesting and exciting views it is possible for the mind to contemplate.

On Saturday a march of seven miles brought us to Dallas, the county town of Bollinger county. It was reported in camp that fifteen hundred of the "Secesh" were there the night before, and it was confidently expected that we might have a brush. Col. Turchin, with the 19th Illinois had the post of honor in front; but no enemy was there when he arrived, and it was found that the rumor was unfounded. On went the column to camp seven miles west of Jackson. Our coming was entirely unknown, and as the front rank came to a little store, about a dozen "Secesh" took to their heels through the corn-fields, so suddenly that they made good their retreat, but not till several shots were fired.

At Dallas we captured a man who there goes by the name of Dr. Carpenter, and who has been in the rebel army, and was here on furlough—which interesting document was found on his person. It is said that his real name is Cassidy, and that he left Augusta, [illegible], in rather close intimacy with another man's wife. Two of Col. Ross's men were so fortunate as to capture Capt. Lashley, of Jeff. Thompson's army. Several other minor arrests were made, but most, if not all of them, were released by Gen. Prentiss.

In war there is no Sunday, and hence we rode from camp to-day to Cape Girardeau with Gen. Prentiss, escorted by two companies of cavalry. We left the army early in the day in good health and spirits. It will be here to-morrow night. What its next move will be and when it will be made, it is not proper for me to report.

Hardee left Greenville with his army the day after Gen. Prentiss left Ironton. He was afraid the Federals were after him. It is reported that he has gone to Pocahontas in Arkansas. Pillow is at New Madrid, and Jeff. Thompson is fortifying Sikeston. Their precise force is not known.

On arriving here Gen. Prentiss found himself superseded by Gen. Grant, and immediately tendered his resignation to Gen. Fremont. His reasons for so doing I will give in my next.

B.

### Gen. Grant and Gen. Prentiss—Difficulty in the Hecker Regiment, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, September 2, 1861.

I sent by telegraph last night the fact that on arriving at Cape Girardeau, yesterday, Gen. Prentiss found himself superseded in command by Gen. Grant. The facts then stood as reported. Gen. Prentiss sent in his resignation; but was to retain the command of the column till the matter of seniority could be adjusted, or till further orders from Major General Fremont. Gen. Prentiss claims that he was elected Brigadier General on the 10th of April; that on the 17th of May, the names of Generals Grant, Pope, McClernand, and himself were sent into the Senate and were confirmed; that having been elected prior to all the others, and having organized and drilled his brigade before any of the others were in the field, making it one of the best in the service, his own self-respect and his duty to the officers of his Brigade, requires that he should insist on his claim to seniority. Granting that all this is true, it is difficult to see how his own and his officers' interests can be promoted by his tendering his resignation. This morning Major Grierson arrived, stating that the order sent on last evening for the troops to remain in camp at Jackson had not arrived, and that they were then probably halfway to Cape Girardeau. Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Prentiss to halt the troops, and march them back to Jackson. Gen. Prentiss thereupon told Gen. Grant that he would have nothing more to do with the command, and as we understood the matter, placed himself under arrest. Gen. Grant at once sent an order to Col. Cook, as the senior officer, to take command of the column, march it back to Jackson and await for their orders. This is an exact statement of facts as they occurred up to 10 o'clock this morning when I left Cape Girardeau in the steamer D. A. January for this place, in order that I may be able to telegraph results, if any are reached this evening. As to the merits of the controversy it is not my duty to give opinions, as they must now be decided by the proper military authorities.

There has been some trouble in Col. Hecker's regiment, and by a general order dated at Fredericktown, the following officers were dismissed from further service in the regiment. Major Kune, Capt. Large, First Lieut. Gerhardy, Second Lieut. Pouli of Company A, Capt. Mauff, First Lieut. Klokke of Company E, and First Lieut. Hoeckster of Company K. Some days since, Capt. Fricius of Company B, and First Lieut. Bulow and Second Lieut. Koch of Company D, were also dismissed. The report in camp is that they were dismissed for insubordination and incompetency; while a full conversation with them, if their statements are to be relied on, would lead to the conclusion that they have been very badly treated. Whether the order dismisses them permanently from the service, or whether a court martial will be called to adjust the matter according to strict military rules, I have not learned. Whatever may be the facts in this particular case, it is certain that there is in the army, and I will be more specific by saying in this column, a large number of officers who are utterly incompetent and unfit to discharge the duties required of them. They should be weeded out as fast as possible, and good men from the ranks be put in their place. At least a majority in most of the companies are fit to command. The world cannot produce so fine material for an efficient, powerful army, as is now in the service. The Union men come from the farming, the mercantile, and manufacturing classes, who feel that they have everything at stake in the issue which the traitors have forced upon the country. Such men, with proper officers, make invincible armies.

It may be supposed as we found no enemy to fight, the march from Ironton to Jackson was a fruitless tax upon the energies of the troops. It was far otherwise, for the sight of so much power was in the highest degree inspiriting to the Union men, and it struck terror to the hearts of the traitors. We all took care to assure them that this was not a tithe of the force which Gen. Fremont was preparing to crush treason out of Missouri. The great numbers of our troops, their fine equipments, and their splendid arms, seemed utterly to confound all parties. The next day after our column moved from Ironton, Hardee left Greenville, as he supposed we were after him. Later reports state that the rebels are all concentrating at New Madrid and are fortifying that point strongly. We shall know all about it in a few days.

B.

Capt. DeGolyer, whose miraculous escape from the rebels at Richmond we have already noticed, arrived at Detroit on Wednesday. He has been sent to Michigan by Gen. McClellan to recruit one hundred and fifty men for the Fourth Michigan regiment. He will open several new recruiting stations on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

## A VICTORY FOR MISSOURI SEPOYS

### The Indian Sepoys Made Humane by Comparison.

### The Missouri Secessionists Burn a Bridge by which Twenty Lives were Lost, including a number of Women and Children.

### FULL PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The following additional account of the terrible disaster on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is furnished to the St. Louis *Republican*:

The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte river bridge, nine miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work of one hundred and sixty feet span and about thirty-five feet above the river. The timbers of the bridge had been burned underneath the track until they would sustain but little more than their own weight and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell.

The train, bringing from 85 to 100 passengers, including women and children, reached the river at 11 o'clock at night, the bridge looking secure. But no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge than some 40 or 50 yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below. All the seats in the passenger coaches were torn off and shoved in front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity and burying them among the crushed timbers, or throwing them out of the cars, through the broken sides. Jagged pieces of flooring impaled some; some were mangled by machinery tearing through the timbers; several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice; others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with mighty force; still others were cut with pieces of glass, while wounds, and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene, and shrieks of pain were mingled with cries of terror. In this way the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwing them into the water, which, at this point, is about a foot and a half in depth. Only three persons, Mr. Geo. Parker, Superintendent of the United States Express; Mr. Morre, Mail Agent; and Mr. Hager, were able to afford assistance to the suffering, the remainder of those who were not killed outright being so disabled as to be helpless.

After doing all that it was possible for those requiring immediate attendance, Mr. Hager, at midnight, left the wreck to go to St. Joseph for medical and other assistance. He walked five miles of the way when he found a hand car upon which he proceeded the remainder of the journey.

Two hundred yards west of the bridge he discovered a heavy oak railroad tie strongly strapped across the track, and two miles further on he found the trestle work over a small stream on fire, which, however, had not as yet been so badly burned that trains could not pass over it or it could not be extinguished.

Arriving at St. Joseph, the alarm was soon spread throughout the city, and although it was one o'clock at night, seventy-five men, including all the physicians in the neighborhood, quickly volunteered their services, and at half past three o'clock a train fully supplied with medical stores and other necessaries, was at the scene of the disaster. The wounded had all emerged from the wreck, and were lying on the banks and upon a sand bar in the river. Seventeen dead bodies were recovered, and it is believed that this number embraced all who were killed up to that time. Two were so badly mangled that it was not expected they would survive till morning, while many others were dangerously wounded, and would have to be well taken care of to recover. Many who will escape with their lives will be severely maimed and crippled.

Mr. Hager, our informant, did not remain to finish the embarkation of the wounded for St. Joseph, but was dispatched to Brookfield, which is east of the bridge, for another train to go to the wreck. When he left, the names of the wounded were being taken down, and also such of the dead as had papers or other articles about them by which they could be identified.

Fifteen miles east of the Platte river, Mr. Hager found another bridge over Smith's Branch almost entirely burned, having been fired after the train passed west, thus preventing assistance being sent from the east.

Lieut. Shaw of the First Kansas Regiment, killed, and Mr. Lownsbury and Sidney Clark, wounded, are the only additional names of those injured we have at present.

### Great Excitement in Pike County, Illinois.

[From the Pike County Journal, Aug 29.]

Last Sunday, the Union men of Louisiana, Mo., believing that their City was to be attacked, and the bank, containing $100,000, robbed, also, that the property of all Union men taken, sent a messenger to this county for aid, which was promptly responded to; as in three hours after receiving the news, a large body of armed men from Pittsfield arrived at the Ferry landing. Troops poured in from all directions and by Monday noon there could not have been less than two thousand men on the ground. The Union men invited the troops to cross the river and take dinner with the Home Guards of Louisiana. The invitation was accepted, and as the troops from this side marched up through the City, they were greeted with cheers from the men, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. After dinner, the troops returned to this side of the river, when all who wished to stay ten days, were allowed an opportunity to do so. A large number remained and have been in camp since that time—with the exception of the cavalry, who with the Louisiana "Home Guards" have been out on scouting expeditions, and have found several small camps of secessionists, but in every instance, on the approach of the Union men, put spurs to their horses and fled. At Louisville there was a small fight, resulting in the wounding of two secessionists. Several prominent secessionists were arrested and brought to camp; also, several stand of arms captured, together with the drums that were stolen from Louisiana last spring, by the secessionists. The cavalry at this writing, Saturday, August 31, are still out scouting. If the camp of fifteen hundred secesher reported to be up on Salt River, twenty-five miles above Louisiana, still remain, it will be attacked by the Union men within a day or two. By request, we have mentioned no names; hence, those who have been most prominent in rendering aid to their Missouri neighbors, are not specially mentioned.

On Monday last, a wagon containing nine kegs of powder, was captured in Louisiana, bound for some secession camp. The powder was concealed in large bags of wool. Also, the same day, the secession houses were searched, and considerable ammunition found. In one store, the Home Guard found 31 bags of powder. A citizen of Louisiana, in whom we place great confidence, says, that had this country furnished no assistance, Louisiana would have been in ashes long ere this.

As to the future, we can tell nothing; but trust that the danger to our neighborhood is over, and that our citizens may return to their homes, and peace and quiet again reign in both counties. The last we have heard from camp, is in a dispatch, asking for more men, which was received on yesterday (Friday,) and last night a good many went to the seat of war.

INVESTIGATION OF ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS.—The Congressional Investigating Committee, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the late session, consisting of the Hon. Messrs C. H. Van Wyck, New York; H. L. Dawes, Massachusetts; G. Steele, New Jersey; R. E. Fenton, New York; E. B. Washburne, Illinois; Wm. S. Holman, Indiana; James S. Jackson, Kentucky, continues in daily session at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. The most scrupulous privacy with reference to all facts elicited, and even the names of those who are brought to testify before it, is observed, and the Committee will adhere to this rule throughout, until their report has been completed and submitted. All statements as to the proceedings before it are therefore pure speculation, or sheer invention. It is expected that the Committee will be in session for a week longer.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—The following story is told of Colonel Favor, and as the Colonel has told it himself, it must be true. A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. John, New Brunswick, where secessionism has considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Colonel Favor; "Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a portion of your country?" Yankee like, the Colonel quickly replied; "Why don't you tear a leaf from your Bible because a part of your church has fallen from grace?" The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

GALLATIN COUNTY.—We are informed by a citizen of this county, which lies on the banks of the Ohio river, and is therefore bordered by Secessia, that, with a voting population of only fourteen hundred, eight full companies have gone to the wars, to fight for the preservation of the Union. Did all the loyal States furnish men in the same proportion we should now have an army of over two millions in the field! All hail, Egypt!—*State Journal*.

## Great Consternation in N. Carolina.

### REBEL OPINIONS OF THE VICTORY AT FORT HATTERAS.

### A General Expectation of More Affairs of the Sort.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30—P. M.—Official intelligence received here this morning states that Fort Hatteras Battery was taken at 11 A. M., yesterday, by Federal forces.

Five hundred and thirty five Confederates were taken prisoners, including Com. Barron and Col. Bradford, both late of the U. S. Navy and Army.

LATER.—Reports from Hatteras say that both Forts Hatteras and Clark, the latter two miles north of Hatteras, have been taken by Butler and his forces.

Our men fought with great bravery. Loss on our side supposed to have been 40 killed and 20 wounded. Another report says there were 80 killed and wounded. The balance of our forces, from 600 to 800, were taken prisoners. Only ten or twelve escaped.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., Aug. 30—P. M.

It is stated by passengers up from Newberne, that the attack on Hatteras commenced on Wednesday, and after a day and a half's terrific fighting, the garrison surrendered Thursday at meridian.

All our men, save fifteen or twenty, who made their escape, were taken prisoners. The killed and wounded, it is thought, will reach 75. The prisoners will not exceed 800. The loss of the enemy is not known, but is is believed to have been considerable.

The fort was only surrendered after the ammunition had been exhausted. This is the more regretted because there is now at Newbern from three to four thousand solid shot, and probably fifteen hundred shells.

An attack is apprehended at Newburn, and many persons have left the town. Great excitement prevails in all this section, and even the boys are arming themselves to drive back the invaders should they make their appearance.

[From the Petersburg Express, Aug. 31.]

The bombardment and capture of Fort Hatteras by the powerful Federal fleet which sailed from Old Point on Monday, and which we announced yesterday, have been fully confirmed by parties who reached here last evening from Newburn, N. C.

It is now stated that the Federal fleet, and accompanying launches, barges, etc., containing twelve regiments, numbering nearly or quite twelve thousand men, instead of four thousand, as given out by the agent of the associated press at Fortress Monroe.

We regret to hear that among the captured at Fort Hatteras, is Col. Bradford, well known in Virginia and North Carolina, he having served for many years in the U S Army. He, as well as Com. Barron, are both highly valuable and efficient officers, and their loss, even though temporary, is one that will be seriously felt.

We hear also that our forces at Cape Hatteras were larger than our information caused us to state in yesterday's *Express*. We ascertained yesterday afternoon, from a young officer who had just come in on a special train from North Carolina, that 580 Confederate forces were stationed at Cape Hatteras, all of whom were taken prisoners. A company of State troops numbering 100 or more, reached the fort only a few hours before it fell into the hands of Gen. Butler. There were twenty 32-pounders mounted at Fort Hatteras, but shot and shell were scarce.

Fort Hatteras is situated on the outer coast of North Carolina, about twenty miles south of Cape Hatteras, and although sufficient time had not elapsed from its commencement to the attack to render it very formidable, it is thought that, with an abundance of ammunition and a force of 1,500 men, it could have successfully resisted the very fearful odds with which it was compelled to contend on Thursday last.

Many are disposed to dispute the advantages which some claim will be gained by the invaders in occupying this point. That it is an important position, we do not entertain a doubt, if the opinion of those who have been familiar with Pamlico Sound for many years past, is entitled to consideration. This sound is but eighteen or twenty miles in width—scarcely that, probably—and it washes the most fertile portion of all North Carolina, into it empty innumerable streams.

These streams penetrate far into the interior—two reaching the important towns of Newbern and Washington, and easily navigable for Lincoln's gunboats. Having gained access to the Sound, these gunboats can commence depredations upon the innocent people of North Carolina to an almost incalculable extent, if they do nothing more serious. In this connection the following from the Wilmington *Journal*, of Thursday afternoon, is appropriate:

"We mentioned some time since, all the Northern papers have been howling in concert over the defective character of the blockade of the North Carolina coast, and demanding that the "nest of pirates," who have their rendezvous in Newbern, be broken up.

"Day before yesterday, in obedience and response to the howl, a large Federal flotilla steamed along down our coast, having passed Cape Henry on Monday evening, coming South with men and small boats. On Tuesday they appeared off Hatteras, and may attempt a landing to take the batteries in the rear and capture them, thus securing an entrance through the inlet into the Sound for their small boats and light steamers, who would thus have command of all the shallow waters from Newbern to Elizabeth City, with the power of inflicting untold sufferings and losses upon our people."

The excitement, we fear, in all Southeastern Carolina is very great, many persons, we think, being unnecessarily apprehensive of immediate danger. A large number of troops have been already ordered to that point, and it is rumored among passengers who arrived last evening, that the Governor will immediately call out the militia.

### Camp Butler Troops.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

The following is a complete list of the companies of infantry which have been at Camp Butler, with the regiments to which they belong, and the points at which they are stationed:

26TH REGIMENT—stationed at Quincy—Colonel, J. M. Loomis; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. J. Tinkham; Major, R. A. Gilmore.

Captain Jaques from LaSalle county.
" Funkhouser from Effingham county.
" Tinkham from Champaign county.
" Updegraff from White county.
" *John B. Harris from Sangamon co.
" Keener from Bond county.
" James P. Davis from Stephenson co.
" Ward from —— county.
" *Waterhouse from —— county.

27TH REGIMENT—stationed at Cairo—Colonel N. B. Buford; Lieutenant-Colonel, F. A. Harrington; Major, Hall Wilson.

Captain Schmitt from Adams county.
" Southard from Mercer county.
" Bogarth from Morgan county.
" Hill from Scott county.
" Parke from Pike county.
" Moore from Mason county.
" Miles from Mason county.
" *Hart from Madison county.
" *Brooks from Jackson county.
" Merrill from Bureau county.

28TH REGIMENT—stationed opposite Commerce, Missouri—Lieutenant-Colonel, L. H. Waters; Major, C. J. Sellon.

Captain Farwell from McDonough county.
" H. Rhodes from Fulton county.
" Gillam from Schuyler county.
" Kilpatrick from Pike county.
" Estill from Menard county.
" Butler from Pike county.
" Ritter from Mason county.
" Roberts from Menard county.
" Brown from Scott county.
" Hurt, from Pike county.

29TH REGIMENT—stationed at Cairo—Colonel Reardon.

Captain Carmichael from Massac county.
" Ferrell from Hardin county.
" Parrish from Saline county.
" Whiting from Gallatin county.
" Jameson from White county.
" Callicott from Gallatin county.
" Brills from White county.
" Hall from Pope county.
" *McKenzie from Alexander county.
" *Sprague from Edgar county.

30TH REGIMENT—stationed at Cairo—Colonel J. B. Fouke, Lieutenant-Colonel, E. S. Dennis, Major McClurken.

Captain Macklay from Crawford county.
" McClurken from Randolph county.
" J. P. Davis from Sangamon county.
" Harlan from Marshal county.
" W. C. Rhodes from Macoupin county.
" Shedd from Mercer county.
" †Glendenen.
" †Dennis.
" †I. Fouke.

32D (NORMAL) REGIMENT—in Camp Butler—Col. Hovey.

Captain Robinson from McLean county.
" Lippincott from Cass county.
" Lawton from Pike county.
" Potter from McLean county.
" Morgan from DuPage county.
" Moore from McLean county.
" Elliott from Bureau county.

UNASSIGNED COMPANIES IN CAMP.

Captain Olden from Sangamon county.
" W. C. Harris from Jasper county.
" Young from Effingham county.
" Meade from Logan county.
" Pope from Christian county.
" Tolton from Jasper county.
" Trent from Coles county.
" O. Smith, jr. from Jo Daviess county.
" Pierce from Hancock county.
" Eberhardt from St. Clair county.
" Shimminger, ——.
" Winship from Livingston county.
" Mason from Madison county.
" Roberts from Fayette county.
" Davidson from Macoupin county.
" English from Green county.
" Phillips from Macoupin county.
" Smith from Logan county.
" Roberts from Scott county.

* Not yet arrived at camp.
† Still at Camp Butler.
‡ Reported at Jacksonville—now in Cairo.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.—The Atlantic House has been leased by George C. Mason, Esq., for the use of the Naval Academy, for six months from the 20th of September. It will be warmed by steam, a contract having been already made with a firm in New York. From the 20th to the 30th of September the new appointments will arrive, and increase the number of midshipmen to about two hundred.—*Newport (R. I.) Mercury*.

ARMS FOR COL. LOOMIS'S REGIMENT.—The steamer White Cloud brought up the arms yesterday for Col. Loomis's regiment. They will be distributed to-day, when the regiment will be on a "war footing," and prepared to emigrate into Missouri to call upon Mart. Green and John Curtis.—*Quincy Whig, 6th.*

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

### Friendship of Napoleon III. for the American Union—High Standing of our Credit with French Capitalists.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

In my last letter I referred to the fear that was manifested here that England, on account of the laxity of the blockade of the Southern ports, would seek some means of breaking it, and said that she would probably drag France with her. Subsequent information of a perfectly reliable nature demands a material modification of this statement. It is now certain that whatever England may do, France will not interfere in any way that will aid the rebels, and it is even probable that France will force England to act justly toward us, rather than that England will influence France in a contrary course. The Emperor's sympathies are entirely with the North; he believes that the rebellion is unjustifiable, and ought to be put down with energy, and by all means known to honorable warfare; he is in favor of the maintenance intact of the American Union, and will in no case interfere to break a blockade or to recognize the seceders, until the North shall have done the same. And especially would he not lend a hand to a party fighting in the armor of the Middle Ages, and from the last corner of despotism in the civilized world.

But the Emperor would gladly see the conflict brought rapidly to a close; he would like to see a more energetic prosecution of the war. Notwithstanding the suffering to which his people are subject, on account of the war, he will put up with it all, in the interest of right and justice, but he would like to see commerce with his people resumed again as soon as possible. The silk trade is suffering most now. Later on it will be cotton. France will lose millions the present year, but if one of the cotton ports can be opened by January, if there be a partial resumption of trade by that time, no murmur will be heard from France. Neither the war in the Crimea, nor that in Italy, deranged so seriously the commerce of the Empire as the present civil war in America, and the friendly attitude of the Emperor and the immense majority of his people, therefore, entitles them more to the lasting gratitude of the American people.

In England, the aristocracy and the snobocracy—the governing classes and the moneyed classes—are against us, while the people are for us. For the aristocracy, successful republicanism is a standing menace and reproach to their nobiliary system, while the snobocracy are furious at seeing their trade diminished even for a year. "What business have those d—d Yankees going to war, and breaking up the trade of the world in that kind of style!" was the exclamation I heard the other day from a purse-proud Englishman of the Manchester family—which meant, literally rendered, "What right have those scoundrels to stop the flow of their dollars in my pocket!" And this speech is the text of the whole class to which he belongs. It is, in fact, the key which unlocks for the world the whole height, depth and breadth of their policy. Fortunately, the balance of power is growing every day more and more into the hands of the people in England, and the people are to a man with the cause of liberty and justice, against despotism and oppression.

I have a word to say about the American Loan which will interest you. The persistent and apparently concerted manner in which the English papers have endeavored to discourage their people from investing their money in the loan, has not escaped the attention of the French, nor failed to excite their surprise, and a few days ago a leading French banker asked an American diplomat, the explanation of this singular course of the London journals. The matter was explained as well as the interrogated party knew how, and then the banker said that the subject of the loan had been discussed among the leading bankers of Paris, and if the American Government desired it, as much of the loan as they wished would be taken in Paris, even to the whole sum of five hundred millions. He said that, even if there was a separation between the North and South, there would still remain at the North a nation of twenty millions of the most productive people in the world, and he considered a loan at seven per cent., given out by such a people, the most brilliant operation that had been offered to the financial world for a long time.

MALAKOFF.

### England will not go to War with the United States.

[From the London Shipping and Commercial List.]

During the comparatively short period which has intervened since the initiatory steps of secession were taken by South Carolina, the public have periodically been regaled with dissertations from this, that, and the other one, on the strong probabilities that the domestic political troubles in which the country has become involved, must eventuate in a war with Great Britain, if not with France also, owing to the fact that commercial intercourse must be considered interrupted, and the material interests of those countries greatly suffer in consequence. It has frequently been given out that Great Britain—which, as the first Commercial Power in the Old World, will suffer far more than any other nation—will be governed in her action, as regards the United States, wholly by *interest*, and in case it shall seem to her interest to break the blockade, or otherwise become embroiled in a quarrel with this country, she will not hesitate to do it, or, at least, attempt to do it. But, accepting self-interest as the maxim of that nation, and, by consequence, the basis of all commercial intercourse with other countries, we fail to discover any likelihood of an abrupt termination of the friendly relations now existing between England and the United States.

There can be no doubt that much ill-feeling has been engendered in the public mind by the leading press of both countries, but all fears of an interruption of the friendly relations maintained by the respective Governments have their origin in the belief—occasioned by the oft repeated assertion from sundry quarters—that "England must have a supply of cotton." This belief is nowhere stronger than in the Southern States, and it may be said with truth that the whole secession movement has been carried forward under this mistaken conviction. But conceding even this, yet we fail to discern any just grounds of apprehension. England's proclamation of neutrality will prevent her from taking sides with either the United States or the so-called Confederate States, even should she become possessed with a desire to do so; and though every loom and spindle in Manchester and other manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom be compelled to stand still, and the unemployed operatives be compelled to look to their Government for support, we think there is but little probability that war will ensue between these two great commercial nations—provided the blockade which has been established all along the Southern coast, be made thoroughly and unmistakably efficient. Besides, it is notorious that the British people are decidedly adverse to a war with the United States under whatever pretext, and that their sympathies, as regards the rebellion, are with the National Government. *Moreover, the fact is patent that the interest of England is in a continuance of peace, and we are not prepared to believe all the great interests of that nation are to be made subservient to the "cotton" interest, by any means.* But, granting even that "cotton is king," and that it will exert a controlling influence with the British Government, yet still we cannot see any cause for anticipating trouble—other than that arising out of a crippled commerce and a depressed and restricted trade.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool on July 1, was 1,030,000 bales, of which 866,000 was American, while the amount at sea, destined for this port, was 109,000 bales from America, and 280,000 bales from Bombay, making a grand total of 1,579,000 bales. The average consumption of all kinds, for 1860, was 48,130 bales per week. The supply on hand and at sea cannot therefore be consumed before next Spring, by which time the shipments from other countries, of the present year's crop, is is expected, will show a vast increase over that of any previous year, so that a considerable part of the deficiency in the receipts from the United States will be made good from other and new sources. The powerful stimulus which the secession movement lent to cotton-growing in various sections of the Old World, as well as the West Indies and South America, will therefore have a most deleterious effect on that great interest of the Southern States which forms the prime element of their wealth and power, even though the war be brought to a speedy termination; while, in case it continues for three or four years, it is morally certain that it will be almost wholly annihilated. In any case, cotton growing in the United States has received a blow from which it can never recover, for, with a view of procuring a full supply wholly independent of the United States, our principal customers, the British manufacturers, have caused to be planted hundreds of acres in various sections of the world, in many of which the plant is indigenous, which, with British energy and enterprise, must soon be trebled and quadrupled, and every additional bale cultivated elsewhere of course depreciates the value and importance of that raised here.

We think, therefore, that, notwithstanding the fact that interest and self aggrandizement may constitute the chief aims of the British nation, *war with the United States is of all things least desirable, as it would undoubtedly prove the most unprofitable*. British trade with this country, during the last decade, has enriched that nation in the extent of hundreds of millions, vastly more than that of any other country; and as that trade, in case of a disruption of amicable relations, would terminate, self-interest, if nothing else, would undoubtedly induce her to shun, war as the most destructive of all agencies. Grave diplomatic questions may and doubtless will arise between the two countries during the progress of the war, especially if it prove to be a protracted one; *but that they will be amicably, peacefully and satisfactorily settled, we think there can be little doubt.*

CHANCE FOR MARKSMEN.—Major Williams, of Peoria, calls for recruits for a battalion of sharp-shooters, which he has been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise. Good marksmen from any quarter will be accepted, but none will be retained who cannot shoot, within a reasonable time, to the following test with the rifle: Distance two hundred yards, ten shots, averaging five inches from the centre; at three hundred yards, ten shots, averaging eight inches from the centre; at five hundred yards, ten shots, averaging twelve inches from the centre. These men will be used mainly as sharp-shooters and skirmishers. Now, here is a chance for men who will take any pride in doing good shooting, to test their skill. According to our understanding these men are not exposed to the charges of the enemy, their employment being in picking off, and, in detached positions, singly, taking up covered positions and firing deliberately where they can make every shot tell, retiring when a close attack is made upon them.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

WEAPONS OF IMPERIALISM.—The Emperor Napoleon, having determined, in common [illegible], to [illegible], within two years, [illegible] French rifles, with 41,978 howitzers, [illegible] of all calibres, [illegible] pounds of powder, 14,000 tons of engineer materials, 500,000 [illegible] of [illegible], and [illegible] of clothing, &c. [illegible] France could [illegible] for her [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] at stake.

# Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

### GEN. HUNTER.

Major-General Hunter received a dispatch from Gen. Fremont yesterday directing him to report at St. Louis immediately for active duty. We understand that Gen. H. goes South this morning.

### IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

The gun-boat Connestogo had an engagement with the rebel boat Yankee, near Columbus, Ky., yesterday, and succeeded in disabling that braggadocio craft, and would have captured her but for the help rendered by the shore batteries. Seven of the rebel guns on the land were silenced. The Conestoga was on a reconnoitering expedition, and having finished her exploration returned to Cairo. She reports fully 15,000 men in Gen. Polk's army. This reckoning is confirmed by the "general order" of the episcopal commander, published in the letter of our special correspondent.

A picket skirmish also took place at Norfolk, six miles below Bird's Point. It is evident that there will be hot work within a radius of twenty miles from Cairo, ere long. All is still quiet at Paducah.

### NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* endeavors to show that New York has more troops in the field in proportion to her population than any other State. This is done quite easily by adding the eleven regiments of three months militia, who have returned home and been disbanded, to the fifty-eight regiments enrolled for three years. The number of New York regiments *in the field* is placed at sixty-nine, while the number of Illinois regiments in active service is placed at twenty-three. But the true number from New York, by the writer's own showing, was *fifty-seven* (one regiment of the three years men, the Fire Zouaves, having dispersed on their own motion), while the true number for Illinois was *twenty-eight*, exclusive of detached companies of cavalry and artillery amounting to fully one thousand men. We are of the opinion that Illinois has furnished more troops in proportion to her population than any other State. There are still twelve infantry and three cavalry regiments in the State ready to march as soon as they receive their arms and equipments.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

The commander of the Pawnee writes from Hatteras Inlet to the Navy Department that ten regiments of rebel troops have been withdrawn from Virginia to protect North Carolina, and that prominent secessionists have burned their property and fled from the coast, fearing a sudden descent of the fleet upon the main land.

### GEN. McCLERNAND.

Brigadier General John A. McClernand—a thoroughly loyal and earnest man—is the commander of the Federal forces at Cairo. To him is our country's cause in this State more indebted than to any other one person, save Senator Douglas. He early saw the scope and purport of the action of the South, and at once, putting aside his party predilections and prejudices, urged a union of all good citizens, and the adoption of comprehensive measures for squelching the wicked conspiracy. And since the President's proclamation he has been untiring in the good work. Gen. McClernand is without military experience; but he has zeal, talent, industry, never failing sobriety, and above all, profound conviction of the justness of the cause in which he takes up arms, and we shall be disappointed if he does not render service of which his friends and his country may be proud.

### DRAFTING SOLDIERS.

The New York papers are beginning to discuss the necessity and expediency of resorting to drafting to procure the requisite number of soldiers. Enlistments are very tardy in the Eastern States, and some of the Western, for that matter. Several weeks ago the Governor of New York called for 25,000 volunteers. But up to this time not half that number have signed enlistment rolls. The New England States are all tardy. None of them are furnishing half that are needed and expected. Pennsylvania is not doing her duty by any means, and Ohio is lagging behind and has not half the troops in the field that she should have.

The same thing is true of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Illinois is raising more troops than any other State—more than even New York or Pennsylvania—but it is doubtful whether she will have her full quota in the field by October first, at which time the half million called for by Congress, early in July last, should be under arms.

The rebels resorted to drafting long ago, and thereby have been able to put in the field a larger army than the Government. Why should our side refrain from drafting when it is found that volunteering will not supply men fast enough? No loyal man if drafted will refuse to serve or find a substitute. We have a quarter of a million of troops in camp, and should have half a million. Let there be no hesitation on the part of the Government to call on each State for its full quota of soldiers. Let the President designate the number each State must furnish, and if they are not forthcoming one way they will another. The quota for this State is forty-five thousand; but let the Government fix it at fifty thousand, and they will be quickly forthcoming.

### THE MISSOURI MASSACRE.

The fiendish outrage perpetrated by a squad of rebels near St. Joseph, Mo., whereby a hundred innocent passengers, of both sexes and various ages, were thrown headlong to the bottom of a river, and either killed outright or so mangled that death would have been to many a welcome deliverance, will perhaps open the eyes of some persons who have affected to believe that Gen. Fremont's proclamation was unjustifiably severe. A more horrid slaughter of unarmed and unsuspecting travelers cannot be found in history. If the persons on board the train had been soldiers of Gen. Pope's army the act would be pronounced cowardly, barbarous and murderous. But they were peaceful and helpless, entertaining no thought of harming Missouri, and having no power to do so if they would. The deed was one of pure bloodthirstiness. No reason but devilish cruelty can be assigned for it. The groans of the maimed and the agonies of the dying were the sole reward sought for by the miscreants who planned it. If they had desired merely to destroy a railroad it would have been sufficient to have burned the bridge entirely down, but that was not the end they had in view. Killing was their business—the killing of women and babes, the aged and the young—indiscriminate and pitiless murder.

The country will not now be satisfied till Gen. Fremont puts the principles of his late proclamation *thoroughly at work*. The men who have done this thing—they who have been firing at railroad trains, plundering and murdering their Union neighbors, and devising cunning schemes to produce sudden and general death—are fiends. No punishment can fully meet the demands which justice has on them. Let the nearest possible approach to equity be made. What we want now is the application of a crushing force, which will render the repetition of such deeds not only unprofitable but impossible. Let us cease waging war as though we were afraid of hurting somebody. Have not the rebels yet taught us how to deal with rebellion? If they have not, the lesson never will be learned. If Gen. Pope does not make a clean job of it this time, he is not the soldier we take him to be.

The New York *Day Book* has gone under. In its demise treason has lost one of its most sympathetic and smirking supporters.

### NOT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

There appears to be a very serious misunderstanding among Northern people on the subject of the relations of the Government to the rebellion. Northern papers of a certain stamp are continually deprecating what they are pleased to term a "violation of the Constitution," and cry out for a *Constitutional* war. The idea is persistently put forth, that if, in putting down the rebellion, the Government should venture, either as a military expedient or otherwise, to attack the institution of slavery, it would be a wilful destruction of constitutional rights. Perceiving, from the superficial and unfair views thus presented, that this constitutional question is really a stumbling-block in the way of many, we propose briefly to remove it.

We have frequently been told that the Constitution was made for *white men*. We agree that it was made for *loyal men*. Disloyal men, rebels, men engaged in making war upon it, have no rights under it. The preamble to that instrument is in the following words:

"We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

How expressive and significant! Ordained and established for such purposes and such only, how can it be claimed that any of its provisions are intended to cramp or hinder the Government in the most effective exercise of all power necessary to preserve and maintain its own existence? Its very purpose and object are to save us forever from Disunion. The idea that the Government must only use the means and act to the extent of the powers detailed and specified in its pages, in crushing this rebellion, is an absurdity. It is so simply because the Constitution has no application to such a crisis, except so far as it implies, in all its provisions, full, unlimited power, in the Government it creates, to preserve itself. All the rights, privileges and immunities secured by it are guaranteed *only to loyal citizens*. Under it, rebels have no rights. They only incur liabilities. Its framers did not contemplate a state of rebellion, and consequently did not prescribe the manner in which it should be met. We make this broad distinction: that in all matters between the Government and loyal citizens and communities, the Constitution is, at all times and under all circumstances, the only "rule of action." In the matter of crushing a rebellion, *as between the Government and the rebels*, it is no "rule of action," and its provisions have no significance. It is still sacred, still omnipotent, still the great bulwark of our liberties; but armed rebels, striving to overthrow it, are not in a position to claim its benefits. It was not made to protect, but to destroy them. Let us glance, by way of illustration, at a few of the rights secured by the Constitution, and see if this position is not tenable.

Art. IV, Sec. 2, provides that if any person charged with treason or other crimes, in any State, shall be found in any other State, he shall be delivered up, &c. Now the gallant Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, is charged in that State with treason; Carlisle and a host of others are charged with the same crime in the rebel State of Virginia. If we act *constitutionally* in our intercourse with the rebels, they must certainly be apprehended and sent back on demand of Gov. Harris or Gov. Letcher. Who will agree to that?

Art. II, Amendments, says: "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Then what constitutional right has the Government to disarm the rebels? None whatever.

Articles IV, V and VI, Amendments, relate to persons charged with crime, and provide that arrests shall be made only on warrant, and that accused persons shall have a speedy trial, on indictment, before a jury of the State or District where the crime is alleged to have been committed, &c. Under these provisions, what right has the Government to seize rebels without a regular complaint and warrant? What right has it to transport them to other States and confine them in military forts?

These examples must surely be enough to demonstrate the proposition, *that in dealing with the rebels, the provisions of the Constitution, which are a shield and a protection to loyal men, have no force. They cannot be invoked to protect treason.* What, then, is the test by which we should determine the propriety of any proposed action of the Government against those who are seeking to overthrow it? We answer, only that of MILITARY EXPEDIENCY. The blockading of rebel ports, the invasion of rebel States, the destruction of rebel property, the shooting of rebels themselves, and the emancipation of their slaves, are all questions of military expediency, and as such only are they to be judged and determined. The great questions that have agitated the country have been withdrawn from Congress and the Courts. They are not to be determined on political grounds, nor according to judicial forms and precedents. The traitors have chosen the arbitrament of the sword. If the Government is really in earnest about this rebellion, if it means to put it down and to root out and destroy forever the infamous doctrine of secession, then let it adopt at once the means best calculated, in the judgment of military men, for accomplishing its object. If a great measure is proposed, let us no longer consider it as a political question, coming within the limits of constitutional law, and to be determined by the same rules and under the same restrictions that we would have applied to it in time of peace. Neither is it important to know what the Supreme Court may have thought of it. The Chief Justice is not commander-in-chief of the army, and the efficiency of the army and the success of our arms are the great criterion.

No man pretends that the Government, under the Constitution, has a right to decree liberty to the slaves in a loyal State or neither has it the right to seize the property of loyal citizens, to make war upon them, or to seize them and put them to death. All these are war measures, and only justifiable when applied to rebels in arms. And, if in order to ensure the success of our efforts to crush out this most wicked uprising, if in order to preserve the Government and maintain unbroken the existence of the Union, it should become necessary for our military commanders to proclaim every where the liberty of the slaves, should we hesitate to affirm it? Is not the preservation of the Government paramount to every other consideration?

### CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 44,737 | 40,236 |
| Wheat, bu | 394,413 | 633,058 |
| Corn, bu | 990,647 | 1,462,518 |
| Oats, bu | 53,097 | 73,200 |
| Rye, bu | 3,736 | 8,435 |
| Barley, bu | 1,492 | .... |
| Seeds, lbs | 390,798 | 30,565 |
| Pork, bbls | 180 | 819 |
| Cut Meats, lbs | .... | 3,070 |
| Lard, lbs | 1,739 | 41,814 |
| Tallow, lbs | 9,307 | .... |
| Live Hogs, no | 2,168 | 1,934 |
| Dressed Hogs, no | .... | .... |
| Beef Cattle, no | 2,751 | 2,094 |

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

| | 1861. | 1860. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wheat, bus | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,456,510 |
| Corn, bus | 18,590,127 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oats, bus | [illegible] | [illegible] | 708,251 |
| Rye, bus | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barley, bus | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seed, lbs | 4,011,038 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pork, brls | [illegible] | 12,773 | [illegible] |
| Cut meats, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5,112,614 |
| Lard, lbs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tallow, lbs | [illegible] | 235,113 | [illegible] |
| Live Hogs, no | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dressed Hogs, no | 144,113 | [illegible] | 20,504 |
| Beef Cattle, no | [illegible] | [illegible] | 44,693 |

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 9th inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

| | Sept. 9. | Sept. 2. | Aug. 26. | Aug. 19. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wheat, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,585,441 | [illegible] |
| Oats, bu | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### FOR THE STATE REGISTER.

It is proper to inform the *State Register* that because the Chicago TRIBUNE advocates the principles of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, it does not logically follow that the late Democratic party must oppose those principles. It may be well to inform the *Register* also, that three-fourths of the Douglas Democrats in this part of the State, endorse that proclamation roundly and heartily, and that they endorse the portion offering freedom to the slaves of rebels equally with the portion offering death to the rebels themselves. This is a circumstance in Illinois politics which the *Register* will become unpleasantly aware of if the question is ever brought to the polls. It is safe to assert that nine men in every ten, in Northern Illinois at least, would vote to-day for the most thorough and rigid application of Gen. Fremont's rule, not only to the rebels of Missouri, but to all the rebels this side of the Gulf of Mexico.

The *Register* makes a very palpable blunder when it assumes that the late Democratic party must necessarily oppose everything that we are in favor of, or that the late Republican party must necessarily be in favor of everything that we advocate. It is our earnest wish and our confident belief that there may be no more *parties* in the loyal States until the war is ended. The old organizations are crumbling so fast that we could not stay their dissolution if we would. They are going to pieces in the sight and hearing of the *Register* every day, and that ancient organ of what was once called Democracy, can no more prevent the collapse than it can reconstruct Nineveh with Spalding's Prepared Glue. If the *Register* is opposed to Fremont's proclamation, we have no sort of objection to its saying so. Let it, if it chooses, organize a party on the basis of its opposition. When that is done, we shall have certain facts to present to the people, having a direct bearing on the issue. Indeed, there can be no harm in presenting them now. The first is an extract from the Memphis *Avalanche*, of September 3d, as follows:

A NOVEL SIGHT.—*A procession of several hundred stout negro men, members of the "domestic institution," marched through our streets yesterday in military order, under the command of Confederate officers.* They were well armed and equipped, with shovels, axes, blankets, etc. A merrier set never were seen. They were brimfull of patriotism, shouting for Jeff. Davis and singing war songs, and each looked as if they only wanted the privilege of shooting an Abolitionist.

The arms of these *colored warriors* were rather mysterious. Could it be that those gleaming axes were intended to drive into the thick skulls of Abolitionists the truth, to which they are wilfully blind, that their interference in behalf of Southern slaves is neither appreciated nor desired; or that these shovels were intended to dig trenches *for the interment of their carcasses*. It may be that the shovels are to be used in digging ditches, throwing up breastworks, or the construction of masked batteries, those abominations to every Abolition Paul Pry who is so unlucky as to stumble upon them.

But of course we must do nothing to cripple slavery while the slaves are being drilled to kill our soldiers—while these "colored warriors" are being taught to cleave the skulls of Illinois volunteers! Here is another from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*:

The scout of the Fourth Michigan regiment, who was killed a day or two since near Washington, was shot by a *black secession picket*. The assassin was one of a number of *negro soldiers* who were observed in the rebel entrenchments.

And if that should not be sufficient, let us consider the testimony of the Helena (Ark.) *Shield*, of August 10th, on another branch of the rebel army:

From the Hon. C. W. Adams, of this county, who arrived at home a few days since, from the northern part of this State, we learn that on last Monday week *thirteen hundred Indian warriors—southern allies*—crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Smith, *en route* for McCulloch's camp. These Indians were armed with *rifle, scalping knife and tomahawk*, and had their faces painted, and seemed eager for the fray.

When the soldiers of the Union return from their conflict with "colored warriors" and Indians "armed with rifle, scalping knife and tomahawk," how they will bless the Illinois *State Register*!

### KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.

We print in another column a series of resolutions introduced into the Kentucky Legislature by a secessionist of the Senate, one Johnson, of Paducah, which probably embody the views and policy of the so-called Peace party in that State, as long as it is pleased to remain a peace party. Its real purpose must be revolution; and we say so without reference to its acts of hostility to the Government; because no party is brainless enough to expect support or success while standing on such a rotten and illogical basis. We need only use a single illustration to show the fallacy of this neutrality dodge. Suppose, when South Carolina went into revolt against the Government, the other thirty-three States of the Union had said, "We will "take no part in this matter. We acknowledge our obligations to the Constitution, but we respect and honor South "Carolina. We cannot take up arms for "either party!" The result is plain. South Carolina would have come off conqueror; and the world would have been treated to an absurd spectacle—a great and seemingly powerful government overthrown by one of the weakest of the communities composing it; and the adherents of neutrality would have seen their States cut loose and towed off into a sea of anarchy, they all the while deluding themselves with the belief that they had been doing their duty to their country! But the question does not admit of an argument. Kentucky owes her first and only allegiance to the Union of which she is a component part, and we thank Heaven that the day has come in which her preferences must be declared.

### California Army News.

Captain H. D. Wallen, of the 4th regiment of infantry, with his company, escorted thirty thousand Minié rifle muskets, on the steamship Sonora, from San Francisco to Panama, and across the railroad to Aspinwall. Having accomplished this service, the command returned to California. The arms have probably reached New York before this time. They had been sent off to California during Floyd's administration of war matters. By the way, the loyal Californians are enquiring why the Government is keeping three thousand regulars in that State, when they are so much needed at Washington, and not wanted in California at all, as the Union men there are abundantly able and willing to take care of Uncle Sam's interests on the Pacific coast. Those three thousand regulars would be exceedingly valuable at the Seat of War just now. McClellan would give considerable to have them.

### Sick and Wounded Rebels.

The report of the managers of the St. Charles Hospital, in Richmond, shows that they have received into that establishment from the 1st of August to the 3d of September, the following number of sick and wounded soldiers:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From South Carolina | 487 | From North Carolina | 33 |
| From Georgia | 229 | From Tennessee | 52 |
| From Mississippi | 108 | From Florida | 66 |
| From Virginia | 155 | From Kentucky | 29 |
| From Louisiana | 57 | From Texas | 4 |
| From Alabama | 98 | | |
| Total | | | 1,338 |

If one Southern hospital presents such a frightful list, how many sick and wounded must they all contain?

### Illinois Politics—The Union Movement.

BUREAU COUNTY.—A grand Union mass meeting of the citizens of Bureau county, without regard to previous political sentiments, but who are in favor of putting down the rebellion by all civilized means, is called to meet at Princeton on the 25th inst., to nominate a delegate to the State Convention and county officers.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.—The Democratic and Republican County Committees of Rock Island county have united in calling a Union Convention at Rock Island on the 12th of October, to nominate a Union ticket for county officers.

WARREN COUNTY.—The people of Warren County, without regard to previous party inclinations, "who are in favor of the maintenance of the Union, the suppression of the rebellion against the Government, the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war for that purpose, and the active co-operation and sympathy of all good and loyal citizens with the present administration in its efforts to suppress treason and uphold the Constitution and the laws, and preserve the integrity of our glorious Union," are requested to meet at Monmouth, on the first day of October next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county and State officers at the coming election. The call is signed by 150 of the leading citizens of Warren county.

## THE REBEL ARMY AT COLUMBUS

### An Interesting Document from Maj. Gen. Polk.

### ACTIVE TIMES AT CAIRO.

### The Rebels Advancing on Norfolk.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, September 9, 1861.

Late last night a scout came in from Columbus with most valuable information. He brought the printed order of the day of Major General Polk for last Saturday, which gives a reliable and accurate account of the force by which the rebels have invaded the State of Kentucky. How many regiments have arrived since Saturday has not transpired. The following is a copy of the order:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2, COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY, Sept. 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19.

In organizing the Confederate forces now at Columbus, Ky., into field brigades, the Major General orders and directs the following:

The first brigade will be composed of the regiments of Col. P. Smith, Col. T. J. Freeman, Col. Chas. Carroll, and the battalion of Lieut. Col. Blythe, and will be commanded by Brigadier General B. F. Cheatham.

The Second Brigade will be composed of the regiments of Cols. Bowen, Marks, Scott, and Neeley, and will be commanded by Col. John P. McCown.

The Third Brigade will be composed of the regiments of Cols. R. M. Russell, Wright, and Pickett, and will be commanded by Col. Russell.

The Fourth Brigade will be composed of Cols. Stephens and Douglas's regiments, and will be commanded by Col. Stephens.

The field batteries of Captains Hudson and Smith will compose a part of the First Brigade. These officers will report accordingly.

The field battery of Capt. Jackson will compose a part of the Third Brigade. He will report accordingly.

The field battery of Capt. Polk will compose a part of the fourth brigade and he will report accordingly.

The battery of siege artillery of Capt. Hamilton will be under the immediate orders of Brigadier General Pillow, who will command the whole column.

Major Miller's battalion of cavalry and the separate companies of cavalry commanded by Captains Hudson, Cole and Kline, will be organized into one battalion and will, in addition to its Major, elect a Lieut. Colonel.

The six companies of Tennessee cavalry, commanded by Captains Logwood, White, Neeley, Haywood, Hill and Ballantine, and two companies of Alabama cavalry, commanded by Capt. Bowie and Capt. Faulkner, will be organized into a battalion by the election of a Major and a Lieut. Colonel. The election for field officers of the Tennessee battalion having been suspended by appeal, and the necessity of the public service demanding battalion organization, this organization becomes a necessity. By command of

MAJOR GEN. POLK.

The following fleet of steamers were at Columbus on Saturday evening: John Walsh, W. H. R. Hill, Ingomar, Prince, Prince of Wales, Wm. M. Morrison, Charmer and Equality, gun-boat Yankee, mounting two guns, one sixty-four and one eighty-four pounder. The collection of so large a force, with probably many other regiments on the way, indicates that the rebels have determined on a decisive blow somewhere in this vicinity. Whether it will be Bird's Point and Cairo, or Paducah, or on all three at the same time, it will probably not take many days to determine. Will Gov. Magoffin order Gen. Polk to leave the neutral State of Kentucky? If he don't probably Gen. Grant will.

A considerable force took possession of Smithland yesterday, a town twelve miles above Paducah, and commanding the mouth of the Cumberland river. With the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers, and the railway route from Paducah in our hands, the rebels may find their bread and bacon short before they know it. The enormous shipments of these articles which have been going South from Paducah for the last two months may, however, last them longer than we expect.

Times were lively this forenoon about Cairo. In the morning the gun-boat Conestoga arrived from Paducah with three small steamers as prizes. They were the Jefferson, the John Gault, and the Treadwater Belle, not the John Bell as I telegraphed this morning. They were seized on evidence, how certain I know not, of giving aid and comfort to the rebels by forwarding provision and stores to them by the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The Jefferson had on a large load of tobacco, which would indicate that she was on her downward trip. Col. Oglesby and Col. Morgan have been deputed by the Commanding General to investigate the facts.

About 10 o'clock Capt. Delano's fine company of cavalry, and a detachment of two companies of Sigel's cavalry, arrived from Cape Girardeau. Capt. Delano was assigned to Fort Holt, the name of the new fort on the Kentucky shore, and Sigel's companies were sent to Bird's Point. Just now they will be a most important addition to the forces in this vicinity.

Soon after, two guns from the Point announced the approach of steamers from the Mississippi, and presently the Arizona swept around into the Ohio with Col. Turchin's regiment, and the Wisconsin No. 2 soon followed with the Iowa 2d, Col. Tuttle. The boats are small, and each had a transport in tow to accommodate the men with sufficient room. Col. Tuttle's regiment was sent over to Bird's Point, and Col. Turchin's to Fort Holt. The two privates, Garrett and Kubbe, who were taken prisoners from Col. Turchin's regiment, while at Pilot Knob, have been heard from. They sent a letter dated Aug. 30, from Hardee's camp, to a comrade by the name of Bangs. They represent themselves as faring first rate, and appear not at all displeased with their situation, though perhaps they thought best to say so in order to be sure to get their letter through. We saw the letter, and on the back of it Sam. P. Dodge, whom some of the boys know as a Chicago man, and who signs himself Acting Assistant Adjutant General, sends an insulting message to Lieut. Col. Scott and lady. It may be the knave will get his deserts before many months shall roll away. He certainly will if he comes in reach of the Minié muskets of the Nineteenth. Nearly all the two regiments named, whom we saw, seemed to be in the best of health and spirits.

A correspondent whose letter was published in the TRIBUNE on the 7th reflected severely upon the commissary department of this city. He did not locate the blame in the right quarter. We have the best of evidence that Dr. Rutherford has paid all his bills promptly. It is the Quartermaster's department that is in arrears. Major Hatch has just arrived this afternoon from St. Louis, with a large package of Missouri money, the best he could get in that city, which those may have who will. Gen. McKinstry has promised him a large invoice of Treasury notes in a day or two, when every account will be satisfactorily adjusted.

This evening the following general order from Brigadier General Grant was read at dress parade to all the troops under his command. It is hoped we shall have no more lazy, drunken officers lounging about the St. Charles, and what is even worse, visiting the lowest dens in the city. Gen. Grant is not the man to issue an order and allow it to be violated, so the guilty may as well "stand from under."

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT, S. E. MISSOURI, CAIRO, Sept. 8, 1861.

[*Gen. Order No 5.*]—It is with regret the General commanding sees and learns that the closest intimacy exists between many of the officers and soldiers of his command; that they visit together the lowest drinking and dancing saloons; quarrel, curse, drink and carouse generally on the lowest level of equality, and neglect generally the interests of the Government they are sworn to protect.

Such conduct is totally subversive of good order and military discipline, and must be discontinued.

In future, it will be the duty of every commanding officer of a regiment or detachment to at once arrest any one of their commands guilty of such conduct, and prefer charges against them; and the duty of all officers who have a decent respect for themselves and the service they have entered into, to report everything of the kind.

Discipline cannot be maintained when the officers do not command respect, and such conduct cannot insure it.

In this military district discipline shall be maintained, even if it is at the expense of the commissions of all officers who stand in the way of attaining that end.

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General Commanding.

This afternoon a messenger arrived in great haste from Norfolk, stating that the rebels were advancing in force upon that place. Col. Oglesby's regiment was ordered at once to prepare a day's rations and to march without tents to protect the place. They left under command of Col. Oglesby, for Bird's Point, about five o'clock. A force was added at Bird's Point, but how large we did not learn. Intense anxiety is felt here to get news from that quarter. A decisive action is expected within the next twenty-four hours if the rebels persist in their intention to occupy Norfolk. The gun boats have been down the river all day, and some anxiety is felt for their safety.

At sundown the Alex. Scott arrived with the 33d Indiana regiment, Col Sanderson, and the 38th Illinois, Col. L. H. Waters. The Indianians came from St. Louis, and will go to Paducah. Col. Waters's regiment went to Bird's Point. At dark the Louisiana came in with Col. Lauman's 9th Iowa regiment from Cape Girardeau. They go into camp at Fort Holt. Five regiments and three companies of cavalry have arrived to-day, and taken all together we have had lively times in Cairo. As yet nothing decisive has occurred; but both sides seem to be actively preparing for warm work. From present prospects you will have startling news from Cairo in a day or two.

B.

### FROM PADUCAH.

*Sailing of the Advance Guard from Cairo—Arrival at Paducah—Consternation of the "secesshers"—Gen. Paine's Interview with the Mayor—Interviews with the Citizens—Female Tiger Cats—Rumors concerning the Enemy—Occupation of Smithland, etc.*

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861.

The day came at last. The 9th regiment, Col. Paine, was put under marching orders on yesterday afternoon, and were actually ordered to march at about 8 P. M., and were marched on to the W. B. Terry, the prize caught at Paducah, and on the G. W. Graham, which latter boat also carried Smith's battery of four guns. The Platte Valley, with Col. McArthur's regiment and the gunboats, Tyler and Conestoga was added to the fleet. The destination of the fleet was kept a profound secret, and no one but the leading officers knew whither we were destined. The skirmish of our gunboats with the rebels at Hickman the day before caused the impression to be very general that we were destined there, and all of us were expecting that ere this we would have experienced the realities of bloody battle. The joy of the men and the officers was very great, and Gen. Paine expressed the most lively satisfaction at the prospect of leading the 9th where he could complete their drill amid the thunder and carnage of battle. One of the gunboats led off, the Graham followed, then the Terry, after that the Platte Valley and the other gunboat. The band played cheerily, the boats puffed industriously, and away we went for Dixie's land. After passing Mound City we composed ourselves to sleep and were waked up a little after midnight with the order to change boats. The Terry had become so infected with the secession spirit of her former owners, that, like a stubborn mule, the more you tried to make it go fast the more it wouldn't, until, patience being exhausted, the W. H. B. came alongside and took her load and sent her back to Cairo. Daylight, which ought to have found us at Paducah, found us instead some fifteen miles below, and just before getting in sight of the place, the Graham, the W. H. B., and the Platte Valley came to anchor while the two gunboats went up to Paducah to see if the coast was clear. We had just been greeted with the most cheering demonstration of loyalty at Metropolis and Brooklyn, Illinois, and it was with the most eager interest, that every eye was strained to detect the signs upon the point of land which hid the city from us. At first it was thought that a company of 50 or 60 men were observed, and the next moment they were thought to be gone. Spyglasses were brought into requisition. Some thought that they could see a polished piece of ordnance; others decided it to be a log with the bark pulled off. Two men were beyond a doubt seen upon the elevated point of land. A skiff crossed the river just ahead of us, and speculations were rife as to the object of those in it, when the sight of the smoke pipes of one of the boats was seen moving down toward us, and every one was on the alert to catch any signal she might give us. On she came, and as she neared us the order came to move up and land—the W. H. B. and the Platte Valley to land five companies of the 9th and 12th a half mile below the town, and the Graham, with the other five companies of the 9th, and the artillery, to land at the wharf. Just as the W. H. B. had landed her men, a lady came on board claiming our protection, and stating that she had been driven out of Paducah a few days ago, because she and her husband were for the Union, and that she had told them that she would return before long with plenty of company, and now was the hour of her triumph. Her husband was in the brigade band at Cairo, and she had been compelled to sacrifice everything to get away, and now she hoped to see the town "laid in ashes." When the boat went up to the wharf and landed, she took the town by streets, exulting over her persecutors, because she could now walk its streets in safety. To me she seemed to have brooded over her wrongs until, on that subject, she was quite beside herself.

Col. McArthur's 12th regiment camped below the city, the Colonel making the Marine Hospital his headquarters.

The 9th in two divisions, one from below and one through the heart of the town, marched in double quick time to the railroad depot, and took possession of the buildings and their contents. Commodore Rogers had taken possession of the telegraph office; but the operator had got wind of our coming, and at 7 o'clock a. m. had left, taking his instrument with him, and no engines or cars were found at the depot. The artillery were debarked and marched out to the depot, the telegraph wire was cut, and Major Phillips of the 9th was sent with some 400 men and two pieces of artillery to a place 6 miles out, to take possession of, and vacate a telegraph office which we were informed had been established there, and also to destroy a bridge just beyond there. The effect of the persistent lying of the secession journals, was seen in the looks and actions of the inhabitants as our troops marched through. The majority seemed as much frightened as though an earthquake had visited them, and many of them could not be pacified with the utmost assurance that could be given them, and the place is full of carts, drays, furniture carts &c., moving all descriptions of household goods, some to the wharf boat, but most to the country, and Gen. Paine had not been three hours in his quarters at the depot, until he was fairly overrun with inquiries as to whether any one would be permitted to leave the place. Gen. Grant, who commanded up to this time, left the post in command of Gen. Paine, and returned, in company with Col. Wagner to Cairo.

Gen. Paine, who has a holy horror of Brigadier *proclamations*, on resuming command, issued the following General Order:

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, PADUCAH, Sept. 6th, 1861.

Captains of companies will keep their men together, and under no pretense permit them to straggle from their commands.

They will not permit any soldier to enter any private dwelling, or take and destroy any property unless by command of an officer. Company officers will be considered guilty of disobedience of orders if this order is not strictly complied with.

No officer or soldier will be permitted to hold conversation with any slaves or colored people of this town, nor insult or abuse any person.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE.

He then sent for the Mayor of the city, and after questioning him as to his sentiments, whether he was a secessionist or not, his honor said, "I will answer you *directly* and *indirectly* that I am a Southern rights man." He then proceeded to explain himself as a neutrality man, and said that whatever had occurred in Paducah violative of that, could only have been prevented by the killing of good men by bad men, (that may do for the capture of the steamer Orr, but how about the constant shipment of contraband to the rebels by all the merchants here, and all the time?) Gen. Paine then told him frankly that his business here was to prevent the occupation of the place by the rebel forces, which he knew were on their way here to obstruct with batteries the navigation of the Ohio; that if the rebel forces came he would resist them till he had no more men to resist with; that if the citizens aided the rebels in their attempts to occupy the town, he would lay it in ashes; but that if they would quietly mind their own business and give no aid and comfort to the enemy, he would protect them and their property against all enemies; that if he caught any of the citizens acting the spy for the enemy, he would have them shot; that he would not interfere with the police organization of the city unless they failed to keep order, in which case he would put the city under martial law; that at present all citizens of the city and vicinity might pass to and from their homes and places of business as usual and that he thought it would be best for the citizens to take sides under the old flag, etc. etc. His Honor said that he was pleased to find the General so disposed, and said that he would call the council together and shut all the drinking shops in the city, at which the General expressed great pleasure, as it would save him the trouble of doing it, and be better in its effect upon the public mind. At Gen. Paine's request, the Mayor then gave him the names of Judge Trimble, R. Enders, L. M. Flournoy, James Husbands, and—Jones as prominent citizens and good Union men, and the names of I. A. Givon, Wm. Smedley J. H. Terrell, Wm. A. Weston and Geo. A. Allen as prominent citizens and decided secessionists. Whereupon Gen. Paine sent for them and repeated to them in substance what he had said to the Mayor. At which they all expressed the liveliest satisfaction, and promised to do their utmost to quiet the apprehensions existing in the public mind and induce the citizens peacefully and quietly to pursue their usual avocations. The General cautioned them against raising secession flags or pulling down the stars and stripes, but assured them that if any man thought his property in danger he would stand a guard around it. Being acquainted with some of the above named gentlemen, I conversed with them privately, and found in almost every case that they sympathised with the South, and would have made common cause with the rebels if they had not known that it would result in their certain and utter ruin. Not to fight against the old flag was as far as they could go and if compelled to take sides must side with the Confederates.

The town is thoroughly poisoned with the virus of secession, State rights and slavery extension—and as we walk the streets the men look hard at us, and the otherwise beautiful women actually look daggers at us. There are a few unconditional Union men here, but they are now "few and far between," the most of that stripe having been driven off by the intolerable proscription of the Slave power. On the St Francis Hotel there was a secession flag hoisted which came down upon the appearance of our troops, and when the hotel keeper was asked if he was willing for the Stars and Stripes to go up, he said he was not; that he depended on the public, and in times like these he didn't wish any flag of either side. Capt. Duff, of the W. H. B., and Capt. Phelps, U. S. Navy, commanding the Conestoga, then asked him if he would *permit* it to go up, to which—seeing they were determined to put it up—he said they might do as they pleased. As they proceeded to the stairs the bar-keeper or clerk undertook to enact Jackson of Alexandria, when Captain Phelps drew a navy revolver, upon which the ladies screamed and surrounded Jackson, Jr., and got him out of the way. The flag was then run up by the brave Capt. Duff, albeit a lady drew a revolver on him and threatened to shoot him, without, however, carrying the threat into execution.

Major Phillips returned this evening, after destroying a railroad bridge some six miles out, but failed to find any telegraph office or any sign of a wire after he got three miles out. It is thought that by morning but few comparatively of the families will be remaining in town. Reports are rife of an advance of the rebels in full force, ranging from three to twenty thousand men. They are said to be on the way in three columns—one down the Tennessee River, one along the railroad, and another from the west. The secessionists in town seem to feel very confident that we'll be cleaned out within twenty-four hours, and are as jubilant as they dare be over the prospect.

This expedition was undertaken by General Grant on his own responsibility, upon the solicitation of the real Union men of the place. This absence of orders from above, and the uncertainty of its being approved, account for the delay in giving the order to march, by which we were several hours too late to capture a railroad train with 30 kegs of powder and a large lot of contraband beside. Quite a raise was made, as it is in the way of army cloth, socks, hides, flour, and a great lot of rations, ready to be shipped to Fort Gibson, Mississippi. The telegraph operator escaped, with his instruments; but from the dispatches left it was ascertained that he had informed them of our approach, and had rated our numbers at 6,000, and that they had telegraphed him that they had a force of some thousands, 16 miles from here.

We look for two more regiments to-night; and with two more upon that, and two more batteries and a squadron of cavalry, we can hold the place against the half of Tennessee.

S. H. E.

PADUCAH, Sept. 7, 1861.

Gen. Pillow was this morning reported to have 4,000 troops within four miles of us on the Railroad, but nothing definite is heard of him yet. I guess some secessionists ventured to set it afloat, hoping it might prove true. The 9th are lying on their arms around the depot, hoping it's so, and Gen. Paine told some of the secessionists to go and in his name invite the redoubtable ditch digger to come and see him; that he would be only too happy to receive him in a manner befitting his exalted fame and undoubted abilities as a strategist and engineer. One-half of the 8th, Col. Oglesby, came up last night, and, under Lieut. Col. Rhoads, will go into camp in the suburbs of the city. The rest of the 8th are looked for every hour, and then the 41st, Col. Pugh, will come up, and will be ready to meet all comers.

The Conestoga, Capt. Phelps, went up to Smithland, situated at the mouth of the Cumberland, some twelve miles above, on the Ohio, and has just brought in a prize, which Col. Rhoads, who is an old steamboat Captain, says is worth about three dollars. Commodore Rogers informed Gen. Paine that he had a dispatch stating that Gen. Fremont had approved the action of Gen. Grant in taking possession here, and that he would send the necessary reinforcements to hold it in any contingency. Commodore Rogers this morning baptized the camp here "Camp Paine." Gen. Paine has sent the Graham down to Cairo for more troops. She met the "B," the Louisiana, and the Emperor, with two regiments, the 40th Illinois and the 8th Missouri.

S. H. E.

### THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

### The Camp at Jackson, Mo.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Sept. 5th, 1861.

As there was not likely to be any immediate movement from Cairo, I left there last evening on the Memphis, and arrived here early this morning. In company with Mr. Keen, of the Quartermaster's Department, I rode out to Jackson, ten miles west of Cape Girardeau, and spent most of the day in camp, gathering facts in relation to the health and condition of the regiments. The camp is located in an open field adjoining the town and west of Jackson, immediately south of the road that leads into the town from the West. A small stream separates the town and camp. It is very dry in this section, but there is a sufficiency of water in the brook for the horses, and for the soldiers to wash their clothes, while a spring at some distance above, furnishes water for drinking and cooking. The camp is located without much reference to defence, as the artillery occupies the low ground near the creek; but the mistake, if it be one, is excusable, for it is certain there is no enemy within many miles. The view of the camp from the Jackson side is most beautiful. The glowing descriptions of such scenes which in boyhood dazzled our imagination, are more than realized by this warlike little city of six thousand men.

On arriving in camp we repaired at once to the tent of Col. Cook, of the 7th Illinois regiment, who, as senior officer, was placed in command by Gen. Grant. We found the Colonel busy with six persons, who had been arrested under suspicious circumstances. They had been closely questioned, all evidence that could be adduced had been closely canvassed, and as no overt acts could be proved, they were dismissed; but not until an oath was administered binding them not in any way to aid or abet the rebels, and to serve the Government of the Union whenever required to do so. They were admonished that certain death would be the penalty of any violation of their oath of allegiance. Our inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment elicited the following results: The health of the men is good. The regiment is fully armed and equipped, have a good fatigue and parade suit all complete, and also suits for three hundred more men, who are to be enlisted to fill up the regiment as soon as possible. Three of the companies have improved rifle muskets. The tents are new and good of the wall pattern. In means of transport the regiment have little if any more than half what the regulations allow. All the officers are on duty except Lieut. Col. Babcock, who is absent at Springfield. Ten thousand cartridges for the new muskets have just been received. The 7th Regiment occupy a position on the stream in front, with two companies of cavalry on the right, and on the left is the

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS—COL. ROSS.

Col. Ross left for St. Louis this morning. We found Lieut. Col. Wood in command. He was also engaged in questioning a prisoner, and the result was his discharge, as sufficient grounds for sending him to St. Louis were not found. As usual, the oath was administered. Major Smith is at St. Louis, sick, as is also Quartermaster Mills. Assistant Surgeon Tompkins is detailed for duty at the St. Louis Arsenal. Capt. Burgess, of Company G, is absent on leave. The Regiment is full, and the health of the men good. Companies A and B have new Minié muskets, and enough are said to be at Ironton for the whole regiment. There seems to be almost a mania in the army to have Minié muskets. They shoot so far, and the wound they make is so fearful, that the anxiety to have them is perfectly natural. But we learn that the Iowa 1st, the Regiment that did such noble service at Wilson's Creek, have sent word to their friends here, by all means to keep their old muskets. For close fighting they think the old musket much the best weapon. With the Minié it is absolutely necessary to drive the charge home with the ramrod; while after the first fire the Iowa boys under the brave Lyon, in imitation of their fathers in the Revolution, bit off the end of the cartridge, placed it in the muzzle, gave the musket a smart rap upon the ground, capped their pieces and blazed away at the traitors. With old muskets and this kind of loading, troops could certainly fire nearly as fast as with the breech-loading rifles. For close fighting—and infantry generally have that—it is quite likely that the old muskets will be proved to be the best arm to put into the hands of all save only practised sharpshooters.

But to return to the details of Col. Ross's Regiment. The Minie muskets at Ironton have been ordered around to Cape Girardeau, and are expected in a few days. They need new uniforms; but they are quite willing to help whip Pillow, or to drive him from the State, in their old rig. The company were considerably fatigued by the march from Fredericktown, more from the fact that they got so far ahead of their baggage train that they got no supper and had no tents one night, and scarcely anything to eat for another day's march. They are all right now, and ready and most willing for any duty that offers. On the left of Col. Ross, in the corner of the field is

CAPT. BUEL'S BATTERY.

Capt. Buel is a veteran soldier and knows exactly what is requisite to the efficiency of his command. While in camp everything is put in capital order. We saw his blacksmith and saddler at work, and no time is lost in any department. He has 153 picked men, nearly all of whom are perfectly well. Lieut. Thurber is on the sick list and is in St. Louis, but he is not seriously ill. The command is poorly equipped, and have cavalry instead of light artillery sabres. Their guns are old brass six-pounders, to be replaced soon by new rifled pieces. The artillery drilled this morning with Col. Turchin's regiment as an infantry guard, and the "Nineteenth" were complimented in the highest terms by Capt. Buel for their soldierly bearing. He said that stationed with Col. Turchin's regiment he should feel entirely safe, even if attacked by a greatly superior force. We dined with Capt. Buel and say he and his officers never fare worse than we did to-day. Capt. Buel is a native of New York, but lived many years in Sanilac county, Mich., and was living in Lexington, Mo., when the war broke out. Being a strong Democrat, he confesses at first to considerable sympathy with the South; but when the traitors fired on Fort Sumter, with a part of whose garrison he had served in Mexico, he at once determined to count himself "in" till treason was crushed out and the constitution again firmly established over all the States. The country will hear of Capt. Buel and his men before the war closes. Directly in the rear of the artillery and next the road

THE SECOND IOWA REGIMENT

is encamped. Till the return of Lieut. Col. Tuttle this morning, Major Crocker has for some time past had the command. The regiment as yet has no Colonel, and who is likely to be the fortunate man, we did not learn. Under Major Crocker it has been brought under excellent discipline. It has in all respects a good reputation, and the few skallywags, if such there be, may as well make up their minds to be good soldiers; for under their present officers, "the way of transgressors will be hard." Only yesterday, a private by the name of Dora Bell, was drummed out of camp for horse-stealing. He plead in bar the too frequent practice of "jirking" from anybody, under the pretence that the owner was "secesh," and proposed to do so whenever an opportunity offered. Major Crocker ordered the whole regiment on parade, gave them a lecture on stealing in general, and the wickedness of soldiers' stealing in particular, and his determination to visit perpetrators of the crime with the severest punishment. A rope was then put around the neck of the culprit and he was led to the tune of the rogue's march, before the entire command, and ignominiously turned loose outside and bid to begone from the camp he had disgraced. Major Crocker's speech and the entire performance were frequently cheered, showing that the sentiments of the Iowa Second are decidedly on the side of "law and order." More than two thousand spectators witnessed the whole affair, and the effect upon the *morale* of the camp was most happy.

The regiment is full, but only eight companies are in camp. Company D and another were detailed for guard duty along the Iron Mountain Railroad. They are expected daily by steamer from St. Louis. The regiment is from Central and Southern Iowa, and they are capital fellows in every respect. There was considerable sickness among them at Ironton, but their march seems to have done them good, for they are now much better. Their uniform, received from the State, is considerably worn; but they are promised new from the Government next week. Most of their muskets are of the old pattern; but they have two companies armed with Miniés for skirmish and guard duty. On the right of the Second Iowa is the

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS—COL. TURCHIN.

In perfection of drill and the extent of military knowledge, the friends of this regiment claim for it the very first place in this column, and we have not heard the claim questioned by friend or foe. The varied military knowledge of Col. Turchin, and his extensive experience in the army of Russia, are having a marked effect. The boys are justly proud of him, for under his command they feel safe, and withal they can't be beat on parade, and every man seems most anxious to meet the enemy upon the battle-field.

The regiment is full, but we are sorry to be obliged to add that about a hundred are either sick or unfit for duty. The officers are all well and on duty, except Adjutant Miller who is at Cape Girardeau, sick. Their uniforms are badly worn, and Quartermaster Wetherell has written to St. Louis this morning for new ones, to which they will be legally entitled on the 1st of October. Their arms are rifled muskets, and all their accoutrements are good. In means of [illegible] and ambulances, they are very deficient. [illegible]ed, we do not remember to have seen a single ambulance in the whole army. Should a battle occur, the want of them would be severely felt. There are a few light spring wagons, formerly used for hacks, but even the supply of them is entirely inadequate. A portion of the regiment have poor shoes and some of the men are literally barefoot. No accidents have occurred recently, and with the exception of those on the sick list, the boys are all in the best of health and spirits. On the right of Col. Turchin's regiment is the

SEVENTH IOWA—COL. LAUMAN.

This regiment is mainly from southern Iowa. Col. Lauman is from Burlington, and we much mistake if that city does not have just occasion to be proud both of him and his regiment. It is composed mainly of men of property, and it is believed that at least one-third of them are members of churches. Hence stealing and rowdyism of all kinds are at once frowned down, and dare not show their hateful heads. Only eight companies are here, E and H having remained stationed at Potosi to keep the rebels in check there. The arms of the regiment are good. Two companies have Minié muskets. In regard to uniforms this command are in a wretched condition. As soon as completely organized they were ordered off on duty. After a while they received twelve pair of pants to a company, which were divided among the "raggedest," as Col. Lauman with great good humor expressed it; and fifty pairs of shoes to a company were bestowed among those who were nearest barefoot. To show the quality of the shoes, it is added that some of them were worn out completely by the march from Ironton. Some Quartermaster or shoe contractor needs hanging—that's sure. The soldiers have no knapsacks, and what is still worse, on a march they have no canteens. On the march during the hot days last week from Ironton, the poor fellows suffered terribly for the want of water. When the march to Benton was spoken of, some of the boys told Col. Lauman they could not stand it without canteens. "But," said the Colonel, "if the enemy were there to fight, would you remain behind?" "No" was the universal response; "we'll go as we are." Till a day or two since not a quarter of the men have had tents. Since coming here, one of the regiments has received new ones and given their old to this regiment, and by crowding they now all have shelter. Col. Lauman does the duty of Lieut. Col. and Major, which officers have not yet been elected. Of course he must be at his post all the time. Only ten wagons are attached to the regiment, and the mules for these are not shod. Whoever visits this regiment and sees their destitution, must be sincerely sorry for them; and yet we are assured that no regiment in the column murmurs less. They are as happy as larks, and wait in good, cheerful hope for the "good time coming," when all their wants will be provided for. They enlisted to fight for their country, and they are determined to make no wry faces at their discomforts. We sincerely hope they will receive prompt and efficient attention from the proper department, for a nobler set of fellows than the Iowa Seventh don't serve under the "stars and stripes." With all the others here, they are only "spoiling for a fight!"

To the right of the Iowa Seventh, across a little ravine is the

TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS—COL. HECKER.

Col. Hecker is one of the most hard working men in the army. When we arrived he was mounted at the head of a detail of a hundred men, with thirty cavalry, and bid us good bye, for he at once started for a small "secesh" camp of a hundred or more which had been reported a dozen or more miles away. His regiment is now composed of 827 officers and men. Recruits are wanted to fill it up. Their clothing and equipments are all good, and a merrier, heartier set of lads could not be found anywhere. Of course they are most, if not all, Germans, and cheerfully endure any amount of danger and toil to sustain the constitution of their adopted country. The troops are generally well. Like all the other regiments, they lack wagons and mules to transport their baggage and provisions. John Lochran of St. Louis was shot by a rebel through the abdomen while the regiment was on Marble creek, and it is doubtful whether he can recover. The Great Western Band of Chicago are attached to this regiment which of course gives them the best of music on parade and all special occasions. In all respects Col. Hecker's is one of the most effective regiments in this column of Gen. Fremont's army. In front of Col. Hecker's and to the right of Col. Cook's regiment in a little "neck of woods," two companies of

SIGEL'S DRAGOONS

are encamped. Company A is commanded by Capt. Pfaff, and company B by Captain [illegible]. The squad are under command of Major Nevrett. They are a fine body of Germans, mostly from St. Louis, and many of them have seen active service in the old country. Their arms and equipments are good. They have no tents and no means to transport them—a deficiency that it is hoped will soon be supplied. Across the creek and in front of Buel's Battery.

CAPT. DELANO'S COMPANY

of Quincy cavalry are encamped. These men are mostly from Adam's county, Ill., and own their own horses. Of course they are substantial men and physically and intellectually make a fine appearance. Part of the company lack boots and pants. The men are armed with sabres and one navy revolver each; and are promised by Gen. Fremont the best breech-loading carbines. The company consists in all of ninety five officers and men all of whom are in camp and fit for duty at any moment.

On the hill directly west of Jackson and opposite the camp of the column is encamped the

TWENTIETH ILLINOIS—COL. MARSH

We found this regiment stationed at Jackson when we came in from Ironton. Col Marsh received us with a salute and escorted us to the hotel in Jackson. The regiment is composed in all of 960, officers and men. They are mainly from the Third Congressional District. Major Rudgers is detailed to go home to Wilmington and fill up the regiment. The sick list is large, numbering 139; but there is nothing serious, the measles being the predominating disease. Most of the sick in this and other regiments are in hospitals at Cape Girardeau, and are as well cared for as can be expected under the circumstances. The arms and equipments of the 20th Regiment are good, and we heard no complaints whatever. We found Lieut. Col. Wm. Irwin in command, Col. Marsh having left on a short furlough.

The army have now on hand a week's provisions, and plenty more are on hand at Cape Girardeau. When the column is likely to move, and in what direction, we know not.

This letter is long, and perhaps uninteresting to the general reader; but the friends of each regiment will be glad to hear from them, and it is for those friends that the letter is written.

B.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

### McClellan's Secrecy—Position and Plans of the Enemy.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

The great game of chess is playing with consummate skill. On the part of McClellan the moves are made so secretly that the best informed cannot keep the run of the game. He keeps his own counsel. I doubt if any but himself, Gen. Scott and his divisionary officers know what is going on. My means for information are perhaps quite as good as any one who is a mere looker on; but the machinery is so vast, the line so extended, the changes so frequent—the constant throwing forward of troops in one place, their change of position in another—that although I visit the lines daily I consider it next to an impossibility to understand all the signification of the movements. When the game is played—when the field is lost or won—we shall be able, doubtless, to understand it. Of this I am pretty well assured, that the rebels are forwarding supplies, munitions and troops from Manassas to Fairfax Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They took possession of Manassas hill to prevent a flank movement on our part in that direction. They have also thrown up earthwork on the Columbia turnpike, a mile and a half beyond Bailey's, the more completely to prevent any such movement of ours. North of Bailey's on the high ridge, on which stands Fall's Church, they are also entrenching. They have thrown a force forward towards Chain bridge from Vienna. Thus you see they are gradually investing us on the Virginia side. Of course their lines must be more extended than ours, for they are the outside party. This is a weakness for them which must be made up by superior numbers.

THEIR INTENTIONS.

Do they intend to attack us? Yes, unless McClellan anticipates the blow. If not, why do they leave their strong base of operations at Manassas? Surely they are weaker here than there. "Why does McClellan allow them to come so near?" The question is asked by the crowd, all of whom consider themselves able to criticise military strategy, and many of whom doubtless would consider themselves competent to act as Major Generals. Let me say to all such critics that mechanical principles of force and motion hold good in military operations. By leaving their strong works at Manassas and approaching Washington, they loose force. They cannot erect earthworks of so formidable a character, under our noses, as those guarding the approaches to Manassas. They have no Bull Run in front of them with its deep pools, black water and fords easily guarded. They are, in short, taking hold of the wrong end of the lever. If they think they are strong enough to pry Gen. McClellan off Arlington into the Potomac, I presume he is willing to wait a few days to give them a chance to exhibit their prowess. The trial must take place before many days. It would give me pleasure to state the positions of our troops, but prudence forbids; suffice it to say that they can be thrown right or left, as may be required, with great facility. New roads have been cut along the wooded slopes of Arlington in rear of our lines, by which reinforcements can be marched to strengthen certain positions.

FATIGUE DUTY.

It was a picturesque sight, yesterday, as I passed along the lines to see two thousand men, in red and blue—here a Zouave with his baggy pants of red and his close fitting skull cap with its tassle, like the fiery tail of a comet—there a blue blouse with red facings, with darkies—contrabands—working for pay; Yankees, New Yorkers, Michiganders, Jersey boys, Pennsylvanians, English, French, Italian, German, Dutchmen—all doing fatigue duty with pick-ax, and spade, making the woods ring with their songs, shouts and laughter. A vast deal of work has been done. Major General Robert Lee would hardly recognize some parts of the Arlington estate. There have been strange transformations.

ARLINGTON HOUSE.

I dined yesterday at the Arlington House. The table service was of the old style—plates, saucers, with pastoral scenes in blue, cups and [illegible] in a short waisted dress, [illegible] of a shepherdess [illegible] tending her flocks, with old void of hoops, [illegible] castles in the distance, and placid lakes—just such old fashioned crockery as may be found on many a New England hill side. There are old pictures on the walls—pencil sketches in old frames, needle work of the other century wrought by Martha Custis Fitzhugh, who died before it was completed, in 1793. General Lee is of the Fitzhugh family on his maternal side, if I am rightly informed.

In the halls are buck-horns nailed to the ceiling—trophies of the chase, giving the place a little of the air of the residence of an English Esquire. But the rooms are now filled with tables, and there is a scratching of pens from a score of clerks. One would think it a counting house. In one corner sits a telegraphic operator at a mahogany table of old style, with his instrument continually on the click-click click. What times are these, when at a table, once the property of the immortal Washington, modern science tells the story of treason; the treason of the owner of the property; the inheritor of the estates.

On Tuesday last, while looking at the rebels on Munson's Hill, from our picket lines, two officers, evidently of high grade, came into the intrenchment and consulted maps of the position. With them were two ladies, evidently of some standing in secessia, who looked with longing eyes towards Arlington and at the white dome of the Capitol. Great deference was paid to the officers and their ladies by the captains and lieutenants. One of the officers was dressed with elegance. His nicely frilled shirt bosom was conspicuous through the field glasses. It is generally supposed that Lee is in Western Virginia, otherwise a reasonable supposition would have indicated him as one of the officers, and one of the ladies Mrs. Lee, looking at her estates, which it is quite likely will be hers no more.

PRETTY CLOSE.

There are some hair breadth escapes to be recorded. I saw this morning a lieutenant just arrived from Major-General Banks's division, who was out scouting a few days since. The rebels opened upon his party with a cannon. One round shot passed through the tail of his coat, making a hole which would require a seven by-nine patch. The gentleman is a nephew of Hon. John M. Botts. Secession has no attractions for him and he is doing his country good service.

C.

### OUR MILWAUKEE LETTER.

*Another Outbreak of Mob Law—Affray between Negroes and Irishmen—A Negro taken from Jail and Hung by the Irish, etc.*

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9, 1861.

The telegraph has doubtless apprised you of another period of the reign of mob law in this unfortunate city. And this time, under circumstances more to be deplored and with less provocation, too, than on any previous occasion. The circumstances, as I learn from the best authority, are briefly these. On Friday evening two negroes, one named George Marshall, a well-known barber, and another named James Shelton, a waiter at Anderson's ice cream saloon, started out together for amusement. A little after seven o'clock they were seen in the Third Ward by a couple of Irishmen, named Darby Carney and John Brady. At the time the latter saw them, the negroes were passing a couple of ladies, whom the Irishmen say they insulted; whereupon they remonstrated with the negroes, when the affray occurred in which Carney and Brady were stabbed, the former so severely that he died on Saturday night at eleven o'clock. Brady was not so much injured, and will soon recover. A lamplighter near by got mixed up in the affair, and was slightly cut in the side. Carney and Brady were both in liquor, and they allege that the negroes were also, but as they went directly to Dan Rice's show, and were observed to conduct themselves quietly and soberly there, this report is doubted. Nothing more was seen of the negroes until early Saturday morning, when they were discovered and arrested by the police.

The affair created great excitement in the 3d Ward, where Carney has long resided. But among other people the matter was commented upon more quietly. The story of the affray, as told by the Irishmen, was the only one current, and was generally believed; the negroes were in the hands of the law, and were in a fair way of having justice meted out to them through the courts; they had neither sympathy nor friends, and would undoubtedly have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. But the hellish spirit of the mob had become inflamed during the day by frequent potations of raw whisky; and towards evening, as Carney's condition became worse, this spirit increased and it became well known to the police early in the afternoon that if Carney died his friends would demand the lives of the negroes. Carney died at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and within an hour, by concerted signals, (the ringing of bells) a mob of some three hundred proceeded to the jail, made an onslaught upon it, broke it open, and dragged out the negroes. In the rush, one of them, Shelton, escaped; Marshall was taken to the house of Engine Co. No. 6, and kept some [illegible] doubt as to his identity, as there were other negroes confined in the jail. But about four o'clock Sunday morning they determined that, being a nigger, he must die any way. A rope was put around his neck and in his mouth, tightened by a stick, the same as a farmer "toggles" a log-chain. He was then dragged through the streets, kicked and maltreated on the way, and finally hung on a pile driver, within one block of the principal business street of the city. But the poor fellow must have been nearly dead before he was hung, for several of his ribs were broken, one of his eyes gouged out, and his body otherwise injured. The body was soon discovered by the police, and taken to the station house, where it lay during the day. As people came down town in the morning, or stopped on the way to church, they soon learned of the horrible affair, and it afforded sensation enough for another feverish and excited Sunday.

I have already stated that the Police was informed, or had strong reason to believe, that a storm was brewing Saturday, of treason. And the question has been asked a thousand times why were not the authorities prepared for it? Chief of Police Beck himself said that he was informed that they would attack the jail; and he was on hand with a squad of a dozen or fifteen men, but they being mostly Irish, really sympathized with the mob, and would not do anything even if they could. The Chief himself stood in the door with a loaded revolver until he was knocked down and seized by the mob; but I have not yet learned that he pulled a trigger. The sheriff, whose business it was to protect the prisoner, took no precaution whatever; nor can I learn that he has even been seen since the affair took place. He is an old grany politician, who thinks more of a few votes from the law breakers than he does of doing his duty in behalf of good order and decency. The Mayor isn't much better, and his inefficiency, or neglect of duty, both in the case of the bank riot and in the present instance, is commented on in no stinted terms. It is no use to mince matters in regard to our city government any longer. The city and county have been governed by a set of corrupt and thieving politicians for the last ten years. Gardner and Lynch were only a small part of the rascality brought to light. And it is little wonder that while the people have been plundered year after year, that such a spirit of mob law should have grown up, as can only be controlled by cold lead and glistening steel. And a lesson of this nature will have to be taught before we can ever again claim to be a decent community. If every man engaged in the mob of Saturday night had been shot down in his tracks, property would have risen ten per cent. in value within twenty-four hours. And as an evidence that such a treatment is urgently necessary, I need only say that there could easily be found a number of political blacklegs and office-seekers, who are setting their pins for the coming election, who are known to have encouraged and pandered to the spirit of this mob, and covertly justify its proceedings during Saturday and Sunday. *I can name them*, and if they get on the track for office this fall, the public will find out how they did it.

Since writing the above, it is reported that the negro Shelton, who escaped, was arrested yesterday afternoon, a short distance in the country, and brought back to the county jail. This was soon noised around among the Irish, and the jail was under military guard all night. But Shelton is yet at large. The verdict of the public as to the nature of the affray which led to these occurrences, is generally changing into the belief that the negroes, after all, only acted in self defence. They were not known to have been drunk, and had never before been guilty of any violation of law. Carney and Brady admitted that they themselves were drunk, and Carney is an old police court bird of ten years' standing, and his misdeeds have cost the county more than a thousand dollars. Brady is a worthless scamp, living in Waukesha county; has been engaged in all the small fights that ever occurred in his town, and I personally know of numerous instances where he has been picked up on his way home from this city too drunk to drive his team.

Of course no arrests of the mob have been made, and probably none will be.

C.

### From the Southwest.

We have information which we rely upon, from Springfield as late as Thursday last, to the effect that McCulloch was then reported to be at Fort Smith, and that his troops were at Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, on Friday, the 30th ult., intending next day to take up their line of march to their old quarters, Fort Walker, in Arkansas. Nothing certain was known of McCulloch's future movements and intentions, but it was supposed that he and his troops would remain near the line, ready to act in concert with his Missouri allies as occasion may require.

Something over two weeks ago, Rains moved with his command upon an expedition against Fort Scott, in Kansas, where Lane and Montgomery had posted themselves. When within about thirty miles of that place, he sent back for reinforcements. Thereupon Gen. Price went with his whole command, including a portion of McBride's men. The united forces were, it is supposed, 6,000 or 7,000 men. Lane was represented to have 4,000. When last heard from, Price was about fifteen miles distant from Fort Scott, and it was confidently expected that a battle would take place on Tuesday of last week. If this be reliable, as we suppose it is, there has been no battle between Rains and Lane, as heretofore reported. We give the number of Price's army as understood at Springfield; but no doubt recruits had gone to join him in large numbers, and its quite probable that his forces had been nearly doubled.

Gov. Jackson was in Springfield on Sunday, the 1st, with one hundred and fifty men, who were acting as a sort of body guard. They had come with him from Memphis. Among his attendants was Mr. Charles Sims, who formerly resided in Cass county, Mo., and was a leader of the Benton party in the House of Representatives in 1851. Several years since he removed to Tennessee. Sims addressed the people of Springfield at some length. Jackson left to join the State forces on Sunday night.

On Thursday last there was at Springfield a regiment under Col. Taylor, which was stated to be a part of McBride's command. This was all the force left there.

It is probable that we shall soon hear of an engagement at Fort Scott.—*St. Louis Republican, 10th.*

### Particulars of the Shelbina Fight.

### Safety of the Second Kansas Regiment.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 9th.]

By a gentleman, connected with this brave regiment, and who arrived in our city last evening, we have been furnished with the following particulars in regard the matters in southeast Missouri:

The Second Kansas regiment left St. Louis last Friday evening, sunlight, and reached Hannibal on the next evening, (Saturday) at 10 o'clock. There they met Col. Williams with a portion of the Second Iowa, and Mr. Cassel, of St. Louis, who were at that place on their way to Paris, Missouri, to secure, if possible, the specie of that institution, amounting to nearly $300,000. At the request of Col. Williams, the Kansas boys agreed to form part of the expedition, and proceeded to that point. They reached Paris about 4 o'clock on Monday evening, without interruption, except the arrest of three or four secessionists, among them Lieuts. Edwards and Smith of the Confederate forces. Smith was hid in a cock-loft, in full uniform and armed with a brace of revolvers.

The cavalry charged through the town about eight o'clock, and discovered two persons in uniform riding rapidly from the place, on the road towards Mexico. The cavalry fired several times at the fellows, but they escaped, although pursued. Our troops had information of a large body of the enemy encamped a short distance from Paris, and did not deem it prudent to follow. On searching the bank, which is a branch of that at Lexington, no money was found. The town was then taken possession of, part of the force taking possession of the town, and the balance acting as guards. It rained tremendously all night, to the effects of which those on duty were exposed. The town was held by our troops until Tuesday morning, when they started on their return. In this connection we might mention that the road from Paris to Shelbina is bordered with heavy timber, rendering all military movements almost impossible, and exposing those upon the road to certain destruction in case of attack. During the night that our troops remained in Paris, a citizen of the town informed Col. Williams that the rebels were rapidly gathering their forces, and were surrounding the place. Knowing their informant to be a reliable Union man, the officers deemed it advisable to move with all possible dispatch. They therefore began their march early in the morning, marching north about five miles to Otter Creek, where they took breakfast. Whilst at their meal the alarm was given by the pickets in the rear of the main body being fired upon, killing one of them. Major Cloud, who had assumed command, deemed it prudent to change the route in returning, and struck off to the right, taking the Clinton road, which is open prairie all the way, except about four miles. Before reaching the timber, about twelve or fifteen horsemen made their appearance, who were pursued about five miles, and made their escape through the timber, their horses being fresh, while those of our troops were worn out. On arriving at Clinton, they learned that every man in the town and vicinity had armed himself and left for the Shelbina road, for the purpose of cutting off the federal troops. A prisoner was taken near Clinton, who was armed with a shot gun. Before being interrogated, he stated he was out turkey hunting. His gun was taken away from him, and the load proved to be a large bullet. He was held as a prisoner, and will, no doubt, find turkey hunting a dear pastime. After this, nothing further occurred until they reached Shelbina, where they encamped. About 11 o'clock at night, the camp was alarmed, by the pickets being fired upon. In a few moments the troops were in readiness to receive the enemy, but none appeared. At 8 o'clock, in the morning (Wednesday) the rebels began to swarm from the timber in large numbers, and in an hour afterwards, at least three thousand were in sight. A portion of them moved westward along the railroad and commenced tearing up the track, while another body moved eastward for the same purpose. Major Cloud at this movement ordered two companies to take the cars and move toward the enemy on the west. Col. Blair at the same time ordered the cavalry to start through the timber by a circuitous route to cut off their retreat. When the cars reached within 400 yards of the enemy they fired upon them, dropping some dozen out of their saddles. They started as soon as they were fired upon, when our cavalry met them, killing two or three more of them. A body of Green's cavalry made an attempt to cut off the Federal cavalry, as our men made a detour and gained the opposite side of the railroad, and were thus covered by the cars, and came into camp without loss. Skirmishing was kept up for some time without loss on either side. At this time, Mr. Conyers, one of the prisoners, who owned considerable property in Shelbina, requested permission to go to the rebels to find out the object and try and get himself exchanged for Lieut. Pierce, commander of the Federal cavalry, who had been taken prisoner at Paris, while pursuing the thieves who had stolen the money from the bank. Mr. Conyers at length returned, bringing [illegible] Federal officers if they did not surrender in thirty minutes he would bombard the town. The women and children were at once ordered to leave the town, and at the expiration of the allotted time Mr. Green sent a nine and a six pound shot over the heads of the troops, which was continued without interruption about an hour and a half. Only one ball took effect, in the foot of Capt. McClure, shattering it to pieces. As soon as he was wounded a yellow flag was hoisted over a building used as a hospital, with the belief that it would be respected, but no sooner was it seen than the devils appeared to direct all their fire upon it. At the time there were several sick in the building—one dead body, and Captain McClure whose wounds were being dressed.

Not having any artillery, Capt. Cloud deemed it prudent to retreat, which was effected in good order, without loss or accident, until they reached Hudson. The enemy continued firing upon the town long after our troops had left. At Hudson they met General Hurlbut, with four regiments. He had been continually telegraphed during the action, but he was in such condition as to be unfit to take the command of his forces. All the officers and men have refused to serve under him, and upon his requiring the reason, it was given him in very plain terms.

All the troops then left Hudson for Brookfield, some forty miles west, where they are now encamped. It was the intention of the Kansas regiment to continue their march homeward, but at the earnest appeal of the citizens of Brookfield and officers of the other commands, they were prevailed upon to remain. The command will not move until advices are received from headquarters at St. Louis.

Green's forces were expected to march upon Brookfield on Saturday to attack that post. The rebels were reported to be 4,300 strong; 2,200 under Green, 1,100 under Owens and 1,000 under Porter, while our force was only 700, composed of part of the Third Iowa and the gallant Second of Kansas.

### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### Secession Resolutions of the Paducah Senator.

Mr. Johnson, the Secession member of the Senate from Paducah, offered the following resolutions, which embody the principles of the Secession Peace party in this State:

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the sense of a majority of the people of Kentucky has been unequivocally expressed at the polls, signifying their will that the State shall be maintained in her chosen attitude of neutrality towards the respective belligerents, in the deplorable war now raging between the Federal and Confederate States.

*Resolved*, That Kentucky will neither fight for nor against either belligerent, nor give men or money to either, and that she assumes the armor and attitude of a neutral, not only to preserve peace within her own borders, but to hold herself in position and readiness to interpose her mediatorial offices between the belligerents, in order to restore peace and the adjustment of disrupted questions which have so long disturbed, distracted and divided the country.

*Resolved*, That Kentucky will not suffer either belligerent to maintain encampments within her boundaries; or to march forces through her territory destined for hostile attack by one party against the other; and that all such encampments and forces be required immediately to disperse or remove without the limits of the State, and that none such be permitted to return hereafter.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be and is hereby, empowered to employ whatever military force of the State he may deem necessary to enforce respect to the position of the State assumed in the foregoing resolutions, and to repel any violation thereof.

*Resolved*, That it is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly, that it is neither practicable nor desirable to coerce the Southern States by force of arms to become unwilling members of a Union which can only exist and can only be perpetuated by the voluntary consent of the States composing it, and that therefore that the existing war ought to be immediately stopped.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Federal Relations inquire into the fact whether the mail service to any portion of the State of Kentucky has been suspended or withdrawn by order of the Federal Government; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

*Resolved*, That this General Assembly has seen with profound astonishment and abhorrence the proclamation of Major General John C. Fremont, declaring martial law throughout the whole State of Missouri, and threatening summary death, confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves owned by belligerents, and we protest against such tyrannical, bloody and brutal programme, as utterly at variance with the rules of civilized warfare, and destructive of all the safeguards of human liberty.

### McCulloch's Army at Wilson's Creek.

In his official report of the battle of Wilson's Creek, McCulloch says: "My effective force was *five thousand three hundred* infantry, fifteen pieces of artillery, and *six thousand* horsemen, armed with flint lock muskets, rifles, shot-guns." This reckoning, however, does not include Gen. Price's Missourians, supposed to number about 6,000, making the rebel force 17,300 beside the number required to manage the fifteen pieces of artillery.

### The Missouri Magoffin.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says that the traitor Magoffin, who shot two members of Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment in cold blood, in the streets of Georgetown, the other day, "has been tried and condemned to be hung, the men swearing that they will not leave until the sentence is executed."

# Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK,

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The most important events since the battle [of] Wilson's Creek are the evacuation of South[west] Missouri by the whole or part of General [Price's] force, and the occupation of Paducah, Kentucky, by Illinois troops under the [orde]rs of Gen. Grant. Pillow's force is supposed to be at Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky, commanded by himself, and [Maj]or General Bishop Polk. The occupation of Paducah is described by our correspondent at that place, in another column. [Gen.] Grant telegraphed to Gov. Magoffin that Tennessee rebels had occupied Columbus [and] that it was his purpose to place troops at points in Kentucky as he should deem [expe]dient for the purpose of repelling them. [Col.] Ross' 17th and Col. Hecker's 24th Illinois regiments went down from Cape Girardeau on [Satu]rday and took a position on the Kentucky [shor]e about a mile below Cairo, where they [are e]recting fortifications.

[A] fight or an extended skirmish took place [at S]helbina, Missouri, last week, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, between the 2d [Kan]sas Regiment and a large rebel force under [Mart]in Green. Gen. Hurlbut of Illinois, was [statio]ned at Hudson, within striking distance [of Sh]elbina, while the battle was being fought, [with] a force sufficient to have annihilated the [rebe]ls, but it is asserted that he was too drunk [to k]now what he was about, and that he was [final]ly put under arrest by Col. Williams of [the 3]d Iowa regiment.

[Be]n McCulloch has retreated southward [from] Springfield, Mo., and it is supposed that [he ha]s entered Arkansas, though some reports place him at Mount Vernon, about 15 [miles] southwest of Springfield.

[Gen.] Price is ravaging the country between [Sprin]gfield and Jefferson City, pretending that [he is] going to attack the latter place. He is [suppo]sed to have about 10,000 followers of all [sorts.] The publication of Gen. Fremont's [procla]ments against him is forbidden, but it is [certai]n that there is no danger to be apprehended in that quarter.

[H]ATTERAS INLET—NORTH CAROLINA.

[The] consternation of the rebels and the joy [of the] Unionists are represented as being [ver]y intense in North Carolina since the [Nava]l success at Hatteras Inlet. A number [of reg]iments from South Carolina, Georgia [and A]labama, en route for Virginia, have been [halte]d to protect the coast. Eight hundred [Union]ers have voluntarily gone over from the [main]land to the forts and taken the oath of [allegia]nce to the Union. Interesting accounts of the effect of the victory in North Carolina [will b]e found elsewhere.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

[It is] impossible to give any intelligent view [of the] military situation at and around Washington, except that the two armies have been [drawi]ng nearer each other all the week, and [are no]w in sight of each other's positions every day. Gen. McClellan has on two different [occasi]ons, been on the point of striking important blows, but his plans were revealed by [some] unexplained treachery to the enemy, [who p]recipitately withdrew his forces. The [numbe]r of troops in Gen. McClellan's army is [known] only to the military authorities, but it [is tho]ught to be between 100,000 and 150,000, [with t]wo or three hundred pieces of field artillery.

PRIVATEERS AND THE BLOCKADE.

[The] most mischievous of the pirates, the [Jeff. D]avis, has been totally wrecked on the [Florid]a coast, while attempting to enter the [harbor] of St. Augustine. The crew escaped [and we]re received at Fernandina with distinguished public honors. They have since arrived at Charleston, where most of them belong. There are confident expectations that [the pir]ate steamer Sumter will soon be retaken, as the Powhatan is on her [track] and approaching her in the Central [Americ]an waters. The blockade is now [nearly] perfect, and ten vessels now due [from] the East Indian and African fleets [will] put it beyond all cavil. The frequently reported rumors of the design of [Europe]an powers to break the blockade are [without] any foundation. They will respect [the bl]ockade because it is real, and even if [they w]ould acknowledge the independence of [the South], of which there is no prospect at [present], that would not affect the question of [the blockade], which will be assented to as long as it [actua]lly exists. There are still occasional [breaches] of the blockade by small craft entering [and l]eaving some of the southern ports, but [on the w]hole it is reasonably efficient, and is [becoming] more so, and the captures on [the sea b]y pirates are becoming less frequent. [The spi]rt of secession barbarism and spite is [now] about played out.

REPORTED DEATH OF DAVIS.

[During] the week, Jeff. Davis has been reported dead and then alive again a dozen [times.] There does not seem to be any substantial reason for believing him dead—the [rumor] having come chiefly from fugitive negroes. If he were actually dead it would [be an] impossible to keep it a secret, or [withou]t some authoritative confirmation of [its] becoming public.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

*[Magoffin] explains why Columbus was Occupied. [Pro]ceedings in the Legislature—Activity in [the] Camps.*

[In the] Kentucky Legislature, on Monday evening, received a dispatch which Gen. Polk, the [co]mmander had sent to Gov. Magoffin, [in reply] to his occupation of the western part [of the S]tate. The substance of it was that he [had occu]pied Columbus and Hickman on account of reliable information that the Federal [troops] were about to occupy said points; that [he consi]dered the safety of Western Tennessee [and of] the confederate forces; that as a con[sequence] of said information, the Federal [troops ha]d been drawn up in line on the river [opposite] to Columbus prior to its occupation [by the C]onfederate forces, causing many of the [citizens] of Columbus to flee from their homes [upon] the entrance of the Federal troops. [Gen. Po]lk proposes substantially that the [Federal] and Confederate forces shall be simultaneously withdrawn from Kentucky, and [enter in]to reciprocal stipulation to respect [the neut]rality of that State.

[In con]sequence of this and other information the Legislature rescinded its order for a [commiss]ion of inquiry to proceed to the [Jackson Pu]rchase district, and recalled the members, who [were] on their way. It is thought probable the Legislature will clothe Gen. Anderson with full power to call out the troops [of the St]ate to repel the insurgent invaders. [The] camps have arisen very rapidly in [Kentuck]y within the past week. They have [grown u]p, with the same silence as rapidity, [and gi]ve them somewhat of a spontaneous [charact]er. It is probable that there are not [less than] 15,000, perhaps 20,000 loyal citizens [now co]llected in these camps of instruction. The largest of these camps is Camp [Dick Ro]binson, where there are now between [7,000 and] 8,000 men. There are in that camp [four fu]ll regiments of Kentuckians, commanded by Cols. Fry, Bramlette and Garrard; [one reg]iment nearly full (no commander); [one] regiment of cavalry, under command [of Col.] Welford. Each regiment numbers [one thou]sand men, and all thoroughly armed [and equ]ipped. There is one fall regiment, [and an]other nearly full, of troops from East [Tenn]essee, under command of Col. Bird. [These Tenn]esseeans formed a new camp, a day [or two a]go, about a quarter of a mile from the [main cam]p. Gen. Nelson is in command of [the camp]. The accessions are rapid. The [camp is s]ituated directly upon the Lexington [and Dan]ville Turnpike, 14 miles beyond Nicholasville, within 7½ miles of Danville, and 127 [miles fro]m Covington, in the vicinity of Dix [River.] Hoskin's Cross Roads forms the Southern border of Camp Robinson. The Tennessee troops are rendezvousing south of the [camp.]

[In add]ition to the above, there is another [camp fo]rming in Nicholas county, at or near [Carlisle,] between Cynthiana and Lexington, [nine mil]es from the Kentucky railroad, on [the Ma]ndas Medcalf's farm. Col. G. W. [Williams is] assisting in the organization of this [camp.] When it is regularly opened, a regiment from Camp Dick Robinson will be present.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

[Specia]l Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1861.

WARFARE BETWEEN THE PICKETS.

[The ou]tposts at Chain Bridge, Ball's Roads, [and] Alexandria, were unmolested to-[day, and] have rested quietly on their arms. [At Mu]nson's Hill, however, firing between [the pick]ets has almost amounted to open skirmishing. The Michigan men were first fired [upon ear]ly this morning, and rapid shots have [been exch]anged throughout the day. Two or [three wou]nded were carried up the hill by [the rebels,] and a short time after a rough-[looking f]armer came within our line asking [permission] to go out with him towards the [rebel ca]mp to look after a sick child. Of [course his] request was not granted, and the [man is] held in custody. This afternoon [several vo]lleys were discharged from each [side. The] rebel earthworks were crowded [with men,] among whom were a number [of officers] who rode up attended by officers. [The lines] of pickets are now separated by a [space of] three hundred yards wide, but [skirmishes a]nd troches are frequently made by on-[posts.]

THE NEXT COLLISION.

[Gen. Mc]Clellan is organizing for victory in the [battle] which has succeeded the Bull Run [affair.] The choice of the rebel Generals, now [that they] between the necessity to attack [or a nece]ssity to retreat, will be hurried by [the near]ness of his time. When he [moves his] battalion, as he will, with one blow, [it will be] forever to the struggle between [the two] Mastery on this continent.

[NORMAL] NORMAL SCHOOL.—It is an[nounced th]at on Monday, 16th, the State Normal [Univers]ity at Bloomington will open for [the fal]l a full corps of instructors.

nelson left to join the State forces on Sunday night.

On Tuesday last there was at Springfield a regiment under Col. Taylor, which was stated to be a part of McBride's command. This was all the force left there.

It is probable that we shall soon hear of an engagement at Fort Scott.—St. Louis Republican, 10th.

## Particulars of the Shelbina Fight.

### Gallantry of the Second Kansas Regiment.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 9th.]

By a gentleman, connected with this brave regiment, and who arrived in our city last evening, we have been furnished with the following particulars in regard the matters in Northeast Missouri:

The Second Kansas regiment left St. Louis last Friday evening, about midnight, and reached Hannibal on the next evening, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock. There they met Col. Williams with a portion of the Second Iowa, and Mr. Cassel, of St. Louis, who were at that place, on their way to Paris, Missouri, to secure, if possible, the specie of that institution, amounting to nearly $300,000. At the request of Col. Williams, the Kansas boys agreed to form part of the expedition, and proceeded to that point. They reached Paris about 4 o'clock on Monday evening, without interruption, except the arrest of three or four secessionists, among them Lieuts. Edwards and Smith of the Confederate forces. Smith was hid in a cock-loft, in full uniform and armed with a brace of revolvers.

The cavalry charged through the town about eight o'clock, and discovered two persons in uniform riding rapidly from the place, on the road towards Mexico. The cavalry fired several times at the fellows, but they escaped, although pursued. Our troops had information of a large body of the enemy encamped a short distance from Paris, and did not deem it prudent to follow. On searching the bank, which is a branch of that at Lexington, no money was found. The town was then taken possession of, part of the force taking possession of the town, and the balance acting as guards. It rained tremendously all night, to the effects of which those on duty were exposed. The town was held by our troops until Tuesday morning, where they started on their return. In this connection we might mention that the road from Paris to Shelbina is bordered with heavy timber, rendering all military movements almost impossible, and exposing those upon the road to certain destruction in case of attack. During the last night that our troops remained in Paris, a citizen of the town informed Col. Williams that the rebels were rapidly gathering their forces, and were surrounding the place. Knowing their informant to be a reliable Union man, the officers deemed it advisable to move with all possible dispatch. They therefore began their march early in the morning, marching north about five miles to Otter Creek, where they took breakfast. Whilst at their meal the alarm was given by the pickets in the rear of the main body being fired upon, killing one of them. Major Cloud, who had assumed command, deemed it prudent to change the route in returning, and struck off to the right, taking the Clinton road, which is open prairie all the way, except about four miles. Before reaching the timber, about twelve or fifteen horsemen made their appearance, who were pursued about five miles, and made their escape through the timber, their horses being fresh, while those of our troops were worn out. On arriving at Clinton, they learned that every man in the town and vicinity had armed himself and left for the Shelbina road, for the purpose of cutting off the federal troops. A prisoner was taken near Clinton, who was armed with a shot gun. Before being interrogated, he stated he was out turkey hunting. His gun was taken away from him, and the load proved to be a large bullet. He was held as a prisoner, and will, no doubt, find turkey hunting a dear pastime. After this, nothing further occurred until they reached Shelbina, where they encamped. About 12 o'clock at night, the camp was alarmed, by the pickets being fired upon. In a few moments the troops were in readiness to receive the enemy, but none appeared. At 8 o'clock, in the morning (Wednesday) the rebels began to swarm from the timber in large numbers, and in one hour afterwards, at least three thousand were in sight. A portion of them moved westward across the railroad and commenced tearing up the track, while another body moved eastward for the same purpose. Major Cloud at this movement ordered two companies to take the cars and move toward the enemy on the west. Col. Blair at the same time ordered the cavalry to start through the timber by a circuitous route to cut off their retreat. When the cars reached within 400 yards of the enemy they fired upon them, dropping some dozen out of their saddles. They started as soon as they were fired upon, when our cavalry met them, killing two or three more of them. A body of Green's cavalry made an attempt to cut off the Federal cavalry, as our men made a detour and gained the opposite side of the railroad, and were thus covered by the cars, and came into camp without loss. Skirmishing was kept up for some time without loss on either side. At this time, Mr. Conyers, one of the prisoners, who owned considerable property in Shelbina, requested permission to go to the rebels to find out their object and try and get himself exchanged for Lieut. Pierce, commander of the Federal cavalry, who had been taken prisoner at Paris, while pursuing the thieves who had stolen the money from the bank. Mr. Conyers at length returned, bringing a message signed by Martin Green, informing the Federal officers if they did not surrender in thirty minutes he would bombard the town. The women and children were at once ordered to leave the town, and at the expiration of the allotted time Mr. Green sent a nine and a six pound shot over the heads of the troops, which was continued without interruption about an hour and a half. Only one ball took effect, in the foot of Capt. McClure, shattering it to pieces. As soon as he was wounded a yellow flag was hoisted over a building used as a hospital, with the belief that it would be respected, but no sooner was it seen than the devils appeared to direct all their fire upon it. At the time there were several sick in the building—one dead body, and Captain McClure, whose wounds were being dressed.

Not having any artillery, Capt. Cloud deemed it prudent to retreat, which was effected in good order, without loss or accident, until they reached Hudson. The enemy continued firing upon the town long after our troops had left. At Hudson they met General Hurlbut, with four regiments. He had been continually telegraphed during the action, but he was in such condition as to be unfit to take the command of his forces. All the officers and men have refused to serve under him, and upon his requiring the reason, it was given him in very plain terms.

All the troops then left Hudson for Brookfield, some forty miles west, where they are now encamped. It was the intention of the Kansas regiment to continue their march homeward, but at the earnest appeal of the citizens of Brookfield and officers of the other commands, they were prevailed upon to remain. The command will not move until advices are received from headquarters at St. Louis.

Green's forces were expected to march upon Brookfield on Saturday to attack that post. The rebels were reported to be 4,200 strong; 2,200 under Green, 1,100 under Owens and 900 under Porter, while our force was only 740, composed of part of the Third Iowa and the gallant Second of Kansas.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### Secession Resolutions of the Paducah Senator.

Mr. Johnson, the Secession member of the Senate from Paducah, offered the following resolutions, which embody the principles of the Secession Peace party in this State:

*Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the sense of a majority of the people of Kentucky has been unequivocally expressed at the polls, signifying their will that the State shall be maintained in her chosen attitude of neutrality toward the respective belligerents, in the deplorable war now raging between the Federal and Confederate States.

*Resolved*, That Kentucky will neither fight for nor against either belligerent, nor grant men or money to either, and that she assumes the armor and attitude of a neutral, not only to preserve peace within her own borders, but to hold herself in position and readiness to interpose her mediatorial offices between the belligerents, in order to restore peace and final adjustment of disrupted questions which have so long disturbed, distracted and divided the country.

*Resolved*, That Kentucky will not suffer either belligerent to maintain encampments within her boundaries, or to march forces through her territory destined for hostile attack by one party against the other; and that all such encampments and forces be required immediately to disperse or remove without the limits of the State, and that none such be permitted to return hereafter.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby, empowered to employ whatever military force of the State he may deem necessary to enforce respect to the position of the State assumed in the foregoing resolutions, and repel any violation thereof.

*Resolved*, That it is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly, that it is neither practicable nor desirable to coerce the Southern States by force of arms to become unwilling members of a Union which can only exist and can only be perpetuated by the voluntary assent of the States composing it, and that therefore that the existing war ought to be immediately stopped.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Federal Relations inquire into the fact whether the mail service to any portion of the State of Kentucky has been suspended or withdrawn by order of the Federal Government; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

*Resolved*, That this General Assembly have seen with profound astonishment and abhorrence the proclamation of Major General John C. Fremont, declaring martial law throughout the whole State of Missouri, and threatening summary death, confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves owned by belligerents; and we protest against such tyrannical, bloody and brutal programme, as utterly at variance with the rules of civilized warfare, and destructive of all the safeguards of human liberty.

### McCulloch's Army at Wilson's Creek.

In his official report of the battle of Wilson's Creek, McCulloch says: "My effective force was *five thousand three hundred* infantry, *fifteen* pieces of artillery, and *six thousand* horsemen, armed with flint lock muskets, rifles, shot-guns." This reckoning, however, does not include Gen. Price's Missourians, supposed to number about 6,000, making the rebel force 17,300 besides the number required to manage the fifteen pieces of artillery.

### The Missouri Magoffin.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says that the traitor Magoffin, who shot two members of Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment in cold blood, in the streets of Georgetown the other day, "has been tried and condemned to be hung, the men swearing that they will not leave until the sentence is executed."

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# Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.


## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

### THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The most important events since the battle of Wilson's Creek are the evacuation of Southwest Missouri by the whole or part of General Lyon's force, and the occupation of Paducah, Kentucky, by Illinois troops under the orders of Gen. Grant. Pillow's force is supposed to be at Columbus and Hickman, Kentucky, commanded by himself, and Major General Bishop Polk. The occupation of Paducah is described by our correspondent at that place, in another column. Gen. Grant telegraphed to Gov. Magoffin that the Tennessee rebels had occupied Columbus and that it was his purpose to place troops at such points in Kentucky as he should deem sufficient for the purpose of repelling them.

Col. Ross' 17th and Col. Hecker's 24th Illinois regiments went down from Cape Girardeau on Sunday and took a position on the Kentucky shore about a mile below Cairo, where they are erecting fortifications.

The fight or an extended skirmish took place at Shelbina, Missouri, last week, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, between the 2d Kansas Regiment and a large rebel force under Martin Green. Gen. Hurlbut of Illinois, was stationed at Hudson, within striking distance of Shelbina, while the battle was being fought, with a force sufficient to have annihilated the enemy; but it is asserted that he was too drunk to know what he was about, and that he was finally put under arrest by Col. Williams of the 3d Iowa regiment.

Ben McCulloch has retreated southward from Springfield, Mo., and it is supposed that he has entered Arkansas, though some reports place him at Mount Vernon, about 15 miles southwest of Springfield.

Gen. Price is ravaging the country between Springfield and Jefferson City, pretending that he is going to attack the latter place. He is reported to have about 10,000 followers of all sorts.

The publication of Gen. Fremont's movements against him is forbidden, but it is probable that there is no danger to be apprehended in that quarter.

HATTERAS INLET—NORTH CAROLINA.

The consternation of the rebels and the joy of the Unionists are represented as being very intense in North Carolina since the Federal success at Hatteras Inlet. A number of regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, en route for Virginia, have been ordered to protect the coast. Eight hundred citizens have voluntarily gone over from the mainland to the forts and taken the oath of allegiance to the Union. Interesting accounts of the effect of the victory in North Carolina will be found elsewhere.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

It is impossible to give any intelligent view of the military situation at and around Washington, except that the two armies have been drawing nearer each other all the week, and are now in sight of each other's positions every day. Gen. McClellan has on two different occasions been on the point of striking important blows, but his plans were revealed by some unexplained treachery to the enemy, who precipitately withdrew his forces. The number of troops in Gen. McClellan's army is known only to the military authorities, but it is thought to be between 100,000 and 150,000, with two or three hundred pieces of field artillery.

THE PRIVATEERS AND THE BLOCKADE.

The most mischievous of the pirates, the Jeff. Davis, has been totally wrecked on the Florida coast, while attempting to enter the harbor of St. Augustine. The crew escaped and were received at Fernandina with distinguished public honors. They have since arrived at Charleston, where most of them belong. There are confident expectations that the pirate steamer Sumter will soon be recaptured or taken, as the Powhatan is on her track and approaching her in the Central American waters. The blockade is now nearly perfect, and ten vessels now do the work of the East Indian and African fleets to put it beyond all cavil. The frequently reported rumors of the design of European powers to break the blockade are without any foundation. They will respect the blockade because it is real, and even if they should acknowledge the independence of the South, of which there is no prospect at present, that would not affect the question of blockade, which will be assented to as long as it really exists. There are still occasional breaches of the blockade by small craft entering and leaving some of the southern ports, but on the whole it is reasonably efficient, and is becoming more so, and the captures on the sea by pirates are becoming less frequent. The spirit of secession barbarism and spite is probably about played out.

REPORTED DEATH OF DAVIS.

During the week, Jeff. Davis has been reported dead and then alive again a dozen times. There does not seem to be any substantial reason for believing him dead—the report having come chiefly from fugitive negroes. If he were actually dead it would be almost impossible to keep it a secret, or to prevent some authoritative confirmation of it becoming public.

### AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

*Polk explains why Columbus was Occupied. Proceedings in the Legislature—Activity in the Camps.*

The Kentucky Legislature, on Monday evening, received a dispatch which Gen. Polk, the rebel commander had sent to Gov. Magoffin, explaining his occupation of the western part of the State. The substance of it was that he had occupied Columbus and Hickman on account of reliable information that the Federal troops were about to occupy said points; that he considered the safety of Western Tennessee required the confederate forces; that as a corollary of said information, the Federal troops had been drawn up in line on the river opposite to Columbus prior to its occupation by the confederate forces, causing many of the citizens of Columbus to flee from their homes in fear of the entrance of the Federal troops. Gen. Polk proposes substantially that the Federal and Confederate forces shall be simultaneously withdrawn from Kentucky, and enter into reciprocal stipulation to respect the neutrality of that State.

In consequence of this and other information, the Legislature rescinded its order for a committee of inquiry to proceed to the interior, and recalled the members, who had set out on their way. It is thought probable that the Legislature will clothe Gen. Anderson with full power to call out the troops of the State to repel the insurgent invaders.

Union camps have arisen very rapidly in Kentucky within the past week. They have sprung up, with the same silence as rapidity, which gives them somewhat of a spontaneous character. It is probable that there are not less than 15,000, perhaps 20,000 loyal citizens now enlisted in these camps of instruction. The largest of these camps is Camp Dick Robinson, where there are now between 7,000 and 8,000 men. There are in that camp five full regiments of Kentuckians, commanded by Cols. Fry, Bramlette and Garrard; one regiment nearly full (no commander); and one regiment of cavalry, under command of Col. Wolford. Each regiment numbers about 1,000 men, and all thoroughly armed and equipped. There is one full regiment, and another nearly full, of troops from East Tennessee, under command of Col. Bird. The Tennesseeans formed a new camp, a day or two since, about a quarter of a mile from the main camp. Gen. Nelson is in command of the camp. The accessions are rapid. The camp is situated directly upon the Lexington and Danville Turnpike, 14 miles beyond Nicholasville, within 7½ miles of Danville, and 127 miles from Covington, in the vicinity of Dix River, at Hoskins's Cross Roads forms the Southern border of Camp Robinson. The Tennesseeans troops are rendezvousing south of the river.

In addition to the above, there is another camp forming in Nicholas county, at or near Lick Run, between Cynthiana and Lexington, some miles from the Kentucky railroad, on Alexander Medcalf's farm. Col. G. W. Williams is assisting in the organization of this camp. When it is regularly opened, a regiment from Camp Dick Robinson will be present.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1861.

WARFARE BETWEEN THE PICKETS.

The outposts at Chain Bridge, Ball's Roads, and Alexandria, were unmolested to-day, and have rested quietly on their arms. At Munson's Hill, however, firing between the pickets has almost amounted to open skirmishing. The Michigan men were first fired upon early this morning, and rapid shots have been exchanged throughout the day. Two or three wounded were carried up the hill by the rebels, and a short time after a roughly-dressed farmer came within our line asking permission to go out with him towards the enemy's camp to look after a sick child. Of course his request was not granted, and the farmer was held in custody. This afternoon two cannon were discharged from each side; the rebel earthworks were crowded with people, among whom were a number of ladies who rode up attended by officers. The outlying pickets are now separated by a field about two hundred yards wide, but captures are frequently made by enterprising scouts.

THE NEXT COLLISION.

The rebels are organizing for victory in the next battle that succeeded the Bull Run affair. One of the rebel Generals, now fully convinced of the necessity to attack Washington or retreat, will be hurried by the exigencies of his time. When he assails us, he will, with one blow, endeavor to end the struggle between the two powers on this continent.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—It is announced ... 16th, the State Normal ... at Bloomington will open for the fall term of instruction.

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# THE LATEST NEWS.

# THE REBELLION.

## IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

## New York Union Convention.

## Late and Important from California.

## A NAVAL SKIRMISH BELOW CAIRO.

## A REBEL BATTERY SILENCED.

## *Another Railroad Bridge Destroyed.*

### CAIRO AND PADUCAH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 10, 1861.

The gunboats Lexington and Conestoga went down the Mississippi to-day within sight of Columbus. They report full fifteen thousand troops there. At Lucas Bend, five miles this side, they engaged the steamer Yankee and several field batteries on shore, also one rifled 24-pounder which was poorly worked or it might have injured the gunboats. The Yankee was disabled by a shell, and careening partly over, she made off with one wheel to shoal water on the Kentucky shore. Seven of the shore batteries were silenced. Several of the secesh are known to be killed. One man on the Conestoga was wounded in the arm and forehead by a musket fired from the shore. Our boats were not injured in the least. They are here to-night.

It was intended that Col. Oglesby, with the force at Norfolk, should march down and engage the batteries on shore, while the gunboats fired from the River, but the roads were so obstructed the troops could not reach the scene of action.

Nineteen of our cavalry were charged by 200 Secesh into Col. Oglesby's camp. Three of our men are supposed to be taken prisoners. One cavalry rebel is known to be killed.

H. C. Kelly, correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, shot Surgeon H. B. Peterson, of the Missouri 8th, to-day at the St. Charles. The ball from the revolver entered the small of the back and glanced down into the fleshy part of the hip. It is believed the wound will not be mortal. Kelly is in custody. There was no sufficient cause for the act.

Geo. Anthony, a private in Col. Fouke's regiment, was shot accidentally with a buckshot, but the wound is not considered dangerous.

Military matters immediately about Cairo are very quiet to-day.

*SECOND DISPATCH.*

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 10, 1861.

The remainder of the Eighth Missouri regiment came up last night. Commodore Rodgers left on the Conestoga for St. Louis.

The portion of the Eighth Illinois regiment which was here, went down to Cairo last night.

The troops are now encamped clear around the city. No apprehensions of an attack, immediate or remote. Everything is kept in readiness. The citizens of the place are still leaving.

Gen. Smith and Col. Webster made a reconnoisance on the gun boat of the river front. The place is to be occupied permanently.

Gen. Smith to-day reported himself to Gen. Anderson, of the Department of Kentucky.

A delegation of Union men from Graves county are in, asking for arms and an officer to drill them.

Dr. A. Calloway, the resident surgeon of the Marine Hospital, moves out of it to-day.

All points of approach here will soon be defended by heavy cannon.

Army supplies are coming in fast. Weather pleasant; river falling.

### FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 10, 1861.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph road was reported to be clear as far west as Platte River bridge, seven miles from St. Jo, last evening, and a train was started out with timbers for repairing the bridge. A train with passengers, overland mails and express goods also left Hannibal this morning at 6 o'clock, intending to transfer at that point, and it was thought that trains would run regularly to-morrow. The train had not proceeded far beyond Hudson, however, when, in attempting to pass over piers of trestle work, the whole train broke through, piling engine, coaches and all into the ditch. No one was seriously injured, but several were slightly wounded. The trestle appears to have been sawed nearly through on the under side in such a manner as not to be discoverable. No trains have yet arrived from St. Jo, and probably will not until a guard is placed at every bridge and a man at every rail.

St. Joseph is reported to be in the hands of the rebels.

No further advices from Gen. Pope's command which can be made public.

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.

Henry N. Hart, one of our most prominent rebels, was arrested this afternoon, and is now confined in the military prison. Hart has been absent from the city for some time, and has but recently returned.

A negress named Hannah Courtenay was also arrested this afternoon, charged with selling poisoned pies to the troops at Benton barracks. Several soldiers who had partaken of the pies purchased from her, are now alarmingly ill. Her owner was also arrested, but there being no proof of his complicity in the affair, he was released.

Trains are now running regularly on the North Missouri Railroad. There was an attempt made to burn the bridge this side of Sturgeon, probably with the intention of bringing about another calamity like that at Platte River, but it proved unsuccessful. The trains from Rolla and Jefferson City are behind time to-night, and had not arrived up to ten o'clock.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.

The city to-night is laboring under considerable excitement, caused by unfounded rumors in regard to a fight at Washington. Crowds are gathered about the newspaper offices and hotels, who gobble up all sorts of stories with the most surprising avidity.

Gen. Thos. L. Price was among the arrivals from Jefferson City to-night. He says that further intelligence received there from the Southwest, contradicts the reported encounter between Montgomery and Raines.

We have intelligence from Springfield up to Thursday. Col. Foster, a noted secessionist of Springfield, who was wounded in the battle of the 10th, died on Wednesday from the effect of his wounds.

There was a skirmish on Saturday last on Douglas Prairie, in Gasconade county, between a small body of Capt. McFall's Home Guards and a band of secessionists. Two of the latter were killed and one or two wounded and eight taken prisoners. The latter arrived in the train to-night. Some of them had McKinstry's passes in their pockets. The body of Captain Correy Gratz, of the 1st Missouri Regiment, who was killed at Wilson's Creek, was escorted to the cars this afternoon, accompanied by the regiment, Col. Blair commanding. Capt. Gratz was a native of Lexington, Ky., to which place his remains will be taken for interment. The hearse containing the body was drawn by four black steeds, and the coffin was covered by the stars and stripes.

A stringent order will be issued by the Provost Marshal to-morrow morning, forbidding officers leaving their camps and coming to town without special permission from their superiors. This order comes not a day too soon. For the past fortnight the hotels, bar rooms, and less reputable places, have been thronged with epauletted gentlemen, disgracing themselves and the service. This is an unpleasant fact, but none the less true for that.

We get no thing, whatever, from southern Missouri to-day.

No arrests of importance have been made to-day. Among those discharged was Redfield, the reporter of the Chicago *Journal* who was arrested for treason the other day.

### Important from Gen. Rosecrans's Division.

CAMP SMITH, Va., Sept. 8, 1861.—General Rosecrans left our previous camp yesterday, and swept over the mountain in full force. The rebels are reported as being strong a few miles ahead. Our advance pickets were fired upon at four miles beyond us this morning. There will be a fight soon. All the inhabitants are frightened and are running away.

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### LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

*Political—Terrible Steamboat Explosion on the Sacramento—Large Immigration from Texas, etc.*

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, 95 miles west of Fort Kearney, September 9th.—The pony express passed at 9 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28th.—Some anxiety was felt about the safety of the treasure shipments since receiving advices via Panama of the proximity of the privateer Sumter to the steamship route between Aspinwall and New York; still the shipment of the 1st will probably be heavy.

The enlistment of soldiers throughout the State is progressing satisfactorily to the military authorities. The people generally are showing great liberality in subscribing money to aid in the work.

The excitement attending the political canvass grows more intense as election day draws nigh. The alarm which timid people have felt lest possibly the Breckinridge ticket may be elected, tends to increase the Republican strength. The probability is that each of the Union tickets (the Republican and Union Democratic) will receive a larger vote than the Breckinridge.

A terrible steamboat disaster occurred on the 25th, on the Sacramento river above the city. The J. A. McClelland, an independent steamer running to Red Bluff, exploded her boiler, killing 15 certainly, and probably many more of those on board, and scalding 12 others, some of whom have since died. Among the victims were Capt. Webster Z. Gardiner, C. S. Howell, Joseph Arcega, and James Morrow, of Sacramento.

D. D. Colton has accepted the Coloneley of the cavalry regiment to be raised in California.

Senator Nesmith, who arrived from Washington in the steamer of Saturday, had addressed a letter to the Union people of California, urging them to disband party organizations and vote for the Union Democratic candidate for Governor, otherwise he fears the secession Breckinridge party may carry the State.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Echo*, a French paper, writes from San Diego on the 15th inst., that a considerable body of immigrants coming from Texas have taken the route of El Paso, with a view of settling on the shores of the Pacific. 700 wagons are said to be under way. This movement is due to the deplorable condition of Texas consequent upon the troubles which agitate the nation.

### Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Sept. 9.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool August 31st, via Queenstown the 1st inst., arrived off Cape Race this morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her dates are six days later.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions tending downward.

Consols 93⅛ to 93¼.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Globe* announces that the army in Canada is about to be reinforced by 22,500 men during the month.

The *Times* editorially calls on the Government to strain every nerve to develope the cultivation of cotton in India or elsewhere. It says that it believes that there will be no lack of will to assist the enterprise on the part of the Government. If the merchants and manufacturers will point out the way, the Government will waive all scruples when the prosperity of the country and the existence of millions are at stake.

The *Daily News*, in an article on fugitive slaves, concludes that the Federal cause is henceforth to be clearly identified with slavery.

Queen Victoria had left Ireland for Balmoral.

West India advices had been received via England, stating that the privateer Sumter had taken and sunk forty vessels, causing great excitement there.

FRANCE.—Paris Bourse flat. Rentes 68f 85c.

A pamphlet on Rome, issued in Paris, asserts that if the Papal Government persists in refusing the guarantees offered for the independence of the Holy See, the people of Rome must be appealed to; and if they elect Victor Emanuel King the French troops on the following day will be relieved by the Italian troops.

### The New York Union State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—The People's Union Convention assembled here to-day. It is fully attended. Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, of Onondago, (Democrat) was chosen temporary Chairman. In the course of his remarks he said: What do we care whether the Republican or Democratic party triumphs, if the country sinks beneath their feet, when victory is proclaimed to them? Our country is above and greater than any party. [Tremendous applause.] Can we not lay down our petty party strifes and difficulties and differences, and give all our efforts to our country in this its hour of need? I am undisguisedly in favor of the vigorous and most effectual prosecution of the war until those who have gone from us are brought back into the Union—[Loud applause.]

I am for standing off from the party platform on which I have stood for thirty years; and for stepping upon the broad acres of my country, giving my voice and efforts for sustaining and supporting her. [Applause.] I am for sustaining the Administration of the Government by those who now have that duty to perform, just so long as it is unceasing, unswerving in its devotion to the country. [Great applause.]

I am for giving to the Government the greatest possible latitude that should be given by a free people in such a crisis as now exists. [Applause.] When the conflict is over, and not until then; when we are again in a peaceful state, we may review their conduct, and give them the meed of praise for what they have done.

I am for uncompromising hostility, not only to those who have bayonets and bowie-knives in the South, but also to those who are none the less secessionists, by aid and comfort, at the North. [Cheering by the whole Convention.]

It is sufficient to say that if the President had done less than he has done—and would to God he had done more—he would be more entitled to impeachment than he is now for any violations of the Constitution and the laws. [Prolonged applause.] We have to get together our household political gods, and commit them to the funeral pyre as an offering to our beloved country. The result will be a full, united and unanimous expression from the people of the State of New York to the South that if they have relied upon our sympathies, they have relied upon a broken reed. [Applause.]

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—Clark B. Cochrane addressed the Convention, reminding them of the importance of the objects of the Convention. The object was not to destroy old parties, nor build up new ones, but to nominate a ticket to unite every loyal citizen. For himself, he spat upon party platforms and was sick of party conventions. [Immense applause.]

Wm. B. Murphy, of Albany, a reputed peace man, was not allowed to speak.

The Chair read a letter from Leslie Coombs of Kentucky, as follows:

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 2.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th, and enclosure, was received. These peace professions are mere soft words for treason, and we shall so treat them. I am gratified to find you still at your post, and have not caught the Bull Run panic, which has done us some mischief in Kentucky. I am on my guard all the time. If the rebels dare make war on us we will sweep them clean and rapidly. * * * *

Your's truly, LESLIE COOMBS.

### From Washington and the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Confederate fortifications on Munson's Hill, three quarters of a mile from Bailey's Cross-Roads, have every indication of being completed. No guns were observed mounted on the fortifications, but a masked battery is erected, concealed by a grove near Bailey's Cross-Roads, about 100 yards this side of the earth-works. On Sunday everything in the vicinity was quiet, but this morning the Confederates opened their concealed batteries, throwing shells into the encampment of our pickets at Bailey's Cross-Roads. Two of the shells fell short and the third passed half a mile beyond them; in retaliation for which, our sharp-shooters advanced on their pickets and killed two of their number.

The Government will shortly put afloat two more expeditions destined to land upon the coast of the rebel States. Their exact destination is not publicly known.

Col. John Fitzroy DeCourcy, an English officer of much distinction, has tendered his services to the Government, and the offer has been accepted. Col. DeCourcy commanded a Turkish regiment during the Crimean War.

Of the sum lost by paymaster Gallagher, the Treasury has already received $95,000 from Haydowns the gambler. On one occasion he drew $10,000 in double eagles, and proceeded with it to Haydowns, and deliberately commenced gambling it away. He drew from the Treasury $64,000 during August.

The New York *Times* Washington correspondent says Gen. Fremont's proclamation, declaring the slaves of rebels to be free men, was made solely on his own responsibility, without any previous advices from the authorities here, or consultation with them upon the subject. It struck the entire Cabinet and President with utter amazement. The matter was fully discussed, when it was unanimously determined that the proclamation was just the right thing, made at just the right time, exactly in the right manner, and by the right man.

The Vermont soldier who was ordered to be shot to-day for the crime of sleeping on his post, has been reprieved.

### Illinois Military Matters.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9—The following are the numbers, so far as ascertained, of the Illinois regiments:

Seventh—Colonel John Cook.
Eighth—Colonel R. G. Oglesby.
Ninth—Colonel E. A. Paine.
Tenth—Colonel James D. Morgan.
Eleventh—Colonel W. H. L. Wallace.
Twelfth—Colonel John McArthur.
Thirteenth—Colonel John B. Wyman.
Fourteenth—Colonel J. M. Palmer.
Fifteenth—Colonel Thomas J. Turner.
Sixteenth—Colonel Robert F. Smith.
Seventeenth—Colonel L. F. Ross.
Eighteenth—Colonel M. K. Lawler.
Nineteenth—Colonel J. B. Turchin.
Twentieth—Colonel C. L. Marsh.
Twenty-first—Colonel J. W. S. Alexander.
Twenty-second—Colonel Henry Dougherty.
Twenty-third—Mulligan's Brigade.
Twenty-fourth—Colonel Fred. Hecker.
Twenty-fifth—Colonel W. N. Coler.
Twenty-sixth—Colonel John M. Loomis.
Twenty-seventh—Colonel N. B. Buford.
Twenty-eighth—Colonel William Kellogg.
Twenty-ninth—Colonel James S. Rearden.
Thirtieth—Colonel P. B. Fouke.
Thirty-first—Colonel John A. Logan.
Thirty-second—Colonel John Logan.
Thirty-third—Colonel Charles E. Hovey.
Thirty-fourth—Colonel E. N. Kirk.
Thirty-fifth—Colonel G. A. Smith.
Thirty-sixth—Colonel Nicholas Greusel.
Thirty-seventh—Colonel Julius White.
Thirty-eighth—Colonel W. P. Carlin.
Thirty-ninth—Colonel Austin Light.
Fortieth—Colonel S. G. Hicks.
Forty-first—Colonel Isaac C. Pugh.
Forty-second—Colonel W. H. Webb.
Forty-third—Colonel Julius Raith.
Forty-fourth—Colonel Charles Knobelsdorff.

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### A Prominent Rebel Sheet Censures the Confederate Authorities.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—A copy of the Richmond *Whig*, received here, has a most sarcastic article on the capture of the Hatteras forts, censuring, by implication the confederate authorities, and concluding in this style:

"Let us imitate the Chinese, by all means. The port has been taken, many hundreds of men have surrendered, valuable officers have become prisoners, a large amount of powder captured, and the gallant North State is now liable to invasion. Still it is a small matter. It will take 20,000 men to regain the fort, but that is nothing. What do we want with it?

It was built for fun.

Had we been in earnest, some notice would have been taken or warning given by Southern papers.

### From Gen. Banks's Column.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md., Sept. 9.—The rebels keep up an almost daily firing on our men at the ferries, and at times make demonstrations as if they intended to cross.

Yesterday there was a heavy cannonading at Edwards's Ferry. This may be their plan of drawing attention from their works, which are said to be in progress on the Ferry road, leading to Leesburg. Gen. Banks's Division is ready to move in any direction at a moment's notice.

It is reported that large numbers of rebels are encamped in the vicinity of Leesburg. Gen. Banks's column moved down the Potomac to what point is unknown.

### The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—We have returns from 71 towns, which give Washburn 20,343, Jameson 8,131, Dana 5,205, against last years, Washburn 26,065, Smart (Dem.) 7,674, Barnes (Bell and Everett) 333. Washburn's majority in those towns is 6983, against 7,509 last year—a decrease of 575. The aggregate vote in these towns this year will be about 91,000, and Washburn's majority from 12,000 to 14,000. The Union war majority in these towns is 28,285, and will be in the whole State about 60,000.

The Legislature is largely Republican, although there will be many Union Democrats elected jointly by Republicans and Union Democrats.

### The Mozart Democracy of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Mozart General Committee held a meeting last evening, at which the report of their delegates to the Syracuse Convention was adopted, and also a series of resolutions, by Mayor Wood, the most significant of which declares unreservedly for the maintenance of the Government without respect of party, and for the suppression of all treason, either South or North.

### New Jersey Cavalry for the Seat of War.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9, 1861.—Six hundred of Halsted's regiment of cavalry left here for the seat of war to-day. Some three hundred of this regiment went on a week since, and the regiment may be said to be completed, as the balance will be forwarded soon. Wm. Halsted, formerly member of Congress, is the Colonel. They made a fine appearance on their departure, and were enthusiastically cheered.

### Conflagration in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The marble building, 45 Murray street, was burned last night. Loss on building $20,000; insured. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, No. 47, the whole upper portion of which is on fire as we go to press. The loss on this building will no doubt reach $40,000. No. 43 was partly damaged by fire and water. The buildings 45 and 47 Warren street were also damaged and in great danger of destruction.

## THE STATE FAIR AT BRIGHTON.

### Opening Day of the Exhibition.

The State Fair opened auspiciously Monday. There was a dubious look in the sky early in the morning, and a little of rain, and the managers of the Fair, and the exhibitors thereat, and the great public prepared to become spectators were doubtless discouraged thereat for a space of time speedily cut short by the clearing up of the sky and the appearance of bright sunshine.

Since Friday afternoon much work has been done on the Fair Grounds. At first, preparations were only inadequately made in stalls for cattle, and yet we and everybody else, in advance, thought them large, perhaps too large for a fair in a war time.

It did not prove to be the case, and the rapid growth of the entry list has been indicated by the accession to the number of stalls provided, and yesterday workmen were still busy extending the line along the southern boundary of the Fair Grounds. There will be room enough, and from present prospects this implies no little of accommodations of various kinds.

The entrance to the Fair Grounds is through ample gateways for horse and foot, along the north front. As being the first day of the Fair, yesterday was principally devoted to getting matters in order, and all day long the grounds presented a busy and brilliant scene. Fine horses and cattle were being made comfortable and presentable by their owners. The several long halls of exhibition were filled with life and bustle, and an activity which will, by to-day, have brought order out of confusion, and set forth the attractions of the Fair in order.

We can even now write the State Fair a success. Over two thousand entries are already made, and the arrivals for the grand show are unprecedented for the first day. The cattle and horse stalls are already full, and new ones are being put up. The show of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine will probably be the largest and most select ever exhibited in the Northwest. The horses are especially fine, and among them a large number known to fame. In cattle the entries are numerous, from the lordly Durhams of Central Illinois to the calf of a month.

The Swine department never in the history of the West has been so well represented as at this Fair. They are already on the ground by the hundreds, of all sizes, ages and colors, some white as the driven snow, and others black as night when the stars are all shut in. We think this exhibition of swine will shut down on further orders to points East for fine porkers, for we can fearlessly challenge the world in this department. The Suffolks from England were wanting in hair, but our breeders have made up the deficiency and improved them otherwise.

The long lustrous wools are for the first time in the history of this society attracting attention, and the different families of these valuable mutton and wool are here in large numbers. No person interested in wool growing, or mutton, should fail to visit the sheep pens.

To-morrow the horses will be in the ring in numbers and the racing and trotting will be at once inaugurated. The lovers of fine horses can be gratified to an extent seldom witnessed.

The building for Textile Fabrics is fitted up in a very superior manner. The wood work is all planed, so that no injury can be sustained by the most delicate fabrics. The room is fast filling up and the number of sewing machines already to work are attracting a respectable crowd. There seems no abatement of interest in the sewing machine since the first day that it was sent out to relieve the good housewife of a load of cares.

The Fine Art Hall is the most crowded and will divide the honors with the Horticultural, in being the most prominent of the several departments of inanimate subjects on the ground.

In the Mechanical department there is some apparent flagging of interest, but we hope our city mechanics will yet fill up this hall to repletion—if they but will it, the thing is done.

The forty horse-power engine, from the shop of F. W. Gates & Co., is in working order with a large amount of shafting. The indications are that it will all be wanted to-day.

The main feature in the department of Agricultural Implements is the two horse corn cultivators.

The entries will continue to be made up to this morning, when the books will be closed, and the active business of the Committee will begin on Wednesday morning, when the Fair will be fully arranged in all of its details.

The attractions of to-day will be varied and excellent, and of such a character as to keep alive the interest until to-morrow, when the Fair may be pronounced fully open. Thus we are to have to day the following:

THE RACES.

The offer of two Citizens' Purses of $100 each respectively for running and trotting matches, will call out a handsome show of speed in the fine stock present. The programme is as follows:

At 11 A. M., Race, one mile and repeat, open to horses, geldings and mares—prize, $100. At 3 P. M., Trotting in harness, open to all, as above. All entries must be made by ten o'clock A. M. of to-day. The horses will be started on time, no delay being admissible. A large number of the best horses are already entered, and we may count this one of the most interesting features in the programme of to-day. The track is under charge of Gen. Singleton who will see that no part of it will lack for interest. The great number of horses starting at the same time, will give additional interest to the match. Look out for a rich time.

It is easy to trace the connection between fleet steeds and the agricultural interests, since the rearing of that noble animal, the Horse, has become so valuable and important a part of stock growing; and hence it has become an interesting part of all our Fairs, the share played by the descendants of illustrious sires in the equine calendar. Other features are less closely connected with the farming interest.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. C. W. Russell will send up two balloons to-day—one at 12 o'clock M. and the other at 2 P. M. They will go up from a point near the Business Office. They will be decorated with American flags and other devices, the same that have attracted so much attention at various points in the city. No further charge than the ordinary gate fee—a gratuity on the part of Mr. Russell.

WALKING THE SLACK WIRE.

Mr. J. S. Case, the great American Wire Walker, will walk and perform upon a single wire, the eighth of an inch in diameter, without the aid of a balancing pole, performing his wonderful acts of juggling while on the wire. The wire to be stretched from the Pagoda to the Amphitheatre. The exhibition of Mr. Chase is set for 11½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Though the foregoing is not strictly agricultural, yet it will doubtless please many of the Fair goers.

The attendance to-day will be large. To day the trains on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad leave the Madison Street Depot hourly, commencing at 7 A. M. To-morrow the trains will be run every half hour.

Much interest is felt in the promised military features of this Fair, and that these will be marked and valuable is certain. Already the entry list presents a number of entries of volunteers in the fire arm line, to be duly tested as the Fair progresses. We shall give the list in due time.

The feature before referred to of a large sale of fine stock at this fair is destined to be fully realized. Never was so attractive an opportunity before offered in the West, and many will take advantage of it and are here from a distance for such purpose.

### A DAY THAT WAS NOT FAIR.

Tuesday gave us a fine fall rain. Rain is one of the most important adjuncts and helps of the husbandman. No hydraulic ram, or form or device of engine or squirt has ever come up to the success of Rain as an irrigator, and even the city sprinkling carts cannot lay the dust as well. When we consider these advantages, and besides call up the kindly feelings of our hearts towards individuals whose all is invested in the umbrella or paletot or merckintosh line, we are decidedly an advocate of pluvial operation whether as Summer showers or fall rains, even the Equinoctial.

But in Fair week, when Fair weather should be nothing but fair, it is a sad damper a rain like that of yesterday, notwithstanding we pronounce it a fine rain. It entered itself at the Fair of course, and for lack of having a settled department of its own, found its way into them all, to the grief and loss of contributor which leads us to say that in no other than buildings with water proof roofs should articles in the Manufactures and the Arts be exposed, else the exposure may imply too much.

It rained and rained steadily for most of the day. Of course nothing was done at the Fair. The races were postponed, but the wags suggested that the tug-boats might take a turn round the submerged track, in place of the trotters. They did not do it, however.

The department devoted to Agricultural Implements and Mechanic Arts received numerous additions yesterday, but the rain prevented operations in this department, as in all others. Of all kinds of implements for preparing the soil, planting, gathering and separating every variety of grain, the exhibition promises to be very well represented. Gang plows of several patterns, and still more numerous single-plows, broad-cast sowers, "seeders," corn planters, corn cutters and binders, reapers with binders attached, and even machines for raking and loading hay, are on the grounds. Emerson's one-horse mower is a novelty in its way, and being the only one on exhibition, attracted considerable attention. As small farms, and farmers with limited means are more numerous than large plantations, and wealthy farmers, so are the single and double horse-mower-machines, that can be used for reaping, mowing, threshing separating, grinding, &c., far preferable to larger ones for general use.

A good proportion of agricultural and mechanical machinery was being unpacked and put in place yesterday, and will be ready for exhibition to-day.

Redstone, Brothers & Co. of Indianapolis, have a cross-cut saw machine attached to Gates steam power, which will be in operation to-day. This machine has cut three miles of hub-timber (12 inches wide) with less than one horse power, in forty hours. They have also a very ingenious morticing machine on exhibition.

Emery Brothers of Albany, N. Y. Agricultural Works have some of their best machines, just being opened, which will be fully noticed in due time.

There being an abundant supply of water on the ground, the various inventors and exhibitors of pumps had a brisk time. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," was demonstrated at the grounds, and appreciated by the exhibitor of Halladay's self-regulating windmill, for pumping water. The stiff breeze that swept across the prairie most of the day, furnished ample power for exhibiting the full capacity of the wind-pumps, to a crowd of curious spectators. McArthur's Water Elevator, has a double value, as well as a "double potent back-action." It consists of a windlass, drawing up two buckets of water (one upon either side,) and emptying the water into hoppers, fixed to the windlass. The principal advantages in this machine, are to demonstrate how poor an article a patent can be obtained for, and to also contrast strongly in favor of all the other pumps, hydraulic rams, water lifters, &c., on exhibition.

FARM PRODUCTS.

This department has filled up considerably since yesterday, but not what it will be after a day of fair weather. The principal competitors are Messrs. Gage Brothers & Drake of the Tremont House gardens, under charge of Mr. Emery, Gardener, and Mr. Periam of the Calumet garden. It may be interesting to the farmers to know what these gardens cultivate for city use, and we will accommodate them with a list of those on exhibition: Mr. Periam has the early seedling Cucumber and Early Russia, Yankee, Early Flat Yellow, and Cheese Pumpkin. Honolulu, Boston Marrow, Sweet Potatoe. Mammoth Cuba and Summer Squash. Marrow, Yellow, Silver Skin and large Red Onion. Periam's Extra Early, Pearl, Extra Early Dwarf, Sweet, Stowell's Evergreen, and several other varieties of Sweet Corn. Some half-dozen varieties of Tomato—Tom Thumb, new German Dwarf and other Green Peas, with half-a-dozen varieties of Seed Peas. Four varieties of Beans, among them the Lima, both dry and green. Nansemond Sweet Potatoes; Early York, Prince Albert, Rohan and Peachblow Potatoes. The Rohan, we had supposed, had left the country; but here it turns up again. Cabbages in variety, with Turnips, Beets, Radishes, &c., none of them but should find a place in every kitchen garden in the country. Some of the peas and beans are particularly valuable, on account of their early maturity. The collection of Mr. Emery, of the Tremont garden, is a duplicate of the above, with some additions in the way of Giant Celery, Melons, Cauliflower, Salsify, &c.

S. W. Arnold, of Cortland, has twenty bushels of China tea wheat of superior quality. This is a variety new to our farmers, and one that promises well. It is bearded, grows with a strong straw and long heads. The only competitor is E. C. Strom of Lake county, with the same variety of wheat. Both samples are clean and plump. We would call the attention of the Board of Trade to the fact that spring wheat can be grown free of oats and other foul stuff, where the proper inducements are offered; but so long as a premium is offered by dealers for foul grain, so long will it be sent to market, but we can assure them that just as clean wheat as these twenty bushel samples will always be set to market if the price will warrant. The samples of winter and spring wheat are not numerous, but of good quality. One lot was marked to yield thirty, and another forty-two bushels per acre.

THE FAIR TO DAY.

Let us hope it will be a *fair to-day* for to-day's Fair. The track will scarcely be in condition for the light footed steeds until to-morrow when they will be brought out, the sun having done its work meanwhile.

To-day the cattle will be brought into the ring and a splendid display will be made. The day will be a busy one for committees from the amount of work left over from yesterday.

We are requested to state that entries can be still made throughout to-day, while with a spirit that rises superior to weather vicissitudes, President Van Epps announces that the Fair will be continued as many days next week as we have rainy ones this, and that feed will be supplied to stock, and exhibitor's tickets continued during the whole time.

The Balloon ascension and the walking on the Tight Wire will be postoned until the first fair day.

NEW MAP OF COOK COUNTY.—A very valuable, complete and much needed map of Cook county has just been published, the advertisement of which will be found in another column. It is drawn from original surveys, and presents a minuteness of detail rarely found in any map.

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FARNSWORTH'S REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—We learn that all the tents, blankets, uniforms, &c., arrived in this city on Saturday for this splendid regiment, and were forwarded to St. Charles, where the regiment is going into camp. Everything is of the best and most useful kind. The men will be uniformed and mounted at once, thus obviating the tediousness of lying in camp waiting for equipments. Companies are rapidly filling up, and will all be in camp by next Saturday. Capt. W. H. Medill has commenced sending men to St. Charles already, and expects to have his company full and in camp in a few days. We would recommend those who desire joining this regiment to enlist in Cap. Medill's company, the Fremont Dragoons. His campaign under McClellan in Western Virginia has given him an experience which will add to his fitness as an officer, and be of great service to him in providing for the comfort of his men. Persons wishing to enlist can apply by letter or in person to W. H. Medill, at this office.

GET THE BEST.—As a general thing the best article is the cheapest in the end, and especially is this the case with D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, an article which every one who has tried it will say is just the thing for the purpose it was made for. It is manufactured and for sale, at wholesale, by the proprietors, at Fairport, Monroe county, N. Y., and for sale by most wholesale and retail dealers everywhere.

☞ 100 fine Tulips, $1.00 to $3.00; Hyacinths, Crocus, &c.; 100 best Apple Trees, 1 to 4 years, $2.50 to $9.00; 1,000, $15.00 to $60.00. Nursery Stock—Dwarf and small Fruits, ALL good and cheap, at "Phœnix's Bloomington Nursery, Ill." See new Catalogue. F. K. PHOENIX.

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MARTIN H. CASSEL CAPTURED.—We are reliably informed that M. H. Cassel, Esq., of Jacksonville, who has for some time been in the interior of Missouri on business of the State, was made prisoner by the rebels a few days ago. He was captured with several other gentlemen near the town of Paris. We have no particulars. It is stated, however, that several important characters in the rebel service have since been arrested in the neighborhood and it is probable that an exchange may be speedily effected.—*State Journal.*

DESERTIONS FROM THE BRITISH ARMY.—The Canadian papers state that desertions from the British army are becoming alarmingly frequent.

## MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1861.

The money market to-day was very quiet. Eastern exchange was in good supply, and the rates were steady at par to ¼ per cent prem. The banks were holding at ½ per cent., but the demand at this figure was trifling.

Treasury notes are in active request, and meet with ready sales at 98c, closing with an upward tendency.

There is a good demand for currency by produce dealers, and the supply is very moderate.

The New York *World* of Monday, says:

The money market throughout the week has been inactive, with an abundant supply for call and short loans at five to six per cent; the established commission firms are paying four to five per cent. The amount of mercantile paper offering is limited, and likely to remain so until October, when notes to represent the business doing this month and last will be on the market; prime indorsed notes under four months are wanted at six to seven per cent, but longer dates are slow of sale at seven to nine per cent.

The banks have paid into the sub-treasury this week two instalments, equal to sixteen per cent., or $5,500,000, on account of the Treasury 7 3-10 notes' loan, and the average bank statement of specie for the week is about $42,000,000, while the actual amount on hand is probably $41,000,000. The mercantile loans keep steadily about $108,000,000, and as the course of trade does not add to the mercantile demand for bank discounts, it is possible that the Treasury 7 3-10 notes will be in demand by the banks all over the country, to supply the deficiency of business notes, which they replaced in the new movement of trade inaugurated by Government purchases and payments in cash. The private subscriptions for these 7 3-10 Treasury notes already amount to about $5,000,000, and as soon as sufficient means are established throughout the country to take the subscriptions from the people, the demand from the public and moneyed institutions, and banks superadded thereto, will doubtless cause an advance in the price at an early date. In Philadelphia and Boston they are rapidly coming into favor with every one who has a surplus of $50 and upward, and the best view of this demand for the loan is taken from the fact that people lend their money to the Federal Government because it is safer invested in these loans, and pays a better profit than any other good security. The sales are therefore certain to increase, and the price to advance, if the demand continues even on the same scale as this week.

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7 30 LOAN.

| By Individuals. | Last Week. | Previous Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $340,000 | $138,000 |
| Tuesday | 307,000 | 147,000 |
| Wednesday | 818,000 | 171,000 |
| Thursday | 575,000 | 279,000 |
| Friday | 347,000 | 174,000 |
| Saturday | 402,000 | 300,000 |
| Total Individuals | $2,789,000 | $1,220,000 |
| Paid in by Banks | 5,600,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Total for week | $8,389,000 | $4,720,000 |
| Total for the fortnight | | $13,109,000 |
| Previously—By Banks | $3,500,000 | |
| Individuals | 566,000 | 4,066,000 |
| Total paid up to date | | $17,175,000 |
| Balance of first Bank guaranty | | 17,825,000 |
| Total allotted to N. York to 15th Oct. | | $35,000,000 |

## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1861.

There was an increase in the receipts of general produce to-day, and this along with an advance in freights caused a depression in the general markets.

There was a good demand for spring wheat flour and the market was steady; about 2000 barrels of all grades changed hands, at $3 50@4 25 for spring extras, and $2 50@3 35 for spring superfine.

The market for spring wheat declined ½@1c, and closed dull. Winter wheat was quiet and unchanged. About 125,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 85c for No. 1 White; 75c for No. 2 White; 76@77c for No. 1 Red; 68c for No. 2 Red; 66c for N. W. Club; 64@65½c for No 1 Spring; 60½c@61½c for No. 2 Spring; and 58c for Rejected.

Corn was dull and ½c lower—with sales of about 125,000 bu at 23c for choice River White afloat; 21c for Canal mixed afloat; and 19½@20c for mixed in store.

Oats were quiet and unchanged. Rye was in request at 25c. Highwines steady at 13½c. Timothy Seed was firm at $1.35@1 50.

Freights advanced ½c per bushel on grain—with engagements at 12@12½c for corn and 13c for wheat to Buffalo; 8½c for Oats to Buffalo by steam; 8½c for corn to Collingwood.

### Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1861.

FREIGHTS—During the past week there has been great activity in freights. Since the date of last weekly review a large fleet of vessels have arrived, and nearly all of them are loaded on and on their way down the Lakes. About 160 vessels and propellers were engaged during the week, at a range of 11@12½c for corn, and 12@13c for wheat to Buffalo; 17c for wheat to Oswego; and 16½c for wheat to Kingston. The proportion of vessels chartered for Lake Ontario was very small.

TO-DAY rates advanced ½c per bushel. The engagements were as follows: To Collingwood:—schr. Minott Mitchell, corn, at 8½c free of elevation. To Buffalo:—schrs. Bay State, San Jacinto, and three standard vessels, corn, at 12c; schrs, David Ferguson, Minnesota, and bark Waverly, corn, at 12½c; schr. H. L. Whitman, wheat, at 13c; prop. Galena, oats, at 8½c.

RAIL AND WATER FREIGHTS.—Flour—New York, by steam to Buffalo, and thence by rail, 95c; to Boston, $1 05.

FLOUR—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of flour during the past week:

| | Receipts. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Total last week | 44,727 | 40,330 |
| Total previous week | 39,224 | 40,640 |
| Corresponding week, 1860 | 19,066 | 19,995 |
| Corresponding week, 1859 | 25,143 | 36,912 |

The following are the closing quotations of flour, etc:

| | |
|---|---|
| White winter extras | $4.40@4.85 |
| Red winter extras | 3.80@4.25 |
| Spring extra Flour, choice | 4.00@4.25 |
| " " " good | 3.65@3.85 |
| " " " common to fair | 3.12½@3.60 |
| Superfine, common to choice | 2.50@3.35 |
| Rye Flour | 2.00@ ... |
| Corn Meal, unbolted, per ton | 9.00@9.50 |
| " " bolted, per ton | 11.00@12.00 |
| Middlings, per ton | 8.00@10.00 |
| Bran and Shorts | 3.50@4.00 |

WHEAT—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of wheat during the past week:

| | Receipts. | Ship'ts. |
|---|---|---|
| Total last week | 594,415 | 632,058 |
| Total previous week | 637,612 | 476,275 |
| Corresponding week in 1860 | 968,401 | 790,491 |
| Corresponding week in 1859 | 517,710 | 438,078 |

From the above table it will be seen that there is a decrease of upwards of 42,000 bushels in the receipts, and an increase of 156,000 bushels in the shipments, compared with the week previous. It will also be seen that the receipts during the corresponding week in 1860 were 375,000 bushels greater than the supply of last week.

The buoyancy noted in the market for Spring Wheat in the early part of the week was but short-lived. The high rates of freight, and the uncertain state of the markets in the East and in Europe, have tended to depress the market, and prices show a decline on the week of 2@3c per bushel. At present prices there would be a good speculative demand, were there any reasonable prospect of a material decline in freights, or a reduction in the present exorbitant rates of storage; but in the absence of either, the market drags heavily from day to day.

Winter Wheat has been in but limited request by shippers, and the market remains quiet, with a decline of 1@2c on Red. The supply of White wheat, however, continues very light, and the market is sustained.

We quote the closing prices of all grades of wheat as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 White Winter, in store | 85 @.. |
| No. 2 White Winter, " | 75 @.. |
| No. 1 Red Winter, " | 76 @77 |
| No. 2 Red Winter, " | 68 @.. |
| Rejected Red Winter " | [illegible] |
| Extra Club, " | [illegible] |
| N. W. Club, " | [illegible] |
| No. 1 Spring, " | [illegible] |
| No. 2 Spring, " | [illegible] |
| Rejected Spring, " | [illegible] |

CORN.—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of corn during the past week:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Total last week | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total previous week | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corresponding week in 1860 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corresponding week in 1859 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The market during the week has been very so...

---

tive, but prices still tend downward. Since the date of our last weekly review the market has declined fully 1½c per bushel, and according to present appearances there is but little probability of it rallying soon. The large amount of Canal Corn offering afloat—for which there is no storage accommodation—keeps pressing on the market, and this prevents holders of railroad receipts from receiving any benefit, either from an improvement in Eastern markets, or a decline in freights here.

TO-DAY the market declined ½c per bushel. Sales were:—6000 bu choice River White at 23c afloat; 45,000 bu Canal Mixed at 21½c f. o. b.; 70,000 bu Mixed in store at 20c; 5000 bu do at 19½c; 1000 bu Rejected in store at 17c.

OATS—Received last week, 82,77 bu; shipped, 73,200 bu. There has been a good demand for shipment during the past week, and the market ruled firm; but at the close there is less inquiry, and the market closes dull.

TO-DAY, 1000 bu No. 1 in store were sold at 18½c.

RYE—Received last week, 3,736 bu; shipped, 8,455 bu. There is a fair shipping demand for Rye and the market is firm.

TO-DAY the sales were:—1,000 bu No 1 in store at 35c.

BARLEY—Received last week, 1,492 bu; shipped, none. The market for Barley, under trifling receipts, continues quiet and neglected. There is, however, a good speculative and local demand at 20@35c, according to quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—The receipts during the past week have been moderate, and owing to an improved shipping demand, the market has advanced 10@15c per bushel.

TO-DAY the sales were:—75 bags prime at $1.50; 43 bags good at $1.45; 30 bags firm at $1,40; 124 bags inferior at $1.35.

CLOVER SEED—None arriving, and market nominal.

FLAX SEED—There is a good demand for prime Flax Seed at 80c ⅌ bushel. Inferior was sold at 70@75c.

HIGHWINES—The market during the past week has been firm, and we quote an advance of ¾c per gal.

TO-DAY the sales were:—50 brls country at 13½c; 50 brls city in lots to the trade at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Quiet at 32@33c per gal.

PROVISIONS—The provision market continues stagnant and neglected. Mess Pork is held at $13@14, but there is no inquiry. Lard is dull at 7@7½c, with sales of country rendered at 6¾c. There is nothing doing in cut meats or bacon.

TALLOW—The demand for tallow continues fully equal to the supply, and the market is firm at 7c for prime city, at which price several round lots were sold during the week. Country tallow is in demand at 6½@6¾c.

HIDES—There is a continued good demand for Hides, and the market is steady at the following figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry Flint | 8½@9 |
| Dry Salted | 7 @7½ |
| Green Salted | 4½@5 |
| Green Country | 3½@4 |

WOOL—There is a good inquiry for qualities suitable for army cloths, and the market is firm; but fine wools are neglected. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common to ¼ blood | 20@24 |
| ¼ to ½ blood | 24@26 |
| ¾ blood | 26@27 |
| Full blood | 27@29 |

Unwashed common wool sells generally at 12½c ⅌ lb. and burry at 10c ⅌ lb.

TO-DAY the sales were 1,250 lbs coarse native at 23c.

HOPS—Quiet and nominal at 25@30c for last year's crop of New York.

BROOM CORN—The receipts are light, and the market inactive and steady. To-DAY a lot of three tons of the new crop prime quality was sold at $79 per ton.

FRUIT—APPLES—The receipts of apples during the week from Michigan, Southern Illinois and Missouri have been very heavy, and the market has declined 25@50c per brl, closing at $1.25@1.75 for common to choice. PEACHES—Supply heavy from Michigan and Southern Illinois, with sales at 25@50c per basket for inferior to common, and 50c @$1 25 for common to choice. LEMONS—French, $9 ⅌ case.

FISH—The market is quiet and without material change. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No 1 Whitefish, hf brls | $2.50 | @2.75 |
| No 2 " " | 2.25 | @2.50 |
| No 1 Trout, hf brls | 2.37½ | @2.62½ |
| No 2 " " | 2.00 | @2.25 |
| Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs | 4.00 | @5.00 |

HAY—The supply is fair and market quiet. The following are the quotations at Frisbie Bros., 45 Market-st.: Pressed Timothy, $9@10 ⅌ ton; Pressed Prairie, $6 50@7; Loose Prairie, $4@4 50; Loose Timothy, $5@6.

GROCERIES—The stock of sugars in New York on the 4th inst. was 37,000 hhds less than at the same date last year. This, with advice of reduced stock in Cuba, caused an active demand, with an advance of fully ¾c ⅌ lb. In this market sugars are active at an advance of ½c ⅌ lb. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUGARS— | N. O. common | —@—c |
| | good common | —@—c |
| | fair | —@—c |
| | fully fair to prime | —@—c |
| | Cuba Sugars | 8 @8½c |
| | N. Y. refined white coffee | 10½@ |
| | crushed, granulated and granulated | 11 @—c |
| MOLASSES— | N. Y. Sugar House | 30 @33c |
| | Portland | 25 @28c |
| | Plantation | 35 @38c |
| | N. Y. Syrups | 33 @40c |
| | Golden Syrup | 43 @48c |
| COFFEE— | Rio | 15½@16½c |
| | Maracaibo | —@— |
| | Santa | —@— |
| | O. G. Java | —@— |
| | Mocha | —21@22c |
| RICE— | | 6½@7½c |
| SPICES— | Cassia | 25 @27c |
| | Pepper | 13 @14c |
| | Allspice | 12 @13c |
| | Cloves | 14 @15c |
| TEAS— | Fine Young Hyson | 75 @85c |
| | Black Teas | 50 @85c |

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $2.00; Tar, $6@6.50: Pitch, $6.50@7; Rosin, $3 25@5 50—market firm with an advancing tendency.

BEANS—Demand active at 90c@$1 12½ for good to prime.

EGGS—In fair demand at 6@6½c ⅌ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1 50@1.75 ⅌ doz.

BUTTER—Dairy in request at 9@11c. Common, 6@8c.

POTATOES—In fair demand at 25@30c.

### Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

| | Week end'g Sept. 10. | Cor. week 1860. | Cor. week 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft. | 6,581,000 | 7,550,000 | 5,382,250 |
| Shingles, no. | 3,686,000 | 3,850,000 | 2,612,000 |
| Lath, pcs | 880,000 | 684,000 | 1,197,000 |
| Timber, ft. | 30,800 | 60,000 | 90,500 |
| Posts, no. | 10,790 | ..... | 30,000 |

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, AC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10.

| | Lumber ft. | Shingles No. | Lath pcs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Lake | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| By Canal | 464,222 | 336,000 | 347,500 |
| By G. & C. U. R. R. | 567,330 | 219,000 | 1,163,000 |
| By Ill. C. R. R. | 1,073,300 | 553,000 | 397,000 |
| By Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 150,724 | 96,500 | 2,000 |
| By Chi. B. & Q. R. R. | 663,466 | 259,000 | 710,000 |
| By Chi. & St. L. R. R. | 549,500 | 715,000 | 153,500 |
| By C. & N. W. R. R. | 42,829 | 15,750 | 4,000 |
| By C. & Mil. no report. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| By Mich. Cen. R. R. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| By Mich. South. R. R. | 28,586 | 46,000 | ..... |
| By P. & Ft W. R. R. | 13,000 | 40,250 | 5,000 |
| Total last week | 3,545,987 | 2,280,500 | 2,682,000 |
| Total previous week | 4,049,335 | 2,496,500 | 2,341,250 |
| Corres'ing week, '60 | 5,912,823 | 4,044,550 | 3,020,000 |
| " " '59 | 2,920,355 | 2,359,000 | 720,300 |

The Lumber market during the past week has been more active, under a good inquiry for cargoes by country dealers; but there is no visible improvement in prices since the date of our last weekly review, although the tendency is rather upward, and quite a firm feeling prevails. The following sales were made during the week: cargo of bark Superior, from Tawas Bay, mill run, at $4, $7, $12, and $16; cargo of good Muskegon lumber (from Gale's mill) at $7; cargo of schr Roberts, 100,000 feet Muskegon lumber, cut to order, at $6.75; cargo of schooner Illinois, from Muskegon, good mixed, at $7.00; cargo of propeller Barber, from Grand River, common mixed, at $6.50; 200,000 feet Grand River lumber, cut to order, to arrive, at $7 50; cargo of good Green Bay lumber to arrive, at $4.00, $7.00, $12, and $16; cargo of schr Lady Jane from Stony Creek, at $6.50; cargo of schr Magic, common Grand River mixed at $6.00; cargo of schr Forester from Grand River, at $6 25; cargo of schr Col. Glover from Grand River at $6.25; cargo of Helen Pike from Muskegon at $6.50; cargo of schr Elmira from Grand River, at $6.24; 200,000 Muskegon lumber cut to order at $7; cargo of schr Hercules from Muskegon at $6.50; cargo of schr Eltempo from Manitowoc at $6.50; cargo of schr Kewaxcum, from Muskegon at $6.62½; cargo of good Green Bay lumber at $7.50; cargo of prime Severn River (Canada) boards at $8.15.

Business in the yards is still comparatively light, but the feeling among dealers is more hopeful. A large number of country dealers are expected in the city this week to attend the State Fair, and a good trade is expected. Common qualities are held firmly at $7.50, and quite a number refuse to sell below $8.00.

The supply of shingles is still light and the market firm. A few days ago, a cargo of Kalamazoo sawed, per schr Mt Vernon, was sold at $2.50. Prime A shaved are held in the yards at $2.75@3.00, and sawed at about the same price.

Lath is in good demand by the cargo, at $1.12½@1.25 afloat.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on board of canal boats and railroad cars:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft. | $26.00@ | |
| Second Clear | 24.00@ | |
| Third Clear | 15.00@ | 18.00 |
| Common Boards, dry | 7.50@ | |
| Long Joists, Common | 9.00@ | 10.00 |
| Stock Boards | 8.00@ | |
| Fencing, dry | 7.50@ | |
| Common Flooring, undressed | 11.00@ | 12.00 |
| Clear do do | 18.00@ | |
| Siding, Clear | 12.00@ | |
| " Common | 8.00@ | |
| Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M. | 2.75@ | 3.00 |
| do do No. 1 | 1.75@ | |
| Sawed Shingles, A | 2.75@ | 3.00 |
| Lath | 1.50@ | |
| Posts, ⅌ 100 | 7.00@ | 10.00 |

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1861.

The receipts of Live Stock at the various yards during the past week were as follows:

| | Beeves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Sherman's yards | 2,325 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mich. Southern yards | 1,373 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pittsburgh yards | 735 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 4,735 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Week ending Sep. 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " " Aug. 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " " Aug. 19 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " " Aug. 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| " " Aug. 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

BEEF CATTLE.—As will be seen from the above table there is an increase in the supply this week of nearly 400 head; but owing to an improved demand by shippers and an active inquiry by Government contractors, the market was ¼@½c higher than at the date of our last weekly review. The receipts consisted chiefly of medium quality; but there was a better proportion of prime stock in the yards than for a month past. The sales ranged from $1.75@3.50 for common to prime; but several lots were sold by the head, which netted $3.50@3.75. John Hancock bought nearly 2,000 head for Government, at $2.50@3.12½, and shippers purchased freely at $3.00@3.50. Some of the best droves of Cattle in the yards this week were from Missouri.

At Sherman's yards, on the Lake Shore, the receipts were 2,325 head. At these yards there was unusual briskness, and the stock was nearly all cleaned out before noon to-day at $1.75@3.50—the bulk of the transactions ranged from $2.75@3.10. H. Rankin bought 30 head from Hall & Thompson, of Bloomington, at $45 per head—averaging 1,395 lbs. Morris & Reinneman bought 31 head of good cattle from Jesse Funk, of Bloomington, averaging about 1,370 lbs, at $41 per head. W. Pierce, of Morgan County, had 15 head of prime steers, which he sold to Morris & Reinneman at $3.50. They averaged nearly 1,500 lbs. They were shipped to New York. Besides these, between three and four hundred head were sold to Nelson Morris at $1.75@2.75, in lots.

At the Michigan Southern yards, there were received 1,373 head, and the sales ranged from $2 00@3 25 for common to good. George Funk sold to H. Rankin, 14 head of prime steers from McLean county, at $54 per head—equal to $3.75 per 100 lbs. There were also 150 head of prime Sangamon county cattle shipped through on owners' account.

At the Pittsburgh yards the receipts amounted to 735 head, and the market was tolerably active and firm—with sales at $2.00@3.50 per 100 lbs. Tilden had 104 head of prime steers from Missouri—94 of which he sold to Col. Messenger at $50 per head—netting fully $3 50 per 100 lbs. Goff had 53 head of good Missourians which were sold to Morris & Reinneman, at $3.35 per 100 lbs. The same parties also purchased 90 head of good cattle from Mr. Garnett of Logan county, Ill., at $3 30—averaging 1320 lbs.

The market at the close was very firm, and nearly every desirable lot offered was taken at about the prices asked. The following are the closing quotations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra | $3.75@4.00 |
| Prime | 3.30@3.75 |
| Good | 3.00@3.25 |
| Medium | 2.50@2.75 |
| Common | 1.75@2.25 |

HOGS—The advance noted last week has had the effect of greatly increasing the supply—the receipts of this week being about 7,000 more than those of last week. Under this accumulation, however, the market has given way, and we note a decline in prices on the week of 20@25c. The sales in the early part of the week ranged from $3 00@3 25; but towards the close, they fell to $2 75@3 00 for fair to prime, and $3.10@3 12½c for extra. Stock Hogs are in good demand at $2 00.

One lot of 245 head of very choice Hogs was purchased by P. Nottingham, at the Pittsburgh yards. They averaged 333 lbs. The price paid was kept private; but it was generally reported at $3.25. The hogs were the best we have seen in the yards for some time past.

SHEEP—There is a limited inquiry for sheep by city butchers, and the market is unusually quiet, with sales at $2 50@2 75 for good to extra.

SALES.

The following are the sales made on Saturday, Sunday and to-day at the various yards:

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

| Beeves. | Av. wt. | Price. | Beeves. | Av. wt. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | 1144 | 2.75 | 14 | 1109 | 2.70 |
| 13 | 1311 | 2.75 | 18 | 1100 | 2.85 |
| 41 | 1392 | 3 12½ | 20 | 890 | 2 25 |
| 13 | 1157 | 2.75 | 14 | 1300 | $54 ⅌ head |
| 16 | 1290 | 3 00 | | | |
| 246 Hogs averaging 263 lbs at | | | | | $2.90 |
| 46 Sheep " 100 " | | | | | 2 70 |
| 45 " " 80 " | | | | | 2 50 |

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

| Beeves. | Av. wt. | Price. | Hogs. | Av. wt. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 1400 | 3 50 | 43 | 252 | 3 15 |
| 18 | 1185 | 3 00 | 45 | 233 | 3.65 |
| 16 | 1141 | 2 75 | 48 | 288 | 2.75 |
| 82 | 1319 | 3 35 | 71 | 196 | 2.75 |
| 18 | 1300 | 2 75 | 204 | 225 | 2.80 |
| 46 | 864 | 2 40 | 38 | 222 | 2.80 |
| 19 | 1148 | 2 75 | 165 | 232 | 2.80 |
| 16 | 1211 | 2 50 | 54 | 219 | 2.80 |
| 17 | 1222 | 2 50 | 46 | 259 | 2 75 |
| 13 | 1206 | 2 75 | 51 | 316 | 3 10 |
| 8 | 1145 | 2.75 | 245 | 333 | p. t. |
| 54 | 1380 | 3 00 | | Stock Hogs. | |
| 90 | 1475 | $50 ⅌ head | 14 | 89 | 2 00 |
| 94 | | | | | |

### NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 4.

[From the New York Tribune, of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,760.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First quality | 8½@9 |
| Medium | 7½@8 |
| Ordinary | 6 @7 |
| Some extra good | — @— |

The general average of the market is at full 7@8¾c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 4,530.

This is 1,307 head more than last week, and 165 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,497 head, while the number to-day being 3,660, shows 269 head more than the average, and 865 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 622 | Kentucky | 93 |
| Ohio | 575 | Connecticut | 22 |
| Indiana | 155 | Missouri | 165 |
| Illinois | 2,037 | Canada | 18 |

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

*Tuesday, Sept. 3.*—This is the best opening day of the market for drovers that they have seen in a long time. It is not only lively, and cattle selling at an advanced price, but at better estimates of weight, so that the average price is fully equivalent to an advance of half a cent a pound on the net weight of the meat, and the first half of some droves have been sold to-day at prices equal to 9 cents a pound for the meat, to the seller, sinking offal. We have advanced the figures in the table of quotation upon each quality ½c, but not on the average, because the average quality of the stock is not as good as heretofore. Many of the cattle from this State—and the number of New York stocks is larger than any previous ones for many many weeks—is very inferior. Many of the Ohio cattle are not good this year; the grass has not had the fattening quality of some years. It is because the number of low-priced cattle is so great, that the average in the quotations is not higher. The price of good cattle is not low. It is a long time since we have witnessed such a market as this—one so full of life, when butchers paid asking prices so willingly—particularly when it was understood that the short supply and consequent advance was all occasioned by the demands of Government for about a thousand head of bullocks more than last week.

At Chicago, about 1,100, intended for this and other Eastern markets, were turned off unexpectedly—some of them after they had been loaded upon Eastward-bound carts. At Harrisburg, the arrivals were very large, and at first sight it looked like flooding this and the Philadelphia markets; but, when it was found that some 2,400 went towards Washington, it was at once seen that there would be no crowd this week, and prices began to advance.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.—We have an accession to the number reported yesterday of 400 head, part of which are of this State and first-class, and the market opened this morning in full confidence of the brokers and owners that all this class would sell out at the rates of yesterday, that is, 8½@9c a pound for net weight of beef. The greatest portion, however, of the new arrivals were the veriest sort of scallawags, and the owners of such will return and proclaim in the very loudest tones that the *Tribune's* report of an advance of the market is all a lie—that their cattle were as good as any here, only not quite so large, and did not sell for 6c a pound.

As it is only a point of veracity between the two reports, farmers will believe just which they please; and they may or may not believe, as they please, that the prospect has not looked so well for them this year as it does now; and if we had good bullocks in good pastures, we would keep them there, in full faith that we have seen the lowest point in the beef market.

We know that the demand for the army is very large, and that it will be larger, and that the packers will soon be at work, and they will use a great many of the multitude of cattle in the West. We know that just upon the strength of our increased army demand, this market has been so strengthened that an advance has been made of full half a cent a pound on the net weight, notwithstanding an increase of over 1,300 head in the weekly supply, making it higher than the average last year. And this advance has occurred in a week when every other kind of stock has advanced, and when there is no scarcity of any sort. It must be because there is a better feeling—that prosperous times are more easily seen approaching. Those interested will act accordingly.

In conclusion, we can say that this has proved one of the best closing days of the market this year, for, notwithstanding the fresh stock arriving this morning, it, and all that was left over from yesterday, has been sold at just as good prices as were current yesterday, and we think that several hundred head more would have sold if they had been here, if owners would submit to a very slight reduction of asking prices.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 4,001.

The following are the quotations of to-day, given by the Superintendent, Mr. Grant:

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn-fed Hogs | 4½@4¾c gross. |
| Distillery fed | 3½@3¾c gross. |

The advance is occasioned by a decrease in supply of 1,200 head, and favorable weather for trade.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

| | Live. | Dead. |
|---|---|---|
| First quality corn fed, large size | 4½@4¾c | 5¾@5¾c |
| Second quality, cornfed | 4½@4¾c | 5¾@5¾c |
| First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers | 4½@4¾c | 5¾@5¾c |
| Large size still-fed, fat | 3½@ —c | 4½@ —c |
| Second quality still-fed, fat | 3½@ —c | 4½@ —c |

Small sizes choice stock hogs—not wanted; no sale.

Ordinary or common stock—not wanted; no sale.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10th.—FLOUR—A shade firmer, with rather more doing, both for export and home consumption. Sales of 18,400 bbls at $4.40@4 45 for superfine state; $4.45@4.71 extra state; $4.40@4 45 superfine western; $4.65@4.85 common to medium extra western; $4.90@5.20 shipping brands extra r h o and $5.25@5.65 trade brands. Closing quiet and steady. Canada flour rules steady with a moderate business doing. Sales of 800 bbls at $4.40@4.50 superfine; $4.70@6.50 choice extra. Rye flour at $2 80@3.75. Corn meal quiet, with not much change.

WHISKY—Sales of 900 bbls at 18@18½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is better, with fair demand for export—chiefly for France. At the close holders were a little more disposed to realize. [remainder of this report illegible]

---

Salee 7670 bbls ... 1000 bxs Havana ... and the remainder on p. t. Molasses continues in fair request and prices still tend upwards. ...

STOCKS—Rather better, with a moderate business. [illegible]

OSWEGO, Sept. 10.—FLOUR unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce, and held above the views of buyers; no sales. Corn and other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS quiet. Flour 31, wheat 9, corn 8 to New York. Some forwarders are asking ... above these rates on grain.

LAKE IMPORTS—300 brls flour, 11,000 bu wheat, 12,100 bu corn, 3800 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—13,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. W. Patterson, Mr. F. E. SPAFFORD and Miss ANNIE LAMSON, all of Chicago.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst., by Rev. D. Frost, Rector of Trinity Church, JOHN G. SHORTALL, Esq., and MARY G. SHEPHERD.

In this city, on Monday, the 9th inst., by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS and Miss MARY BICKS, all of Chicago.

In this city, Sept. 10th, Mr. J. W. TEPPAN and Mrs. PHEBE W. WILLIAMS, both of Chicago.

At Trinity Church, Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 3d, by Rev. T. R. Chipman, ALBERT KEEP of Chicago, to HARRIET S., daughter of Amos B. Gould, of Ogden, N. Y.

## DIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., SILAS VICTOR, son of S. T. and Adella M. Dean, aged sixteen months.

In Malden, Mass., Sept. 3d, ADDISON GAGE GOVE, aged 9 years, 7 months and 28 days, youngest son of Enoch Gove.

In this city, on Friday, Sept 6th, 1861, HARRIET A., daughter of Edmund M. and Eliza Luff, aged 24 years.

In this city, Sept. 6th, 1861, JAMES BROWN, aged 45 years.

In this city, Sept. 6th, ELENORA OLIVE, infant daughter of Gurdon S. and Mary O. Hubbard, Jr.

In this city, on Dyersburg, at the residence of his grandfather, No. 128 Harrison street, HERBERT R., son of Appleton H. and Elizabeth H. Frisch, aged four and a half months.

☞ Massachusetts and Vermont papers please copy.

In this city, Sept. 8d, at the residence of S. A. Hoyt, of Hilton, Mrs. ELIZABETH T. TAFT, daughter of Ellis and Susannah Nye, of Barre, Vermont, aged 49 years.

☞ Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont papers please copy.

In this city, Monday, Sept. 9d, at 12 M., ROBERT W. OSBORNE, aged 3 years.


## Miscellaneous.

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THE NEW AND COMPLETE MAP OF COOK COUNTY,

By S. H. BURHANS and J. VAN VECHTEN, from Actual Measurement and Original Surveys.

We are now ready to furnish the subscribers with a new and complete Topographical Map of Cook County, hoping all will be prepared to receive them. All the public roads, churches, school houses, streams, lakes, railroads and canal grounds; also all towns, and sections, lots and farm lines, with the names of property holders inserted in their places, also numbering of all villages in the county, giving the names of streets, number of blocks and lots are shown on the map, in, together with a map of Chicago, showing each ward separately colored and numbered.

The tomb of the Hon. S. A. Douglas is noticed at Cottage Grove. Views of the Court House, Tremont, and other public buildings in the county, are beautifully engraved, together with the entrance of Graceland Cemetery and the receiving tomb of Rose Hill Cemetery; and more than any other Map, give it an accurate source of reference.

The sale is ... expense that may accrue in making it of the utmost utility to every resident of the county, as the survey may be ... [illegible] MENDEL, of Chicago. ... tend to it immediately, as the stone has to be used for other counties. Price $3.00.

All orders addressed to J. MENDEL, 182 Lake street, corner La Salle, (up-stairs), or J. VAN VECHTEN, Drawer 5,220, Chicago. Any subscribers wishing to get their maps before we may see them, by addressing drawer 5,220, will receive prompt attention.

WILL COUNTY MAP

Is now being engraved, and will be finished upon the same plan as Cook County. Price, $4.00.

All Orders for the same, addressed as above.

S. H. BURHANS & J. VAN VECHTEN.

REFERENCES—Thomas B. Bryan, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.; John Evans, etc., etc.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, devote to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in either sex, and all chronic diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.

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Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without pain, ... no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

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WHEREAS, CASPER KOERPER and Catherine Koerper, his wife, of the City of Chicago, did, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1858, make and deliver unto the undersigned a Trust Deed, which Deed is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in Book 91 of Deeds, Page [illegible], whereby they conveyed to us the premises hereinafter described in trust to secure the payment of certain indebtedness in the said deed mentioned; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of certain moneys therein and thereby secured to be paid, and we have been requested by the creditors to ... [illegible] Now, therefore, we hereby give notice that we shall on the ... day of September, A. D. 1861, at ... o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the premises above referred to, to wit: Lot number one hundred and eleven (111), in Bronson's Addition to Chicago, being twenty-five feet in front on Wells street, and ... hundred and seventy-seven and ... feet in depth.

ELIJAH SMITH,
NICHOLAS P. IGLEHART, Trustees.
BENJAMIN F. JAMES.

FARWELL & SMITH, Solicitors.

Dated Chicago, Sept. 5th, 1861. se5-gr8-wE

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of George Smith, Plaintiff, and against John V. Le Moyne, Defendant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 5th day of September, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot one hundred and thirty-six (136), Bronson's Addition to Chicago; ... [remainder of this notice illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 15th day of August, 1861.

The above sale is postponed to the 5th day of September, 1861, at the same hour and place.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 5th day of September, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of ... Bright, Plaintiff, and against John Bright, Defendant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 27th day of September, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue ... [remainder of this notice illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of ... [remainder of this notice illegible]

Dated the 6th day of September, 1861.

# Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

## THE FARM.

KEEPING UP STOCK.

Stock animals would be materially improved by being kept up, because their number is much too large for the range, and, in consequence, they live, or rather prey, to a large extent, on the property of others. To this there was no objection so long as there was pasture enough on our uninclosed lands, but since, in very many sections of the Northwest, the most of the land has been inclosed, our stock of domestic animals has degenerated in the same degree that their cunning for jumping and breaking the fences has increased. Many farmers keep up their stock, while the stock of their neighbors pasture on their timber and unimproved land, and break into their fields when grass becomes scarce.

So long as cattle range in timbered lands, trees cannot come up, because in the spring and fall, when other food is scarce, the young trees are trodden down and crippled, if not killed. A person can usually buy three cows accustomed to shift for themselves and live on what they can find, for about forty dollars. These three cows will give from three to five gallons of milk. Now if you own a cow that gives five gallons of milk per day, you cannot sell her for forty dollars, although that one cow can be kept in good order with one-half the food the three require, and will be just as profitable as all three together; yet many persons would prefer to have three poor cows than one good one, because the one must be fed, but the others will provide for themselves. It would be a great advantage to every farmer if he would keep his cattle upon a pasture. Cows which are so kept will give five gallons of milk and often more per day. For this purpose he ought always to keep one field of his farm in clover, which he might change every two years. On this pasture ground his cattle would prosper for two years, and in the two years next following he would raise as much grain on that field as he could have raised in four years if it had not been in clover. In this way we will become more and more of a stock-raising community, our stock will be improved, and, at the same time, the fertility of our soil will be increased, and we will not be so dependent upon one crop.

The only objection to be made against such a law is, that it would be hard on poor people in depriving them of a cheap aid to their living. A cow which is kept up and properly fed, will furnish more milk to a poor family than three or four which run at large and starve along the roadside or unenclosed lands. It would be a happy thing for us if we could dispense with fences here in the West. Many persons think this impossible. They forget that in almost the whole of Europe fences are unknown, except around gardens; yet stock is raised there as well as here. The Osage Orange is, without doubt, destined to come into universal use throughout the western States. Experience has proved that it succeeds well on open ground, and makes an excellent fence if properly cultivated.

GOOD MILKERS BRING THE BEST OF CALVES.

Dr. Holmes of the *Maine Farmer* characterizes the neglect of the milking quality in our improved stock as a "mistake in breeding," and quotes Prof Panner, an English agricultural authority, to sustain his views. The matter is certainly worth careful attention, and we give a portion of the extract below.

In one of his numbers, says Dr. Holmes, after inculcating the importance of a good pedigree as being evidence of purity of blood, and the character of the stock becoming by attention to this more confirmed and concentrated, he remarks as follows: "The cows should be characterized by an aptitude for producing fine calves and bringing them to a full degree of development. They should therefore be good milkers, for the value of the produce will be very much regulated by this character. We shall have occasion to see subsequently that the property is in no degree prejudicial to any other desirable point of character. This tendency to produce milk not only influences the supply of food to the young animal after its birth, when any deficiency may be remedied, but it regulates the growth of the calf before birth when a substitute cannot be used. Thus many of our best bred Short-Horn cows produce calves which are very imperfectly developed and exceedingly weak—so much so that many persons accustomed to *superior* stock would consider them scarcely worth rearing. This is mainly referable to the supply of nourishment given to the calf being so small, for the subsequent supply of milk clearly indicates how limited had been the support given to the fœtus.

This neglect of the milking disposition is a great evil at the present day, and our best are suffering and will continue to suffer from it until more attention is given to this point in the awards at the National Exhibitions. Here it should be made a leading point of merit, and this would stimulate breeders to give more attention to it.

PURPOSES SERVED BY LIME.

Prof. Johnston of Conn., an able agricultural chemist, gives the following information derived from carefully conducted analyses, of the purposes served by lime as an application to farm land. Prof. Johnston has made agricultural science almost a speciality.

The purposes served by lime as a chemical constituent of the soil are at least of four distinct kinds.

1. It supplies a kind of inorganic food which appears to be necessary to the healthy growth of all our cultivated plants.
2. It neutralizes acid substances which are naturally formed in the soil, and decomposes or renders harmless other noxious compounds which are not unfrequently within reach of the roots of plants.
3. It changes the inert vegetable matter in the soil, so as gradually to render it useful to vegetation.
4. It causes, facilitates, or enables other useful compounds, both organic and inorganic, to be produced in the soil, or so promotes the decomposition of existing compounds as to prepare them more speedily for entering into the circulation of plants.

The fertilizing properties of lime, then, appear to arise, in a great measure, from the force with which it attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere or soil to which it is exposed. This attraction for carbonic acid is so powerful, that if lime be placed in contact with animal or vegetable matter, they are decomposed or dissolved with great rapidity, and reduced to a fit state for entering the roots of plants. It is for this reason that we see such good results from the application of lime upon soils where green crops have been consumed on the land, or where any of the various plants used for that purpose have been plowed in green. It also produces equally good effects, and for the same reason, in soils newly broken up; in fact, in all soils rich in humus or vegetable matter.

But the chemical action of lime is not confined to the decomposition of vegetable and other organic matter in the soil. It appears, to be clearly established by the experiments of agricultural chemists, that this substance has also the property of setting at liberty the alkalies which are present in exceedingly small quantities in the soil, favoring the formation of soluble silicates, which are useful to all of our crops of grain. Lime, however, not only acts chemically, but to a certain extent it is also useful by altering the mechanical nature of the soil. For instance, it renders clayey soils less tenacious; and it is also stated that it makes sandy soils firmer, and loamy soils soft, mellow and light. Such is briefly all that is known at present concerning the chemical properties of lime.

CORN CRIBS.

The following methods of building cribs are given by old and experienced cultivators:

Frame two cribs, each say 20 feet long (or longer), 5 feet high, 5 feet wide at the bottom and 6 feet at the top; place these cribs parallel, about 10 feet apart, with projection outward, on smooth upright pillars of wood 10 inches in diameter, 20 inches above the surface of the ground; put on the top of each pillar a piece of oak board 14 inches square for the sills to rest upon. This is to prevent rats from burrowing under and climbing up into the cribs. Connect the tops by two or more beams, on which set the rafters, and cover all with a good shingle roof. Board up the gable ends; enclose the sides with fencing, leaving a space between each board of two inches. The advantage of such a building is, the space between will make a carriage and wagon house; the garret will hold tools and utensils and scores of other things that should be kept dry. The corn will have ventilation and be effectually secured from the depredations of rats.

*Wire Corn Cribs.*—Posts, upright posts, and a beam across, are placed at proper distances to support the plates. The plates are placed within the posts, and are calculated to be the entire length of the crib. If the crib is to be six feet wide the plates must be that far apart. If 30 feet long, there should be three pairs of posts or beams; if the crib is to be ten feet deep these posts should be nearly twelve feet long, so that the crib may be elevated one and a half to two feet from the ground. The body of the crib is suspended by the wires from the plates. The wire should be within from one-and-a-half to six inches apart—reaching from the plates to the floor of the crib. If one and half inches distant, no other sides will be needed; if six inches, lattice should be woven in across like bottoming old-fashioned kitchen chairs with splints. Properly done, a very excellent and cheap rat-proof crib, can be built in this manner, the corn bin or crib, hanging on the wires between the posts.

WORKSHOPS ON THE FARM.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: Much as has been written on this subject, there is room for more. Indeed it seems that much more will have to be written before farmers will appreciate this important appendage to the farm. A shop fitted up, 10 by 12 (larger would be better,) well lighted, and containing a bench furnished with a vice, together with a collection of carpenter's tools, something as follows—two augers, four chisels, three saws, the planes, a square, tri-square, [illegible] drawing-knife, bit stock and bits, a scratch-awl, file, mallet, compass, &c., with a place for everything, is about the kind of a shop and tools for a farm. A shop of the above description, where the farmer and his sons can spend their rainy days, is almost indispensable on every well regulated farm. There are rainy days enough every year for the farmer to keep his premises in good repair without employing a carpenter, except for the larger and important jobs, provided he has a shop with proper and sufficient tools, by [illegible] them at the right time.

It is too often the case that the carpenter's tools used by far too serious on the farm, a hammer, an auger or two, and a saw, constituting all the carpenter's tools on the farm. And it is nearly always the case that the general appearance about the house and barn indicate this, as, for example, gates off their hinges, or broken down, boards off the barn or fences, and a general slipshod appearance all over the farm.

There is another fact concerning farmers of this class, and that is that the number and kind of farming implements generally correspond with their carpenter's tools; consequently they are generally classed among those called *poor farmers*. On the other hand a farmer who has sons growing up around him, if he has a shop he need never be at a loss to find employment for them on rainy days. A hundred little jobs are constantly waiting to be done, and besides furnishing employment (which is a great deal,) and giving the place a neat tidy aspect by keeping things in repair; the sons are receiving invaluable lessons which will be of lasting importance to them. A boy brought up to use the bench and tools becomes at the age of sixteen a carpenter, or at least has acquired sufficient skill to perform all the rough carpenter's work on a farm. This has been a branch of rural economy much neglected by our farmers; but I am glad to see that farmers are taking a new interest in this important feature of the farm, and the heathenish practice of converting the kitchen into a workshop, is now nearly abolished.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

*Good Stock Most Profitable.*—W. S in the *Genesee Farmer* says: In my fathers yard during the winter are several head of cattle, young and old. Some are natives, but the greater portion are grades with from one-half to seven-eights short-horn blood in them. All the stock are treated alike, and receive the same food, and the same care and attention. The cows are warmly stabled, and the young stock have good warm sheds, and plenty of straw. The native cows eat their meals quickly, and then grab all they can from their neighbors. The native stock in the yard do the same. The grades eat quietly and contentedly, and submit to being plundered of their last morsels by the others. Yet the grades come out in the spring increased in size, in good condition, and with sleek coats, while the natives seem to stop growing and get so poor it requires a summer pasturage to get up their condition and start their growth again.

*Preparing Ground for a Garden.*—The preparation of ground for a garden should be made late in the fall, if possible; but if neglected then, it should be attended to as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring. After spreading a good coat of manure over the whole, the ground should be plowed deep and well; spading would be much better. The roots, such as ruberb, asparagus, herbs, perennial, flowers, strawberries, currants, etc., should have their full share of manure, and the ground should be as deeply cultivated as possible around them.

*A Cheap Barometer.*—The *Scientific Artisan* gives the following plan for the construction of a farmers' barometer: Take a clean glass bottle, and put in it a small quantity of fine pulverised alum; then fill up the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be as transparent as the purest water. On the approach of rain, or cloudy weather, the alum will be visible in a flaky, spiral cloud in the centre of the fluid, reaching from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one.

*Feeding Steers.*—If you want to make money by feeding steers, commence feeding by the 1st of October. Let your cattle remain on the pasture, and do not give them more than six quarts once a day. After feeding them ten days you may give them seven quarts per day, if your cattle are large. Feed at the same time of day as nearly as possible. If you want to get them fat soon, by the first of November, give them six quarts twice a day. Increase very slowly, but never give them their full feed until cold weather, if that should not be until January. If you feed heavy, have half as many stock cattle as fat cattle to follow. If you can, get cattle to follow coming four years old. If you can get a chance, sell your fat cattle the first opportunity, and put as many more in their place. Whenever you can get a price sufficient to make a reasonable profit, sell and buy more.

*Sawdust as a Fixer of Ammonia.*—The *Farmer and Gardener* says: Sawdust is one of the very best absorbents for liquid manures. Mixed with dilute sulphuric acid, it is one of the best materials for fixing the ammonia which is given off in stables. The following experiments have been put on record: A shallow basin, in which sawdust moistened with dilute sulphuric acid was spread, was hung up in a stable, and in the course of three weeks all the acid in the sawdust was completely neutralized by the ammonia in the air of the stable, and a considerable quantity of sulphate of ammonia was formed in this manner. For this reason, sawdust mixed with sulphuric acid is recommended as a means of keeping stables sweet and wholesome. The acid should be diluted with forty-five times its bulk of water, before it is applied to the sawdust. Just enough should be applied to make the sawdust feel damp. On account of its porosity, sawdust retains the acid very perfectly, and presents a large surface for the absorption of the ammonia.

*Horses that Overreach.*—Make the toecalks of the forefoot very low, and set the shoe back as far as possible, with high heel calks. Then reverse this method upon the hind-feet. Thus the fore feet will be enabled to get out of the way of the hind-feet, and the clicking and loosening of shoes will cease.

*Concrete Floors.*—The lower floors of all the cellars of houses should be composed of a bed of concrete, about three inches thick. This would tend to render them dry, and more healthy and at the same time prevent rats from burrowing under the walls from the outside, and coming up under the floors—the method pursued by these vermin where houses are erected on a sandy soil. This concrete should be made of washed gravel and hydraulic cement. The common mortar, mixed with pounded brick and washed gravel, make a concrete for floors nearly as good as that formed with hydraulic cement. Such floors become very hard, and are much cheaper than those of brick or flagstone.

*Land Measures.*—Every farmer should have a rod measure, a light stiff pole, just sixteen and a half feet long, for measuring land. By a little practice he can learn to step a rod in five steps, which will answer very well for ordinary farm work. Ascertain the number of rods in width and length of a lot you want to measure, and multiply one into the other and divide by one hundred and sixty, and you have the number of acres, as one hundred and sixty square rods make a square acre. If you wish to lay off one acre square, measure thirteen rods on each side, and you have the thing very near.

*Planting Willows.*—Planting willows in "galls" and gullies, to hide their nakedness, and prevent their enlargement, as well as to render them profitable is strongly recommended. The osier may be used for this purpose profitably, because it may be used for basket manufacture, and will at the same time be an ornament to the field if properly kept within bounds.

*Habits of the Apple Borer.*—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, who has paid much attention to this destructive insect, states as the results of his observations: that the absence of the sawdust or borings about the trunk of a tree is no proof of the absence of the borer; that the borer works downward, sideways, or roundabout, the second year, working very close to the bark, and girdling the tree so far as he goes, and it is not until after the second year that he makes a straight course upward and inward, to come out probably on the other side; that there are often several borers in the same burrow, at least during the first and second years; and that it is better to kill the tree in searching for them with the knife and the chisel, than not to find them.

*Harvesting Beans.*—The *Agriculturist* says: It seems to be supposed by some, that beans should remain in the field ungathered, until they are fully ripe and ready to shell out. Experience shows that this is neither necessary nor wise. Watch for the time when the leaves of the plant begin to turn yellow, and the pods have become plump and hard. Then pull and stack them in the field loosely, putting a few stones or cross pieces of wood underneath each stack, to keep the bottom tier dry, and to promote ventilation of the whole. do not forget to stake them firmly, to prevent the stacks from blowing over.

Beans so managed, will ripen a good deal after being gathered, and will command a much higher price in market than if they had been left standing longer, and so been nipped by the frost, and draggled and soaked in the mud. Let them remain thus stacked until dry enough for thrashing.

*Plowing in Wheat and Manure.*—The following method of plowing in wheat, which has been practiced for twenty years by a farmer near Dundas, C. W., is given in the *Genesee Farmer*. After the land has been prepared in the ordinary manner, manure is spread on the surface early in September, the wheat sown on immediately and both harrowed once over. The wheat and manure are then plowed under together. The wheat so put in has invariably yielded one third more than that sown in the usual manner the same year, and though it takes a longer time to make its appearance, it is never winter-killed, nor is it later in ripening.

*Ditching Sloughs.*—On every proper occasion do something towards ditching your sloughs. If they are already ditched and plowed, sow on them a crop of oats or barley, and seed down with timothy and clover—in the proportion of ten quarts of the former to one of the latter. The first of September is a good time for seeding; but not so convenient for mixing with another crop. All such land should be well rolled as soon as sown with grass. Ditched sloughs raise the best hay—timothy and clover.

*Rhubarb.*—Rhubard, or pie plant, is an excellent substitute for apples for cooking purposes; both green and dried, makes excellent mince pies. No family that owns a rod of ground should be without it. For drying, cut as for making pies, dry as you would apples; keep in the same way; when wanted for use, put it to soak over night and next morning it will be swelled out full, when it is ready for use same as green.

### The Privateer Jeff. Davis.

It was reported some days since that the celebrated privateer *Jeff. Davis* had grounded on a Florida bar and was lost. It was feared that the news might not prove true. But it is now confirmed. This event occurred on Sunday, the 18th ult., on the bar of San Augustin, Florida; but was only known at Richmond last week. The heavy guns of the privateer were all thrown overboard, but it was of no avail. She became a total wreck. The rebels mourn their loss deeply, as that of one, "the number of whose prizes and the value of the merchandise captured, have no parallel since the days of the Saucy Jack." So valuable a vessel cannot be replaced.

### Conundrums.

Why are fixed stars like wicked old men? Because they scintillate (sin till late.)

What musical instrument has had an honorary degree conferred upon it? Fiddle D. D.

Why cannot the Emperor Napoleon insure his life? Because no one can be found to make out his policy.

### John Quincy Adams on Slavery and Emancipation as Affected by War.

In 1842 (April 14), John Quincy Adams made in the House of Representatives a speech on apprehended war with Great Britain and with Mexico, whereof the following extract will now be read with lively interest:

I said that, as far as I could understand the resolutions as proposed by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings,) there were some of them for which I was ready to vote, and some which I must vote against; and I will now tell this House, my constituents and the world of mankind, that the resolution against which I would have voted was that in which he declares that what are called the Slave States have the exclusive right of consultation on the subject of Slavery. For that resolution I never would vote, because I believe that it is not just and does not contain constitutional doctrine. I believe that so long as the Slave States are able to sustain their institution without going abroad, or calling upon other parties of the Union to aid them or to act upon the subject, so long I will consent never to interfere. But if they come to the Free States and say to them you must help us to keep down our slaves, you must aid us in an insurrection and a civil war, then I say that with that call comes a full and plenary power to this House and to the Senate over the whole subject. It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on according to the laws of war, and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial law takes the place of them. This power in Congress has, perhaps, never been called into exercise under the present Constitution of the United States. But when the laws of war are in force, what, I ask, is one of those laws? It is this: that when a country is invaded, and two hostile armies are set in martial array, *the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory.* Nor is this a mere theoretic statement. The history of South America shows that the doctrine has been carried into execution within the last thirty years. Slavery was abolished in Columbia, first by the Spanish General Morillo, and secondly by the American General Bolivar. It was abolished by virtue of a military command given at the head of the army, and its abolition continues to be the law to this day. It was abolished by the laws of war, and not by municipal enactments. The power was exercised by military commanders, under instructions, of course, from their respective Governments. Congress is about passing a grant to refund to Gen. Jackson the amount of a certain fine imposed upon him by a Judge under the laws of the State of Louisiana. You are going to refund him the money with interest; and this you are going to do because the imposition of the fine was unjust. And why unjust? Because General Jackson was acting under the laws of war; and because the moment you place a military commander in a district which is the theater of war, the laws of war apply to that district.

I have a correspondence between Gen. Jackson and the Governor of Georgia, during the Seminole campaign, in which Gen. Jackson asserts the principle that he, as Governor of a State within his (Gen. Jackson's) military division, had no right to give a military order while he (Gen. Jackson) was in the field. The Governor contested the power of Gen. Jackson, and said all he could for State rights; but Gen. Jackson had given an order, and that order was carried into effect, while the order of the Governor was suppressed. Gen. Jackson had the right of the question.

I might furnish a thousand proofs to show that the pretensions of gentlemen to the sanctity of their municipal institutions, under a state of actual invasion and of actual war, whether servile, civil, or foreign, are wholly unfounded, and that the laws of war do, in all such cases take the precedence. I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that the military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, *Slavery among the rest.* Under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, *not only the President of the United States, but the commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves.*

I have given more in detail a principle which I have asserted on this floor before now, and of which I have no more doubt than that you, sir, occupy that chair. I give it in its development, in order that any gentleman, from any part of the Union, may deny the truth of this position, if he thinks proper, and may maintain his denial, not by indignation, not by passion and fury, but by sound and sober reasoning from the laws of nations and the laws of war. If my position can be answered and refuted, I shall receive the refutation with pleasure. I shall be glad to listen to reason, aside, as I say, from indignation and passion. If, by the force of reasoning, my understanding can be convinced, I here pledge myself to recant what I have asserted.

Let my position be answered; let me be told, let my constituents be told, let the people of my State be told, (a State whose soil holds not a foot of a slave,) that they are bound by the Constitution to a long and toilsome march, under burning summer suns and a deadly Southern clime, for the suppression of a servile war. That they are bound to leave their bodies to rot upon the sands of Carolina; to leave their wives widows, and their children orphans; that those who cannot march are bound to pour out their treasures, while their sons and brothers are pouring out their blood, to suppress a servile war, combined with a civil or a foreign war; and yet that there exists no power (beyond the limits of the Slave State, where such war is raging) to emancipate the slaves. Let this be proved, I say. I am open to conviction; but till that conviction comes, I put it forth, not as a dictate of feeling, but as a settled maxim of the laws of nations, that in such a case the military power supersedes the civil power.

### President Lincoln's Reply to Governor Magoffin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky:

SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "*urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force now organized and in camp within said State,*" is received.

I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject, but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented.

I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States.

I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not assailing or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitations of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of her members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband it. One other very worthy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a time.

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits; and, with this impression, I must respectfully decline so to remove it.

I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my native State, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search, and can not find, in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

### "Commodore Barron."

[From the New York Tribune.]

Commodore Barron, it appears, had on his person the United States Uniform, buttons and all, at the time of his surrender to Commodore Stringham, and he probably still wears and disgraces that uniform, unless his captors have stripped it from the traitor's back. A few items relative to his history and character may be of some interest just now.

He was almost born and rocked in the cradle of the United States Government. By that Government he was educated, clothed, and fed, and pampered, from early childhood to the date of his entrance into the service of the gang of rebels bent on doing their best to break up and destroy the Government. He has for many years assumed to be above other officers of the Navy of the United States, and other people generally, in military or civil life—a sort of upper-ten-dom F. F. V. He was a member of the Barron family, and managed to get his father's pension, for serving in the Virginia Navy in the war of the Revolution, paid by the Government, first, in the sum of $9,000, when the account was closed, and second, when Mr. Thomas Ewing was Secretary of the Interior, who was induced to re open the account—James Lyons of Richmond acting as attorney—and pay some $47,000 additional pension money. The case was investigated by a Committee of Congress, and acted on, which had the effect to stop the payment of any more of that class of super extravagant pension claims, by the Interior Department. Commodore Barron was an active and poisonous member of the never-to-be-forgotten Naval Board of Fifteen, which sat during the Pierce Administration, and struck down such officers of the United States Navy as the members had a grudge or old scores against, while they retained such favorites of, and toadies to, the members of the aforesaid Board of Fifteen, as they chose to retain, without any particular regard to merit, sobriety, or qualifications. By the proscription of the Board, every one of its members obtained promotion. Commodore Stewart, "Old Ironsides," was retired, and Commander Barron was made a Commodore!

AN INCIDENT.—Last week, as Captain Brill's company, from White county, was coming from Decatur to this city, over the Great Western Railroad, a fine bald eagle was observed hovering over the train, and apparently accompanying it, accommodating his flight to the speed of the train. The soldiers greeted him with shouts of applause, waving their hats and shouting at the top of their voices for the gallant bird. We are assured by a person on the train that the eagle followed the boys for fifteen or twenty miles, keeping along with the cars the whole distance. When the engine stopped for wood or water, the glorious old bird would remain circling about in the air until it resumed its course, when he would again follow. At one station an old white-haired lady came out with a bucket of cold water, which she distributed to the soldiers; and as the train delayed there for some time, she knelt down among the brave volunteers, and prayed most earnestly and eloquently for their success in the cause in which they were embarking. Many a rough heart was profoundly affected by the old lady's impressive petition.—*Springfield Journal.*

## THE NATIONAL LOAN.

### Secretary Chase's Appeal to the People.

*To the Citizens of the United States:*

Your National Government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy, culminating in causeless insurrection, is engaged in War for the security of Liberty, for the supremacy of Law, for the defence of Union, and for the maintenance of Popular Institutions. For means to defray the necessary expenses of this War, your Congress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a National Loan of One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars.

Already, the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have manifested their clear sense both of duty and interest, by the subscription of Fifty Millions of dollars.

The Act of Congress under which this subscription was received wisely provides, however, that the advantages as well as the patriotic satisfaction of participation in this Loan, shall be offered, not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country.

In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them, in this hour of trial, to place their means at the disposal of the Government, Congress has directed that an interest of seven and three-tenths per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed; an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for the subscribers a revenue, not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

And, in order to afford to all citizens equal opportunities of participation in the advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as fifty dollars, as well as for larger amounts; and that, should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in the distribution.

Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive Treasury notes of equal amount in such denominations as he may prefer, whether fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, or five thousand dollars.

The interest, at 7 3-10 per annum will be, on the notes of fifty dollars, one cent; on one hundred dollars, two cents; on five hundred dollars, ten cents; on one thousand dollars, twenty cents; and on five thousand dollars, one dollar each day.

All Treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest; which coupons may be detached from the note and presented for payment separately.

Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time and one-third every twentieth day thereafter. At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid; and the amounts of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon.

In order to secure, beyond peradventure, the punctual payment of interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient not only for these purposes, but for prompt payment of all demands on account of ordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of this loan, but that an adequate specific proportion of the annual production is set apart, by taxation, for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment, beyond contingency, is thus ensured.

Nor can this taxation be thought great, when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production.

The objects are Union, popular government, permanent peace, security at home, respect abroad; all imperilled by unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehends at once their magnitude. They rise above party. They belong to no Administration. They concern the whole country, during all time, under every Administration, and in every relation, foreign or domestic.

And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property and production of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reaches the vast aggregate of sixteen thousand millions of dollars; and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is eleven thousand millions.

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated, by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations, at more than $400,000,000; while the well-considered judgments of military men of the highest rank and repute warrant a confident expectation that the war, prosecuted with energy, courage, and skill, may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring; in which event, the cost, beyond the revenue, will hardly exceed the amount of the two hundred and fifty millions loan authorized by Congress. With due economy, in all branches of the public service, the total expenditures for all objects, military, naval, and civil, in this year of war, need not exceed the ordinary expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflections of the citizens of the States in insurrection? That they will review their action; weigh their own welfare; consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common Government, and renew that allegiance to the Union which, in an evil hour they have been tempted to throw off? Will they not reflect that the war into which the Government of the Union has been constrained, is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for National existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal?

However this may be, the duty of the National Government, as the constitutionally constituted agent of the people, admits of no question. The war, made necessary by insurrection, and reluctantly accepted by the Government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the just authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace.

The same good Providence, which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union, has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample. Granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the Government. Already, also, even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honor and the advantages of the loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favoring circumstances and for these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns of the United States, in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so. Meanwhile, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may desire to invest in the loan to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or to the Depository at Cincinnati, whose certificate will entitle the holders to Treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives.

S. P. CHASE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE MINNESOTA.

### The Cape Hatteras Prisoners on Board—What they Said and How they Looked.

[From the N. Y. World, 3d]

The steam frigate Minnesota, carrying the broad pennant of Commodore Silas H. Stringham, which has borne so conspicuous a part in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the North Carolina coast, arrived in this harbor about nine o'clock yesterday morning. The Minnesota has on board six hundred and seventy-four prisoners of war that surrendered to our forces under Maj. Gen. Benj. F. Butler, to which they were transferred from the Adelaide.

When the Minnesota was first signalized coming up the Narrows, and the news telegraphed to the city, thousands of our citizens flocked to the Battery to catch a glimpse of the vessel, and if, perchance, some of the prisoners on board. The French steamer Catinat, lying in the stream, fired a salute of fifteen guns as the Minnesota passed her, in honor of the gallant Commodore Stringham, as also all the forts in the harbor. The veteran officer pushed out in a boat to the shore, and on reaching terra firma shortly after the frigate came to anchor, he was greeted with the most unbounded enthusiasm. The Commodore immediately set out for his home in Brooklyn to visit his family, whom he had not seen for several months. In his absence from the vessel the command devolves upon Capt. Case, who allowed no person to come on board under any pretence whatever.

The throng of spectators on the Battery continued, as it was expected that the prisoners would be transferred to some of the fortifications during the day. The vessel itself seemed to be an attraction, and, with the exception of being somewhat weather beaten, she presented a very neat appearance. The crew were distributed all around the deck, and, save the steady tramp of the marine guard on board, nothing save here and there a strange uniform could be descried, which evidently belonged to one of the rebel prisoners, taking advantage of the indulgence of the Commodore in allowing them to come on deck occasionally.

The reason why these prisoners are brought into this harbor is in accordance with an order issued to that effect by the Secretary of the Navy, Welles, and furthermore, because our forts offer greater security for the safe keeping of prisoners than any other works of the same kind. During the day United States Marshal Robert Murray visited the frigate, probably to assume charge of the prisoners; but nothing as to their disposition has transpired, except that the officers are to be domiciled at Fort Lafayette. At this place they will keep company with his Honor Mayor Berrett, of Washington, the Baltimore Police Commissioners and others who compelled the government authorities to place them there for safe keeping.

Yesterday afternoon the prisoners were allowed to come from below to the starboard side of the spar deck; otherwise they are confined on the orlop deck. The treatment these men receive is spoken of by them as highly kind and generous on the part of their captors. Every man receives the same allowance as the sailors and marines attached to the vessel, even to the regular allowance of grog, which is served to them before the deck tars receive their portion. The rebel Commodore Barron was quartered with Commodore Stringham, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers mess with those of corresponding rank. The privilege of using the freedom of the deck is taken advantage of by most of the officers, but Commodore Barron has not availed himself of the courtesy extended to him in that respect. He appears sullen and melancholy, but still he maintains a dignified, respectful and appreciative mien towards his captors. It is scarcely necessary to add that all the prisoners are treated with due respect by all on board.

The prisoners present a far different appearance than they did when they surrendered. Whereas being sickly and half starved, they are now a healthy and good looking body of men. We were informed late last evening that the rebel officers were sent to Fort Lafayette, but what disposition is to be made of the privates has not as yet transpired.

A more motley set were never grouped together than these Confederate prisoners. Most of them were dressed in gray clothes well worn, and in groups were gathered portions of companies; this was readily distinguished by the gaudy colored trimmings of their coats. Hats and caps of all colors, shapes and styles were worn, while in a majority of cases the old adage of "a man who has not got shoes can go barefoot," was forcibly exemplified in pedal coverings of the braves. One could not fail to be struck with the dilapidated appearance of the prisoners. They were comprised of persons of all ages, from mere boys to old and grey headed men. All ranks in society were represented, from the tar-boiler to the merchant; yet all wore a half-barbarous look, probably owing to the fact that neither razor nor shears had been known in their camp since they had been established, and as for other toilet appliances it seemed as if many of them had never seen a comb, much less used one.

It is said that the rebels knew nothing of the intended attack until it was too late to beat a retreat, and that the privateers Gordon, Coffee, and Winslow got up steam very suddenly, and departed; but where they went, or the cause of their departure, was not suspected until the fleet came in sight. From their position the privateers saw them first, and left.

## OHIO UNION CONVENTION.

*Great Attendance—Tremendous Enthusiasm—Hon. Tom. Ewing Presides—He Denounces the Rebels and Defends the Administration.*

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1861.

The Convention met in the Theater, which was densely filled. An extraordinary number of the most distinguished men of Ohio, are present. The flower of the Democratic party is represented. The feeling is admirable. Intense satisfaction is felt by all friends of the country with the proportions, character and spirit of the Convention.

The spirit prevalent is that becoming patriotic men in a time of National peril. There is a generous forgetfulness of dead issues. The old questions so long controverted with partizan bitterness are placed in the category of extinct volcanoes. No Democrat can question the disposition to act with good faith manifested by the Republicans, and no Republican questions the equality with the best of them in patriotism of the Democrats who are standing by the Government. The nomination of a good old fashioned Jackson and Douglas Democrat for Governor, bears testimony to the sincerity of the Republican side of the Convention.

The Hon. Thos. Ewing, the old salt boiler, was made permanent chairman. Jas. Watson and W. L. Spooner were Vice Presidents for 1st and 2d Districts.

Mr. Ewing made a noble speech. He considered the movement of which that convention was the embodiment, the most important since the formation of the Government. It embodied the will, feelings and purposes of a great people. The purpose was to put down rebellion at whatever cost, and to use all the physical and moral means necessary. The people must act through the constituted authorities. Those who did not support the executive, did not support the nation. Mr. Ewing mentioned that when General Jackson issued his proclamation to the nullifiers, he and twenty other old Whigs went to him and told him they were with him. Lincoln should be supported now as Jackson was then. We need not discuss the origin of the difficulty; the ship of State was among the breakers, we must get the ship clear. If the Executive had erred and his party had erred ever so widely, that was now a totally immaterial matter. As to the responsibility, he thought the Democrats and Republicans might as well balance accounts as to their respective shares. *The real origin of secession was further back than the appearance of the Republican party,* and lay deeper than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. *A whole generation had been educated to disunion in South Carolina and other Southern States had been indoctrinated.* South Carolina and her converts would never come back until brought back by the strong arm of power which he would stretch to coerce. Mr. Ewing referred to the popular policy in the South of making raids upon Cuba and Central America. This was done by young men of the South who were poor, wanting wealth and unwilling to labor.

Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court of United States, has told him that he expected violence in the court house because he would not nullify laws at the dictation of filibusters. This was years ago. Out of this disunion education and lawlessness in the South grew Secession, and the Southern States had been precipitated into civil war by minorities of avowed and organized ruffians. Judge Campbell told him he was well advised that at the time Alabama seceded there was 20,000 Union majority in the State. The only fault to be found of our Government was that it had not struck its blows quick and hard enough. Charges of precipitate action on the part of the President were unfounded. *He had not been precipitate enough.* As for the charges that the Administration has oppressed private citizens, there had not been enough of those who were aiding treason dealt with summarily. We must defend and sustain the Government, or it could not protect us.

This speech was delivered with great emphasis and power, and was met with universal approval.

The committee on resolutions reported simply the Crittenden resolution, and an extract from Joseph Holt:

*Resolved,* In the language of Hon. Joseph Holt, we are for this Union without conditions—one and indivisible, now and forever—for its preservation at any or every cost of blood and treasure against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels.

Adopted with tremendous cheers.

The Hon. David Tod was then named for Governor by a dozen delegates, all at once, and was nominated by acclamation, followed by three immense cheers. Ben. Stanton, ex-Congressman, was nominated on the second ballot for Lieut. Governor.

Dr. G. Volney Dorsey was nominated for Treasurer by an overwhelming vote.

Judge Scott was nominated for the Supreme Bench by a large majority.

John H. Riley, of Columbus, was nominated for Comptroller, beating Judge Thrall.

Benj. Cowan, of Belmont, was nominated for Secretary of State.

John F. Torrence, of Cincinnati, was nominated for Board of Public Works on the second ballot.

The political antecedents of the nominees are: Tod, Dem.; Stanton, Rep; Dorsey, Dem.; Scott, Rep.; Riley, Dem.; Cowan, Rep.; Torrence, Am. All are first class men.

The Convention is a complete and splendid success. There never was a more auspicious work than that performed here to-day.

### Our Women and the Soldiers of the West.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

Our object in publishing the subjoined letter from Mrs. Browning, of Quincy, Ill., wife of the Hon. O. H. Browning, U. S. Senator, to Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, of this city, is explained by itself. It is to indicate to our patriotic and benevolent women, who seek opportunities to ameliorate the hardships and sufferings of the noble defenders of the Union, a direction in which their efforts may be applied with the most welcome and grateful effect. The army of the West has probably received less than its just share of the contributed labors and kindnesses of the patriotic women of America. That it is in need of such services and gifts as fair loyalists can bestow, this letter makes evident.

The boxes referred to in the letter were of clothing and hospital comforts prepared by the ladies of the Universalist and Baptist Churches on Washington street.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug 30, 1861.

REV. J. H. HARTZELL:—

* * * * * * *

My Dear Sir:—If you wish me to take charge of these boxes, I assure you they shall be wisely and judiciously distributed to our needy troops and hospitals. We have a Brigade Hospital in Quincy, in which are many sick and wounded. So many regiments have been quartered here from time to time, and they come so destitute of almost every comfort, that the ladies of Quincy have stripped themselves and houses of everything they can spare. Please assure the noble, patriotic women of your church that their benevolent contributions are most gratefully received, and will be applied where much need of them exists. The country upon the opposite shore from us of the river must be for some time a bloody field. We have many poor loyal families that have been compelled to leave their homes and all they possessed, and flee for their lives. So anything your good ladies may have to contribute, at any time, will be most gratefully received and disposed of economically and judiciously by their sisters in Quincy.

I am a member of a society called "The Sisters of the Good Samaritan," organized expressly to aid our dear country in this dark hour. We have a constitution and by-laws; we have standing committees, wisely selected of the most intelligent, benevolent, and energetic ladies in the city. Everything connected with the Society is attended to promptly and in a business-like manner.

When I hear from you, I will put those boxes into the hands of the "Sisters," and a committee will take charge of them and report to the good ladies of Buffalo, that they may know their noble enterprise has not been in vain. I would be very much gratified if the ladies of Buffalo would organize an auxiliary society to that of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan in Quincy. I think such an arrangement would have a tendency to draw the hearts of the true *American women* near to each other in this time of trial.

* * * * * * *

Brave soldiers! far away from all the endearments of home, they need all of woman's sympathy, and all she can do to add to their comfort. Their brave hearts need encouragement. Then let us give it freely, cheerfully, unitedly.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully yours,
E. H. BROWNING.

A DARK WEEK FOR THE REBELS.—As the week of the Stone bridge disaster was a dark week for the friends of liberty, so the present week is a dark one for the rebels. The loss of Hatteras Inlet, the wreck of their chief privateer, the desertion of their cause by northern journals which formerly lent them some aid, the prodigious activity of the Federal Government, the new animation of our armies and the revived energy and spirit of all the loyal States, are dreadful signs for them. May their gloom deepen and darken with every coming week until their infatuated enmity has come to an end.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MANUFACTURES REVIVING.—The Lowell *Courier* states that on Monday morning the Massachusetts, Prescott, Tremont and Suffolk Mills, in that city, started fully one-half of each department. This indicates the advent of better times. The Webster *Times* says that the mills of Messrs. Slater & Sons, at the North and East villages, which suspended operations two weeks ago, were to start again yesterday.

## HOW OUR BOYS SEE SLAVERY.

### Interesting Letter From an Illinoisian at Rolla.

The following is part of a private letter from J. O. F. Burnside, of one of the Illinois regiments at Rolla—is sent in for publication.

Our regiment has been tossed about pretty lively, since we came to this State, has been sent to every point where a fight was expected, but as yet we have not exchanged a shot with the enemy. I think however we are now posted where we shall be called into action before long. Ben McCulloch is now in the southern part of this state with about twenty thousand troops, and is robbing and devastating the whole country. His men, since the great fight at Wilson's Creek, have scattered all over the surrounding country, and are now depending altogether for their provisions and forage upon the farmers cellars and fields. We daily hear reports of his intention to attack us, or Jefferson city, but these stories have been told us so often that our men are now perfectly indifferent to them. In fact a fight has been expected so long and sought after so diligently it seems to me that one is now actually necessary to preserve our regiment.

I have seen *slavery* in all its forms in this State, and have always thought of both of you when passing an old plantation, for I knew the sight would carry you back many long years to the days of your childhood. The negroes do everything, or rather half do everything, and it is always more work to *boss* them than it would be to do the job.

For instance, once in passing a mill I saw the following: A farmer's wife, perhaps, found that her meal chest had no bottom. Whereupon her lord must start with a small detachment of his "field fellows" to the grist-mill (half a dozen miles distant), which detachment took up its line of march in the following order:

1st. Farmer leading horse with bag of corn, and nigger No. 1 riding; (nigger very much afraid he'd fall.)

2nd. Horse with bag of corn, and nigger No. 2 riding.

3rd. Horse with bag of corn, and nigger No. 3 riding.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 white man, | 3 negroes. |
| 3 horses, | 3 bags corn. |

Estimated that said bags hold two bushels each making a total of 6 bushels corn.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn worth per bushel | 15 cts. |
| Total value | 90 cts. |
| White man's labor one day, (would have to wait for grist, which would, together with coming to the mill and returning home, consume the whole day), worth at least | .75 |
| Three negroes' labor, one day each 50 cts | $1.50 |
| Three horses labor, one day each 25 cts | .75 |
| First cost of producing corn, 5 cts per bu | .30 |
| Total cost of producing meal | $3.30 |
| Total value of meal when produced, deducting toll, say 25 cts per bu | 1.50 |
| Amount expended more than value of meal | 1.80 |

The above is to show the manner in which they labor here in slave districts. In a free State one pair of horses, a wagon and driver, would take a grist of twenty-five bushels to mill, accomplishing in one day what would take this farmer, three negroes and three horses four days to do, saying nothing about the interest on the value of the chattels. Slave labor cannot be profitable in any way but wielding the hoe on Southern plantations. Slave breeding in this State, as also mule breeding for other markets, may be profitable to those who are souless enough to follow raising and driving human beings to the auction block.

While on this subject I must correct an error in the Freeport *Bulletin*, I hope to your satisfaction. The editors state that they saw a letter from a member of the 15th regiment, in which it was said that some of the boys tried to persuade a number of negroes to go with us, and that the negroes refused, saying that they would *rather stay* with their *masters*. The article carries the impression that the above is the prevailing sentiment among the slaves here. It is a grand mistake. Many of them have begged us to take them along, saying that if we would only protect them they and all their friends would go with us. Of my own personal knowledge I state that they have sometimes come to our encampment in the night, when their masters supposed they were asleep, and begged us to take them with us. It is a common remark in the regiment that the *negro* understand this war perfectly, and that they are all *Union men*. We have been careful, however, to have the men avoid anything like tampering with the slaves. The circumstance reported by the *Bulletin*, if correctly reported, is an isolated one, I can assure you.

I suppose there was never harder fighting done on this continent than the battle at Wilson's Creek, in which the two Kansas regiments took so conspicuous a part. Those fellows fought like old heroes.

### Fremont's Staff and Body Guard.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29, 1861.

One of the most important alterations which has been effected in the Military Department here since the arrival of Gen. Fremont, relates to the care which is now being taken in selecting competent and experienced officers for the newly organized regiments. Imperatively necessary as the movement was, it required a determined will to inaugurate it, and a stern fixedness of purpose to persevere in its prosecution. Fortunately, Gen. Fremont found in General Asboth—so well known to your readers in New York City—a person whose eminent military acquirements and predominant practical mind, joined to a thorough knowledge of human character, enabled him especially to accomplish the organization of an army. It is impossible to estimate the herculean difficulties Gen. Asboth had to contend with, and which continue to be thrown in his way, while he devotes his time and energy to this object: the arrogance of ignorant aspirants, which has to be checked; the modesty of merit, which will not reveal itself; the jealousies of nationalities, which must be balanced; and the dissatisfaction of troops who have no idea yet of subordination. The last difficulty is perhaps the worst one, and it is disheartening to see such rivalries at a time when the cause of our country is imperilled. There are many foreigners in the West, scattered broadcast over the land as farmers, mechanics, editors, doctors, &c.—and as many drawn hither by the splendor of Fremont's name, from the East—who have been officers for years in the armies of Hungary, Italy, Germany France, or England, are thoroughly competent to fill at least the same rank in our army, and who now hasten to offer their services for the holy cause of our Union. Some of them have volunteered as privates, others accepted any commission which the Department offers them, and rely on the future to work themselves up to a proper grade, and yet there is often a great deal of grumbling when a foreigner, who understands the business of war, obtains a commission in preference to an American, who knows nothing whatever about it, but who has self esteem enough about him to suppose he could govern a kingdom, or lead a campaign after a day's study. Gen. Asboth goes to the work quietly and firmly. His penetrating glance at once judges what position the applicant is fit for, or if for none at all, and a few questions will speedily testify the correctness of his judgment. So kind is his heart and manner, that all who come in contact with him love him. The extent of his labors, comprising all the duties devolving upon the Chief of the Staff of the General commanding the Western Department, is enormous, and requires a superhuman energy to surmount. At midnight Gen. Asboth leaves his office, and at 5 o'clock in the morning, while his clerks are still in "slumber's quiet arms," you can find him already at his desk, arranging the details of some military expedition, or writing orders for the officers of the regiments under organization, over a cup of chocolate. He is ably assisted by Col. Fiala, likewise of Gen. Fremont's staff, and one of the most talented military men in the country. Col. Fiala has seen 17 years' service; 15 years in the Austrian army and 2 years in Turkey. The range of his talents extends to every military subject, and his minute knowledge of the topography of Missouri makes his services especially valuable. To plan fortifications and arrange military dispositions of the troops, he brings a genius of which the present war will offer many chances to develope the resources.

There is excellent material here to form an army, as far as infantry is concerned, but cavalry horses as well as men and officers, are organized slowly; and yet it is absolutely necessary to increase the cavalry force to a legitimate proportion with the infantry, according to the European standard. Artillerists we have sufficient; but the ordnance pieces are wanting, and there is no likelihood of our obtaining a comparative supply. The best regiment of cavalry will undoubtedly be the Fremont Hussars, now organizing under Major Waring, the officers of which are all appointed by Gen. Fremont, and only selected from those who have seen service.

But the finest body of cavalry is Fremont's Body Guard, which is sure to be associated with his renown in the history of the present campaign. The Body Guard consists of 150 young men, as much as possible of the same size and age, the flower of the city. The horses are all of the same color, dark chestnut, and of equal height and appearance. The uniform of the Body Guard, which has been chiefly furnished by the General himself, consists of black jacket and pants, with yellow stripes, of the finest woolen cloth. Capt. Zagonyi, who is commander of the Body Guard, is a Hungarian, and was in former years commander of Gen. Bem's Body Guard, with which he went out into the wars, 250 strong and bold fellows, of whom only 17 returned with him. Capt. Zagonyi is a fine-looking soldier, and regarded with the deepest affection by all the men under his command.

### Great Rush for the Loan.

The excitement in the popular subscription to the National Loan is on the increase. The amount paid in to-day is over *eight hundred thousand dollars*, in every variety of subscriptions from $50 to $100,000 each. Not the least gratifying circumstance connected with this movement is the high degree of patriotic feeling manifested by the subscribers to the Loan. They make it not only a matter of interest but of duty, in coming to the assistance of the Government, and this duty is performed with increased alacrity from the confidence inspired by recent events in the Administration and success of the Army and Navy of the country.

There was a strong market for stocks to-day, and a general rise on yesterday's prices on the State and Railway lists at the early Board, say of ½@1 per cent.—*New York Times, 5th inst.*

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.—Letters of a recent date have been received in this city from Pensacola, Florida, which represent that there is a fearful amount of sickness among the Confederate troops there and no less than 30 or 40 deaths occur daily. General Bragg was to have left Pensacola to-day with the Eighth Mississippi and the Eleventh and Twelfth Alabama regiments for Virginia.—*Louisville Journal of yesterday.*

PAY OF BANDS.—Under the late law of Congress, ample provision is made for the pay of regimental bands, the compensation of a leader being equal to that of a Lieutenant, and the pay of privates the same as members of the Engineer corps. It has, therefore, been determined to organize full bands for all the regiments, and persons have been detailed for that duty from each of the New York regiments.

CALEB CUSHING.—Caleb, it is stated in the Boston *Journal*, has gone to Europe on business connected with the Russian Government. He will need watching while there. "Let no such man be trusted."

A TIMELY PUBLICATION.—Oliver Cromwell's "Soldier's Pocket Bible" has been issued by the American Tract Society, for the use of the army. Only two copies of the original are known to be extant.

REPUDIATED.—From the London *Anti-Slavery Reporter* we learn that the Anti-Slavery Society has repudiated John Anderson, the fugitive slave, whose case created much excitement in Canada a short time ago.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The young men in the vicinity of Richmond, Indiana, are forming a cavalry company, and the farmers thereabouts are presenting them with horses. Each farmer having a spare horse contributes him to the good cause. This is the '76 spirit.


SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 72 State street.
no27-d&ew-dly

PROFESSIONAL.

NEW PATENT LAW.—
BROADNAX & GRAY,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS.

Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.

| OFFICES: | Established. |
|---|---|
| Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office) | 1850. |
| St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House) | 1859. |
| Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block) | 1860. |
| London, (England) | 1860. |
| Paris, (France) | 1860. |

Circulars, with full directions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application. my8-d1y

FURNITURE.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE,
WOOD-SEAT AND CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS AND BUREAUS.
School Furniture on hand and to order
Particular attention paid to Country orders.
[mh16-d1y]

LEAD WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS!—
LEAD PIPE,
Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot,
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS,
Also—VERY LIGHT PIPES FOR CONVEYING WATER LONG DISTANCES.
Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed.
[illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD Chicago, Ill.

BAGS.

ORDERS FILLED FOR
BAGS AND SACKS
of Every Description,
PRINTED WITH NEW AND APPROPRIATE BRANDS,
AT FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY
22 MARKET STREET.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap9-ly

VARIETY STORE.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
BIRD CAGES!
AND
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
FISHING TACKLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
WIGWAM TONIC.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as Nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.
For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchants,
[se1-d750-1y] 179 South Water street, Chicago.

SCALES.

HOWE'S STANDARD
SCALES,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS.—
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will
BE SOLD CHEAPER
Than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

JERIAH BONHAM, Agricultural Commission Agency for the sale of Grain, Flour, Wool, Fruit, Hides, Pelts, Live Stock, and all other Agricultural products. Also, will purchase Lumber, Groceries, Dry Goods and all other articles. Office northeast corner of Clark and South Water-sts, No 9 Hilliard's Block, Chicago, Ill. The Farmer's Advocate is issued from the same office every Saturday. [illegible]

WANTED.

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS
WANTED.
Good wages and regular employment.
TURNER & SIDWAY,
[illegible] No [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.


LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By W. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1861. [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, in favor of [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By F. LUMBARD, Deputy.
Dated the 4th day of September, 1861. [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
By W. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 13th day of July, 1861.

The above sale is postponed to the 16th day of August, A. D. 1861, at same hour and place.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By W. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 9th day of Aug, 1861.

The above sale is postponed to the 18th day of September, 1861 at the same hour and place.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By W. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 28th day of August, 1861.


HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR
Is Precisely What its Name Indicates,

For, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease.

It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to as to act in perfect accordance with the Laws of Nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation.

It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits.

It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure.

Such a remedy has long been a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; and such a remedy you will find in the

Restorative Cordial.

The experience of thousands prove that no preparation can be compared with it, for impurities of the blood, depression of the vital energy, pale and other sickly complexions.

It has also proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints:

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

And all that class of cases so fearfully fatal called female weakness and irregularities.

THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL!

Also, Liver derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangements of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS AND FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the disease at once if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT
The Cordial is all we claim for it!!!
MOTHERS, TRY IT.

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also your sons and husbands; for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too would travel in the same downward path, until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator,

As the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market st., St. Louis.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

The following ... part of a business letter: its testimony, thus incidentally given, is therefore the more valuable:

MONROE, CONN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Please allow me to address you concerning your very valuable Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. I have been sick for more than a year, and I have tried almost every method to get relief, and have found but very little until I tried your Cordial, and I must say it makes me feel better. I took a bad cold over a year ago, which run me down very low, and I could get no relief, until I saw your medicine advertised in the Bridgeport Farmer. I sent to J. K. Shelton's, and got a bottle; have taken it, and it has greatly helped me. I desire to get some more, &c., &c.

Your obedient servant,
DAVID F. WHITLOCK.

Thus every one, no matter how and how much they have suffered, experience almost instant relief. HOW MANY MANY THOUSANDS WILL BLESS THE DAY THAT THEIR ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO IT. Come all who suffer, do not wait one hour; there is no mistake about it, it will cure you. Be well and suffer no longer. One bottle will save you from suffering and a premature grave.

Read the following letter, just received:

MR. W. KING—[illegible] Buffalo, N. Y.—I purchased of you one week ago, a bottle of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and find myself entirely relieved of a distressing dry cough, producing a shortness of breath, general debility, and pain in the side. I want one bottle more, and believe that I shall be cured, because [illegible]

New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., Feb. 18th, 1861.
E. DeWARD.

PROF WOOD AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

The following complimentary notice of Prof. Wood was written by Philip Johnson, Esq. the well known author and editor of the Cambridge (Md.) Herald:

Never before in the annals of the world's history has there been such wonderful cures as are now daily performed through the instrumentality of Prof. O. J. Wood's "CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR," and these evidences of his skill, combined with the Philanthropy, which have been made known throughout the civilized world.

If a world-wide reputation, founded upon over twenty years of practice is any compensation for the labor of the physician, O. J. Wood has unquestionably obtained it. The patronage of all classes, the honors of science—the eulogies of the Press are his, a community may be deluded—quacks may triumph for a season, but the whole civilized world cannot be deceived all the time, and thus it is, that Prof. Wood rides down all opposition.

His "BLOOD RENOVATOR" is a certain cure for all diseases of the blood—in Dyspepsia it is a specific—in Debility it has no equal, and even in Consumption, it will cure if taken in time. One trial will prove these facts. Delay no longer. It can be had at any drug store in the Union, or orders can be sent to 444 Broadway, New York.

BATTLE CREEK January 22, 1861.

PROF. WOOD—DEAR SIR: Allow me to express to you my gratitude for the wonderful and miraculous virtues of thy Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. For the past five years I have been under medical treatment for a complication of diseases, among which are, liver derangement, rheumatism, with a general derangement of the stomach and bowels. I employed the best skill here and at Detroit, with only temporary relief, and being mostly confined to the room, and a good part of the time to the bed, suffering intolerable pain, I often in my despair wished it might be the Divine will that [illegible] put an end to my suffering, and thought, of course that I could not last long, but Providence, in July last, directed my attention to thy advertisement in the New York Times, I procured a bottle of thy Cordial, and its curative powers were felt almost instantly. My appetite was soon good, and what was better, I could soon eat with comfort. My pain ceased, and from a sick bed and a perfect skeleton it has brought me up, so I am now a strong, healthy woman, whose family will, with me, ever thank thee as the instrument under God in this great cure. And allow me to say to my afflicted sisters all over the world, suffer no longer. Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator will give thee instant relief.

Yours faithfully, SUSAN RISBY.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

This newly-invented Cordial has already been hailed by hundreds of the citizens of St. Louis, as the most valuable medical preparation ever offered to the weak or debilitated.

It possesses all the qualities of a strengthening and purifying Cordial, and is as agreeable to the taste as spiced wine. A friend of ours, who has been in feeble health all summer, and threatened with chills and fever, assures us that after using one bottle of this great remedy during the past ten days, he is entirely restored to his former vigor, has a good appetite, and sleeps well.

We have been led to recommend Wood's Restorative Cordial from the reliable statement of the friend above named, and we cannot give our readers better advice than to try a bottle, and judge for themselves.—St. Louis Express.

[From the Citizen, Centerville, Md.]

WOOD'S RENOVATOR.

Oh, ye who suffer with disease,
With anguish and with pain,
Who seek a cure for all your ills,
And seek, alas! in vain,
Professor Wood can give relief,
Before it is too late;
His CORDIAL will your health make sound
And your body RENOVATE.

Oh, all should offer up their prayers
Unto their great Creator,
That we have here on earth a cure,
In WOOD'S RENOVATOR.
'Twill cure DYSPEPSIA, WEAKNESS, SORES,
It is a blessed thing;
It comes to all the sons of earth
With HEALING on its wing.

It will not harm—it is composed
Of things most used in Nature;
And all the world shall know the good
Done by this "Renovator."
Then ye who suffer with disease,
[illegible]
Take Wood's CORDIAL are your ills
[illegible]

For sale by the following Druggists in Chicago:
[illegible]

Wholesale Agents, at Manufacturers prices:
E. P. FULLER. E. S. FINCH.
FULLER & FINCH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
No. 24 & 26 Market Str.
Between Lake and Randolph Street Bridges
CHICAGO.

SPALDING'S PILLS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SP[OT]"
INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR [COUGH]
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!
SPALDING'S
Throat Confectio[ns]
ARE
Good for Clergymen,
Good for Lecturers,
Good for Public Speakers,
Good for Singers,
Good for Consumptives.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTI[ONS]
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTI[ONS]
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTI[ONS]
They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the [voice]
They impart a delicious aroma to [the breath]
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs, [and cannot] harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE C[ENTS]

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.
A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PI[LLS]
CURE
SICK HEADAC[HE]
CURE
NERVOUS HEADAC[HE]
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADAC[HE]

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED [GLUE]
SPALDING'S PREPARED [GLUE]
SPALDING'S PREPARED [GLUE]

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! [illegible]
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, [illegible]

SPALDING'S PREPARED [GLUE] [illegible]

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. [illegible]

PRICE 25 C[ENTS]

Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, [New York].

CAUTION.

[illegible]



CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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| Daily, delivered in city, per year | $8.00 |
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| " 3 copies | 4.00 |
| " 5 copies | 6.00 |
| " 10 copies | 10.00 |
| " 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club | 20.00 |

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.


# Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1861.


For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.


GEN. ROSECRANS'S VICTORY.

On Tuesday last Gen. Rosecrans gained a complete victory over Floyd at Carrixe Ferry, Gauley River, not far from Cross Lanes, where Col. Tyler was recently surprised and defeated. A reconnoisance of Floyd's position disclosed that he had 5000 troops well posted and fortified. Gen. Rosecrans made the attack with the 3d, 9th, 10th, 12th and 13th Ohio regiments. The battle lasted till nightfall, when our soldiers rested on their arms, expecting to renew the attack in the morning. In the night Floyd retreated in great haste across the Gauley river, leaving his baggage and a large number of horses, and destroyed the bridge which he had constructed some time since to effect the passage of his army. The river being swollen by recent rains, Gen. Rosecrans was unable to cross and pursue the flying enemy.

The Gauley turnpike, leading from Clarksburg, through Weston, Sutton, and Summerville to Gauley Bridge, will be found on the common maps of Virginia. A short distance southwest of Summerville, a turnpike branches off due south, called the "Saturday road." Carrixe Ferry is at the point where this road crosses the Gauley.

FROM CAIRO.

There have been no new army movements at Cairo or Paducah which our correspondent is permitted to telegraph. Rebel accounts of the gun-boat fight on Tuesday, admit the loss of sixty-eight killed and that their own craft, the Yankee, was disabled. The runaway citizens of Paducah are gradually returning to their homes.

The Kentucky Resolutions.

It was not stated in the report, which was the fact, that the Kentucky Senate concurred with the House in passing, and on the same day, the resolutions ordering the rebel troops to clear out, and clothing Gen. Anderson with power to see that they do it. The vote in the Senate was 28 to 9; in the House, 71 to 26. The attempt of the secession members to include Federal and rebel troops alike, failed in the Senate by 10 to 24, and in the House by 29 to 68.

Sources of Supply for Kentucky.

Of thirty-three regiments of Ohio Volunteers, not now in the service, ten are in camps complete, seventeen nearly full, and six in process of organization for camp. The Cincinnati *Commercial* promises that if Kentucky wants them, Ohio will furnish 20,000 men within a fortnight, all armed and equipped as the law directs. Indiana could also, probably, throw 10,000 men across the river to help Kentucky, within the next ten days.

A Model Speech by Gen. McClellan.

On the occasion of the review of Pennsylvania troops at Washington, a few days since, Gen. McClellan made the following model speech:

SOLDIERS—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts.

IOWA STATE FAIR.—The State Fair of Iowa is held at Iowa City this year, commencing on the 24th inst. The soldiers now encamped at the fair grounds will be removed on the 18th. An opportunity is thus afforded to the friends of the soldiers to visit them and attend the fair by making a single trip. The indications are that there will be a large attendance.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

*More Activity in Trade—All Military—Getting Passes in Advance—Benton Barracks—etc.*

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10, 1861.

The circulation of such a large amount of gold as has been scattered in our midst the past few weeks, and the presence of so large a body of troops as we have quartered in our vicinity, all of whom have to be provided for to a greater or less degree by our population, must of course have its effect upon all departments of trade. The results are every day becoming more apparent to us, and at last we have awoke to the consciousness of the fact that we are really doing quite a little business in St. Louis. Fourth, Second and Main streets seem quite like "old times," and most refreshing, too, is the sight of a little hurry and bustle, after the Rip Van Winkle sort of life we have led the last few months. But go where you will you are continually reminded that we are not now living in the piping times of peace. Uniforms and epaulettes have become so numerous on all of the principal thoroughfares, at the hotels, and other public places, that the civilian has become to be the exception. If you glance closely at the dray which is rattling heavily over the pavement, ten to one you will discover upon the boxes the words, "army stores," "General Fremont," "Major McKinstry," or some other similar address indicative of its military destination. The boxes, barrels and bags which obstruct the walks in front of the business houses on Second and Main streets, are invariably "for the army." The tailors hang out the most resplendent of military toggery. The crispins make nothing apparently but "field boots," which certainly appear formidable enough to last through one or two decently lengthy campaigns. The bookstores deal almost entirely in tactics and illustrated newspapers, while the jewelers, following the tide, confine their trade almost exclusively to the sword and sash line. And so we go—whither, the Lord only knows.

The great military centre here is at the headquarters of Quartermaster and Provost Marshal McKinstry, corner of Fourth and Washington Avenue. During, especially, the earlier portion of the day, this vicinity presents one of the most lively of scenes. A large building on the corner of the street is almost exclusively occupied by the Quartermaster's Department. The large force of clerks are obliged to be early at their posts, and some come galloping in from all quarters with clanking sabres and jingling spurs; hosts of orderlies, bearing the various requisitions and messages from the different regiments which are now encamped in our vicinity. As the forenoon wears on the number of these increases; military men swarm in from all directions, drays and army wagons accumulate, droves of mules, perhaps, become intermingled with the mass, sabres and spurs clank and jingle with renewed energy; contractors push and jostle through the crowd, and the whole assumes a heterogeneous military mass, never, I opine, seen before in this part of the world, nor, I strongly suspect, in any other. A short distance from here, too, is the office of the Provost Marshal, where all the anxious applicants for passes are obliged to repair. Here is another grand rush. Its extent will need no comment when I tell you that 40,000 printed papers have been nearly exhausted in the little over a week since the ukase of the Provost Marshal went forth. It must not be inferred from this that we have been depopulated to that extent during the past week, for it is not probable that more than one twentieth portion of those securing passes have used them or ever intend to use them. But it is not to be supposed that the universal Yankee nation, with its nomade notions, could quietly sit by and have their liberty of emigration infringed upon without remedying it if possible. And these papers are a "very convenient thing to have in the family," and who knows but what they might want to leave suddenly some day; and so for these and divers other reasons, almost every person in town who has no objections to signing the Provost Marshal's declaration of loyalty, has not rested easy until he and all the members of the family, from the grandsire down to baby, had the document. But alas for our secession friends! If this law continues in force, I am afraid that, like the poor, we shall always have them with us. They do decidedly object to the declaration that the pass is accepted on their word of honor "that he is and will be ever loyal to the United States; and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or in any way aiding the enemy, the penalty will be death." So much do they object to it, that none but those possessed of india rubber consciences (by the